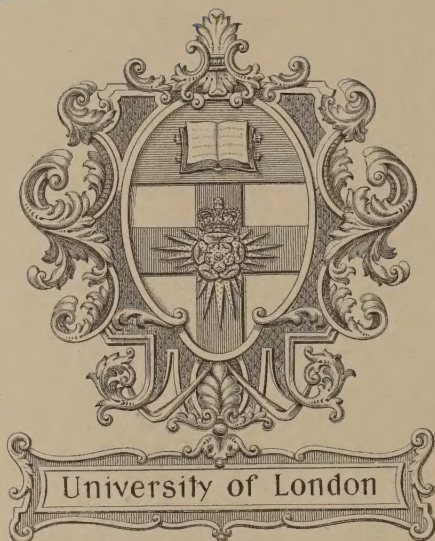


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BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY
AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 4.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1861.

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Belgium.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Brussels, July 25, 1860.

THE last official statement of the commerce of Belgium during the first five months of 1860, as compared with that of the corresponding periods of 1858 and 1859, shows, under the head of exportation of the principal articles of Belgian produce and manufacture, an increase of 25 per cent. on 1858, and of 13 per cent. on 1859.

The increase of importations for home consumption (principal articles) was to the extent of 30 and 21 per cent. on the first five months of 1858 and 1859 respectively.

The comparison of the first five months of 1860 with those of 1859 shows, as follows, the amount, according to official valuation, of the most important items of increase and decrease.

EXPORTATION.—INCREASE.								Francs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,203,116
Cotton Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,027,647
Flax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,266,804
Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,215,994
Hides (raw)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	928,130
Iron, viz. :—								
Nails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876,661
Rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,242,269
Linen yarn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,715,872
Linen Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,118,310
Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,237,183
Sugar (refined)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500,226
Warlike Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754,063
Woollen Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659,186
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509,196

EXPORTATION.—DECREASE.								Francs.
Corn, &c., viz. :—								
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,555,532
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597,341
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	589,006

IMPORTATION.—INCREASE.								Francs.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,016,501
Corn, &c., viz. :—								
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,143,515
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	874,803
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,211,806
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,805,809
Cotton (raw)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,049,053
Hides (raw)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,376,093
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,378,770
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,882,449
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634,150
Woollen Yarn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845,759

IMPORTATION.—DECREASE.

	Francs.
Corn :—	
Oats	740,393
Potatoes	1,408,840
Sugar (raw)	428,204
Woollen Manufactures	1,392,000

This statement might be taken as a proof of commercial activity, but other evidence leads to a different conclusion, and the opinion seems generally to prevail, that although trade may have somewhat improved since last year, it is still in a state of depression, and that its prospects are far from bright. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is attributed chiefly to the blighting influence of distrust, which recent political transactions and the tone of certain publications in France have by no means tended to dissipate. There is a total want of confidence in the preservation of peace. Enterprise is checked by a sense of insecurity. Capital shrinks from venturing beyond the narrow limits of the necessities of the day, and the springs of commerce are weighed down by the perplexing doubts, harassing suspicions, and vague apprehensions of impending disasters, that agitate men's minds.

Uncertainty as to the footing on which the future commercial relations between Belgium and France may be placed is another source of embarrassment to the operations of trade at this moment. The existing Treaty of Commerce will expire on the 12th of May, 1861, and negotiations for a new arrangement are now in progress. Fears seem to be entertained in some quarters lest the French Government should be disposed to use the Treaty with Great Britain as an instrument for extorting onerous concessions from Belgium.

The unmitigated severity of the weather during the first six months of the year has been injurious to trade by checking the usual demand for summer goods.

The general stagnation of business continues to be most perceptible in the coal and iron branches of industry. Stocks are heavy, and prices low and unremunerative. As a proof of the slackness of work in the coal districts, I am told that wages have lately been considerably reduced.

The probable effect of the reduction of duty on British coal in France is looked forward to with anxiety by the Belgian coal-owners, who expect to be driven out of many of the northern French markets by a competition which they feel unable to meet on equal terms. On this subject, the annual Report, just published, of the Chamber of Commerce of Mons contains some interesting observations, of which the substance is as follows :—

From the year 1816 until 1835, the difference between the duties on coal imported into France from England and from Belgium amounted to 5 francs 50 centimes per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes in favour of the latter country. Under that system, the quantities imported from the two countries were—

In 1816, from Belgium, 272,314 tons; and from England, 19,059 tons.

In 1834, from Belgium, 620,176 tons; and from England, 58,943 tons.

The difference of duty having been reduced to 3 francs 85 centimes, together with a general diminution of the coal duties, both Belgian and British importations increased as follows :—

	Belgian Coal.	British Coal.
	Tons.	Tons.
1835 ..	615,157	98,159
1838 ..	796,457	304,684
1842 ..	977,934	490,738
1846 ..	1,350,206	611,301
1852 ..	2,119,180	652,390

After the Imperial Decree of November 22, 1853, which still further reduced the amount of protection to Belgian coal to 1 franc 80 centimes, the progress of importation was thus :—

		Belgian.	British.
		Tons.	Tons.
1854	..	2,158,289	805,100
1855	..	2,548,856	960,387
1856	..	2,470,446	1,013,724
1857	..	2,496,454	1,299,889
1858	..	2,680,206	1,133,923
1859	..	2,826,515	1,166,691

The results of British competition in certain French markets, where Belgium formerly enjoyed a monopoly, appear from the following Statements :—

CALAIS.

Years.		Belgian Coal.	British Coal.
		Tons.	Tons.
1852	..	110,000	97,111
1856	..	68,200	231,258
1857	..	46,200	221,890
1858	..	36,300	348,398
1859	..	56,824	245,600

LOWER SEINE.

Years.	Belgian Coals.	British Coals.			
		Havre.	Rouen.	Dieppe.	Fécamp.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1854	.. 91,695	100,617	37,751	63,636	8,280
1855	.. 74,969	134,447	64,885	84,851	7,401
1856	.. 73,741	150,288	75,474	112,721	10,118
1857	.. 63,319	192,627	78,374	149,052	10,394
1858	.. 62,000	184,638	109,004	187,554	13,400
1859	.. 66,549	188,966	89,011	222,962	19,550

A Statement of the consumption of coal at Elbœuf is given, to show the tendency of British produce to penetrate into the interior of that important manufacturing district :—

ELBŒUF.

Years.		Belgian Coal.	British Coal.
		Tons.	Tons.
1854	..	16,152	3,191
1855	..	19,540	4,424
1856	..	20,680	5,300
1857	..	18,235	6,466
1858	..	11,748	16,497
1859	..	17,600	11,386

As to the effect upon Belgian trade of the equalization of duties that takes place on the 1st July, 1860, the Chamber of Commerce of Mons believes that no very sensible increase of English importation is to be expected so long as freights continue at their present high rate, caused by recent warlike preparations; but that, when Europe returns to a normal state of tranquillity, freights will fall, and English coals will then arrive in such quantities as to drive out of the markets of the coast, not only Belgian coals, but those of French extraction. Under those circumstances, the Belgian coal-producers must seek a new market in the interior of France.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleroi comes to the same conclusion as that of Mons.

The iron-trade, in all branches, seems to be labouring under difficulties that

are not likely to be speedily removed. Independently of the temporary pressure, which it feels, perhaps, in a greater degree than other departments of industry, causes of embarrassment more permanent in their nature are believed by competent judges to affect it. New industrial tendencies are becoming perceptible; fresh competitors are springing up; the productive powers of neighbouring countries are increasing. The old course of business can, it is thought, no longer be profitably pursued, and in adapting it to altered circumstances a critical period of transition must be passed through, not without hazard and distress.

In the character of the exportations to France a marked change is taking place. Year after year there is a perceptible falling off in the demand for Belgian iron, together with an increasing consumption of the raw mineral produce of Belgium in French furnaces.

The quantity of pig-iron exported, in 1854, was 48,000 tons. Of cast-iron of all descriptions, in 1855, 35,500 tons; in 1857, 20,600 tons; in 1858, 17,400 tons; and in 1859, 13,300 tons.

The amount of bar-iron, rails, &c., sent to the same country, and destined for re-exportation, was, in 1857, 13,600 tons; in 1858, 11,000 tons; and in 1859, 10,000 tons.

The exportation of iron ore, previously prohibited, was, in 1856, permitted with regard to that kind called "oligist," and the quantities sent to France amounted, in 1857, to 50,000 tons; in 1858, to 54,000 tons; in 1859, to 92,000 tons; and in the first six months of 1860, to 47,336 tons, against 35,163 tons in the first six months of the year 1859.

It is calculated that, whereas France took, in 1854, 17 per cent., and in 1859 only $4\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of the whole of the cast-iron produced in Belgium, the amount, on the other hand, of Belgian iron ore imported rose from 5 per cent. of the total extraction in 1857, to 10 per cent. in 1859.

Of the Belgian iron-producing ores (iron pyrites is not reckoned among them), oligist, little used in this country, is alone allowed to be exported; and the expediency of removing the prohibition from the other descriptions—hydrate, and the so-called violet ore—from which iron of a superior quality is derived, is a question much discussed. It is supposed that the free exportation of these ores (urged, on other grounds, by many persons interested in the matter) may be made a condition of the admission of the iron of Belgium into France at the same duty as British iron.

In a series of articles on the situation in which the iron-trade of Belgium with France is likely to be placed in consequence of the recent Anglo-French Treaty, the Liège correspondent of the "Economiste Belge," who appears to be generally well-informed, endeavours to demonstrate that Belgian pig-iron, paying, as at present, 4 francs 80 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, while the duty on similar British produce, calculated at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, is only 2 francs 40 centimes, will be entirely excluded from the French market; that on equal terms competition would be possible, though difficult; that the duty specified by the Treaty on bar-iron of the first class, viz., 7 francs per 100 kilogrammes, would be equivalent to a prohibition; that if, in order to obtain for Belgium the same treatment as Great Britain, the free exportation of iron ores must be conceded to France, the French smelting-furnaces close to the frontier will thereby gain a great advantage over those of Belgium, inasmuch as they will be able to produce from Belgian ore, and with Belgian fuel, cast-iron costing less than the price at which it could be sold if imported from Belgium; and that, as an equitable compensation for such advantage, the duty on Belgian cast-iron ought to be reduced to a rate not exceeding 1 franc 30 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 15 per cent. of their present value.

To Germany, in consequence of the rapid development of the metallurgical resources of that country, the exportation of Belgian iron is falling off, and may be expected soon to cease altogether.

Some relief has been given to the trade of Liège by the supply of rails to Spain, which was alluded to in my last Report.

In connection with this branch of business, the result of a recent competition between several Belgian and British firms for a rail contract at Amsterdam may deserve mention. The mean rate of the Belgian biddings was 181 francs 17 centimes per 1,000 kilogrammes, and of those made by English houses 187 francs 70 centimes; and the contract for 3,000 tons of rails was awarded to the Cockerill Company, of Seraing, at 172 francs 50 centimes, this price being higher by 12 francs than the lowest British offer. The decision is considered here as a proof of the superiority of Belgian to British rails in point of quality.

The following account of the state of the paper manufacture in this country, which has been given to me by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with all that relates to trade and industry, may not be devoid of interest at this moment :—

Paper-making is a very important branch of Belgian industry. Its progress, very rapid within the last few years, has only been impeded by the scanty supply of raw material. Our production of rags is insufficient for our own manufacture, and we are obliged to import them to the extent of about 1,000,000 kilogrammes. In order to prevent the price of the raw material from being enhanced by competition our paper-makers have come to an understanding among themselves for the distribution of the rags imported, as well as of those obtained at home. The result of this arrangement is that they get their rags at least 30 per cent. cheaper than the manufacturers in England and elsewhere. Before the year 1857, when this agreement was adopted with regard to foreign rags, there was a keen competition in the home market tending to raise prices to the level of prices in foreign markets, and particularly in the Hanse Towns, which supply about half of the rags that we import.

Several endeavours have been made in Belgium to find a substitute for rags. M. Barbier Hanssens, a Brussels paper-maker, obtained a prize at the Paris Universal Exhibition for packing-paper made from straw-pulp. Since that time, at least, twenty patents have been taken out for the application of straw or analogous materials to paper-making, but no one has hitherto succeeded in producing a pulp of good quality at a moderate cost. There is still at Laeken one establishment for the manufacture of pulp of straw bleached with chlorine. But what is produced there is thought to be too expensive to make the concern a profitable one.

A process invented by a Frenchman is now being tried in other establishments, but it has not yet been found to succeed.

Our paper manufacture is divided into two branches.

The first comprises writing, printing, and packing paper, &c., which is made in sixty or seventy mills in different parts of the country. The principal mills are those belonging to Messrs. Godin, two of which are at Huy, and one at Andenne, worked by twenty steam-engines and several water-wheels, and containing five continuous paper-making machines. From 1,000 to 1,200 hands are employed. Messrs. Godin supply nearly two-thirds of our whole exportation, the total value of which is about 3,500,000 francs. Several paper-mills are very small, not having more than from 10 to 20 hands at work. The number of persons occupied in the manufacture amounts altogether to between 3,000 and 3,500. Two Companies ("Sociétés Anonymes") recently formed have brought up a great many of the small mills, suppressed some works, and improved and extended others. Paper of the finest quality is not made so well in Belgium as in England or Germany; but Belgian paper of a common sort can sustain any competition, as is proved by our exportations to all countries—to Holland, England, Germany, the North of Europe, the United States, &c. To Brazil, Havana, &c., we send a good deal of packing paper for the sugar trade. The extent and importance of the paper trade in Belgium cannot be ascertained, nothing being known as to the quantities of raw material consumed, and of paper made for the home market. It is certain that in the present state of things this manufacture is hardly capable of extension. The supply of raw material in Belgium already falls short of the demand by 1,000,000 kilogrammes, which must be purchased at a high price from other countries. A larger importation of rags would raise the prime cost of paper in proportion, and our manufacturers in selling their goods in foreign markets would find themselves in the same condition as their competitors. Very little paper is imported into Belgium. It is almost exclusively of the very first quality, and its value does not much exceed 200,000 francs annually.

The value of paper of all kinds imported into Belgium in 1859 was 240,737 francs, and that of the paper exported was 3,437,347 francs.

Paper-hangings constitute the second branch of the manufacture. In this respect Belgium is far behind France, the superiority of French patterns being very great. The number of mills is from 25 to 30. Belgium imports paper-hangings, from France chiefly, to the value of between 300,000 and 400,000 francs, and exports to about the same amount, principally to Chile, Brazil, &c. There are no means of estimating the importance of this class of manufacture.

Playing-cards and pasteboard are made in considerable quantities, and of good quality. The former article, which is manufactured chiefly at Turnhout, is

exported to all parts of the world. Pasteboard goes principally to Russia and the rest of Northern Europe.

Contraband exportation of rags to Belgium from Holland seems to be carried on to some extent. On this subject the correspondent at Rotterdam of a Belgian commercial journal ("Economiste Belge") writes that the prisons of Middelburg are full of juvenile offenders to the number of 116, convicted of this description of smuggling.

Price of Corn; State of Crops, &c.

In spite of the cold and wet weather that has constantly prevailed, the prospects of the harvest are said to be not unfavourable. There has been a fair crop of hay, and corn is generally looking well. Prices are falling. The average price of wheat during the month of June was 31 francs 79 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, and for the week ending July 15, 30 francs 86 centimes, and that of rye 22 francs 81 centimes for June, and 20 francs 87 centimes for the week ending July 15.

Commercial Treaties and Legislation.

In continuation of the series of Conventions recently concluded with several trans-Atlantic States, two Treaties of Commerce and Navigation—the one with Peru, and the other with the Argentine Confederation—have been laid before the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and received their legislative sanction. The first of those Treaties was signed at Santiago on the 25th of February, 1860. It modifies in a liberal sense a previously existing Treaty between Belgium and Peru, and contains some new stipulations securing to Belgian emigrants the same advantages as those which may be granted to emigrants from other nations; completing the reciprocal assimilation of the flags of the two countries, which has hitherto extended only to their direct intercourse, and putting an end to all differential duties or restrictions on navigation with the exception only of those affecting the fisheries and the importation of salt; relieving Belgium from the obligation of the reimbursement of Scheldt dues paid by Peruvian vessels; and establishing the principles of maritime law adopted at the Congress of Paris in 1856, and adhered to by the Belgian Government.

The Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, signed at Paraná, March 3, 1860, is in most respects similar to all the Treaties lately made with other American States, with the addition of special stipulations for the free navigation of the Uruguay and Paraná, and for the reciprocal right of carrying on the coasting-trade—a concession which Belgium has not succeeded in obtaining in any other part of America.

The importance of the trade between Belgium and the River Plate countries has greatly increased within the last few years. The value of the importation from those States into Belgium, consisting of wool, raw hides, fat, horse-hair, &c., was, in 1849, only 1,697,000 francs. It amounted, in 1858, to 23,022,000 francs. The value of Belgian goods exported to the same places rose from a yearly average of 142,000 francs between 1845 and 1849 to 1,252,000 francs in 1858.

By a law of the present Session the registration duty—amounting to 65 centimes on 100 francs value—on public sales of merchandize has been repealed, subject to the proviso that all expenses hitherto falling on the buyer shall in future be borne by the seller of the goods. The Government was induced to bring forward this measure by the representations principally of the Chambers of Commerce of Verviers and Antwerp, showing the injurious effects of the heavy charges of all kinds upon auctions of imported goods at Antwerp as compared with similar charges at foreign ports. These sales, chiefly of raw wool from South America, are of considerable importance to the woollen manufactures of Belgium, and to the prosperity of the port of Antwerp, which, on account of the great incidental costs of such auctions, is now threatened with the loss of the advantage it has hitherto enjoyed of being the principal wool market for the Continent.

From a calculation made by the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp, it appears that the expenses of the sale of 300 bales of wool, worth 193,922 francs, would amount at Antwerp to 3,482 francs more than in London: being at the former place 3,587 francs, and at the latter only 105 francs.

An Act has been passed for the issue of a lighter and more convenient coinage of mixed metal—nickel, in the proportion of 25 per cent., and copper—to be substituted for the clumsy copper coinage and the silver 20 centime pieces now in

circulation. The new coins are to be of 5, 10, and 20 centimes, weighing respectively 2, 4, and 6 grammes.

In the revision of the Penal Code of 1810, the Chamber of Representatives has arrived at the chapters which treat of offences relating to commerce and industry, and the progress of this great work of reform has been marked by the adoption of some important changes in the existing law, the stringent and repressive character of which is not in harmony with the commercial usages and principles of the present day.

In their report on this subject, the Committee to whom the proposed new Code has been referred, thus determine the limits to be assigned to the action of the law :—

“The time is not far distant when the intervention of authority was deemed necessary for the development of public wealth. It is needless to mention all the forms which that intervention has taken ; its invariable failure has shown that the regulatory system constantly produces results diametrically opposed to those which it has sought to obtain. The production of wealth, the price of commodities, the wages of labour, are subject to natural laws that always prevail in the end : sooner or later those laws overcome the artificial obstacles by which they may be temporarily paralysed, and resume their course, bringing out, in a degree of intensity proportioned to the resistance of those obstacles, the very effects that are dreaded.

“The wealth of a nation can only be increased by that of private individuals, who will always discern better than the legislator the path they should pursue, and always know how to determine the true value of everything.

“Your Committee are too well convinced of the beneficial action of liberty in the production of wealth, and in fixing the value of commodities, to have entertained for an instant the thought of adopting measures calculated to restrain it. Their whole care has been to preserve it entire. But it would be a mistake to suppose that individual action is most completely freed from impediments by the absence of all regulation. Liberty may be encroached upon, not only by legal, but by extra-legal authority, against the aggressions of which it must be protected. To enforce the great principles of freedom of individual action, freedom of labour, and freedom of competition, such is the only object we have in view.”

The most important of the new articles passed by the Chamber of Representatives are those concerning combinations of masters or workmen, and usury.

By the law now in force, the combination of masters for the purpose of wrongfully effecting a reduction of wages (“tendant à forcer injustement et abusivement l’abaissement des salaires”), if accompanied by any overt act, is punishable with imprisonment from six days to one month, and fine from 200 to 3,000 francs. On the other hand, a combination among workmen having for object the simultaneous striking of work, its suspension or limitation, &c., coupled with an actual attempt to carry such combination into effect, is subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not more than three months, extended in the case of ringleaders to a minimum of two and a maximum of five years. Workmen are liable to the same penalties for acts of proscription against, or the imposition of fines upon, either their fellow-workmen or the directors and undertakers of works. Besides which the ringleaders may be placed, after the expiration of their term of punishment, “sous la surveillance de la haute police” for a period of two to five years. The new articles as originally proposed by the Government, made little alteration in the law as to combinations, the principal difference being the application of the qualifying words “injustement et arbitrairement” to workmen’s combinations, so as to remove an inequality in the treatment of masters and men. But the Committee took a wider view of the whole subject, and proposed to confine the action of the criminal law to combinations involving breach of contract, and acts of positive aggression against the freedom of labour. These amendments were adopted and the articles which embody them now stand thus :—

Every stoppage of work, without a fortnight’s previous notice thereof, caused by a combination either of workmen or of employers of labour, and in violation of agreement or being contrary to local usage, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or less than eight days, and with a fine from 26 up to 1,000 francs, or one of these penalties singly. One month’s notice must be given in those trades in which engagements are usually made for such a time.

The same punishment shall be inflicted for any general stoppage of work on the part of one or several masters of industrial establishments (“chefs d’atelier ou d’usine”) even without combination, if such stoppage be in violation of contracts

as aforesaid, except in cases of necessity. Ringleaders are liable to double penalties.

Any person committing acts of violence against, or using insulting or threatening language towards, workmen or their employers, or fining, molesting, or proscribing them in any way contrary to the freedom of labour, shall be punished as aforesaid: and likewise any persons assembling together in the neighbourhood of industrial establishments or of the dwellings of the managers of them, and thereby interfering with the liberty of masters or workmen.

The articles relating to usury gave rise to much discussion. By the Law of 1807, which is now in force, the maximum rate of interest is fixed at 5 per cent. for ordinary loans, and 6 per cent. for commercial bills; and habitual usury is made an offence punishable with a fine equal to half the capital usuriously lent. In the new Code drawn up by the Government this offence was retained with a penalty of not less than 200, or more than 10,000, francs. The Committee, however, in a very able report, demonstrated the utter futility of the various arguments, theological, commercial, economical, that have at different times been brought forward in support of severe laws against usury, and showed, from the experience of all ages, how legislative attempts to keep down the rate of interest are always attended with directly opposite results, the exactions of the money-lender invariably increasing in proportion to the strictness with which his profits are limited by law. The Committee recommended, therefore, the general abrogation of the penalty, leaving it, however, with some inconsistency, to be applied to cases where the lender takes advantage of the weakness or passions of the borrower. The Article thus amended was carried after a long debate. It is as follows:—

“Any person who habitually makes pecuniary advances (*‘quiconque aura habituellement fourni des valeurs’*), in any manner, at a rate exceeding the legal rate of interest, taking undue advantage of the weakness or passions of the borrower (*‘en abusant des faiblesses ou des passions de l’emprunteur’*), shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one month at least, or one year at most, together with a fine of not less than 1,000 francs, or more than 10,000 francs, or to one of those penalties only.”

The following penalties also have been struck out of the Code:—

Fine from 200 to 3,600 francs and confiscation of goods, for the violation of regulations made in order to secure the good quality of articles manufactured for exportation;

Six months' to two years' imprisonment, and fine of 50 up to 300 francs for enticing abroad foremen, clerks, workmen, &c., of an industrial establishment;

Imprisonment from one month to one year, and fine of 500 to 10,000 francs, for betting on the rise and fall of public securities;

Similar penalties on the forestalling of provisions, &c.

The other alterations in the Code consist chiefly of mitigations of severity.

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Netherlands.

Report by Mr. Wood, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Resources of the Dutch East Indian Possessions.

THE accounts of the income and expenditure of the Dutch East Indian Possessions are usually made up in the autumn of the second year following that to which they relate. They are subsequently laid before the States-General, accompanied by a report of the state and administration of the Colonies, according to the provisions of the Constitutional Law.

The latest accounts, therefore, and the latest report published, refer to the year 1857. The annexed copy of the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure will

form the basis of an explanation of the different sources of income, and, as one of the principal of them, of the agricultural resources of the Island of Java in particular.

It should be premised that the official Reports point out the fact that some of the Returns are necessarily defective in accuracy—necessarily, because the policy of the Dutch Rulers in the Eastern Archipelago is to meddle as little as possible with the social and economical management of the natives. They are consequently dependent on the representations of the natives themselves for some details in which the interest of the people generally is to mislead, while they regard suspiciously every inquiry into the amount of their numbers, property, and produce, lest they should be more heavily taxed. Concealment, too, is favourable to the purposes of the native authorities, who are apt to abuse their power for selfish objects.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Indian Administration in India, in 1857.

RECEIPTS.

Class.		Amount.	Total.
		Florins.	Florins.
I.	FARMED REVENUES—		
	Poll-tax of Chinese, Malays, &c.	24,458	
	Slaughter of oxen, buffaloes, sheep, and goats	529,094	
	Slaughter of pigs	165,698	
	Fish-markets, &c.	239,281	
	Fisheries, and right of setting fishing-nets	160,814	
	Arrack and other spirituous liquors	271,697	
	Sale of produce of Gomuti palm	10,500	
	Native tobacco	74,400	
	"Waijangs" (dramatic exhibitions)	120,575	
	Bridge-tolls, ferries, &c.	67,736	
	Sundry small branches of revenue	85,060	
	Sundry small islands	12,300	
	Birds'-nest cliffs	42,140	
	Pawnbrokers	297,043	
	Opium farm, and sale of opium	9,006,378	
	Licenses for gaming-houses	378,283	
	Palm-wood and brush-wood	19,320	
			11,504,777
II.	TAXES AND REVENUES OF VARIOUS KINDS—		
	Import and export duties, warehousing, and weighage dues	7,283,974	
	5 per cent. additional duties	346,343	
	Consumption duty	101,246	
	Tax on sale of tobacco	8,780	
	Port-dues, anchorage, and pilotage	181,296	
	Stamps	482,723	
	Collateral succession between Europeans	60,033	
	Collateral succession among Easterns of foreign descent ..	30,245	
	Tax upon transmission of real property	379,097	
	Tax upon gold	17,787	
	5 per cent. on private bazaars	5,447	
	Toll-gates, and other tolls	18,059	
	Assay of weights and measures	2,142	
	Tax on slaves	9,810	
	Tax on horses and carriages	176,632	
	Tribute from native Princes, &c.	63,699	
	Auction duty	484,530	
	Tax upon teak and iron-wood	169	
	Receipts of the public printing-office	40,821	
	Postages on letters, &c.	292,373	
	Post horses	86,617	
	Poundage	570,188	
	Leases of birds'-nest cliffs	2,750	
			10,645,031
III.	RECEIPTS FROM LAND, &c.—		
	Lands, buildings, and gardens	10,187,645	
	Fish-ponds (tambaks)	183,357	
	10 per cent. on estates in private hands	158,960	
	Repayment of advances made for agricultural undertakings	231,174	
			10,761,136
IV.	COMMERCE—		
	Trade with Japan	1,086,947	
	Sale of coffee	6,118,902	
	"spices	41,457	

Class.		Amount.	Total.
		Florins.	Florins.
IV.	COMMERCE—(continued.)		
	Sale of pepper	60,965	
	" birds' nests	66,352	
	" tin	10,897	
	" wood, &c.	193,482	
	" salt	5,151,750	
	" rice	524,902	
	" palm-sugar	44,173	
	" other sugar	1,156,436	
	" indigo	60	
	" tea	1,113	
	" cochineal	8	
	" gold dust	11,233	
	" cinnamon	291	
	" sundry goods	125,611	
	" coals	44,498	
			14,639,077
V.	MISCELLANEOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—		
	Boatmen and lightermen	72,210	
	Watercourses	1,916	
	Sale and leases of houses and grounds	86,583	
	Fines and forfeitures	177,664	
	Miscellaneous receipts	399,644	
	Deductions from salaries, on account of civil pensions	145,604	
	Costs of civil suits	7,191	
	Education, or receipts from schools	58,664	
	Repayment of extraordinary advances	49,900	
	Contributions of officers belonging to the Indian Marine, for obtaining increased pensions	1,941	
			1,004,317
VI.	RECEIPTS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT		373,708
VII.	RECEIPTS FROM THE MARINE DEPARTMENT		311,898
	Total Receipts of the Colonial Administration		49,239,944
VIII.	RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THIRD PARTIES—		
	From the Emperor of Soerakarta, for payments to be made for him	7,140	
	From the Sultan of Djokdjokarta, ditto	15,876	
	From sundry persons, ditto	12,228	
	Civil Widow and Orphan Fund	837,363	
	Military Widow and Orphan Fund	551,683	
	Increased Military Pension Fund	283,375	
	Remittances—Civil	299,138	
	" Military	183,420	
	" Naval	6,552	
	From officers of the land forces, repayments on account of the officers' clothing stores	121,486	
			2,318,261
			51,558,205
	Deficit, to be covered out of proceeds of sales of produce in the Netherlands		12,620,273
			64,178,478

EXPENDITURE.

Class.		Amount.	Total.
		Florins.	Florins.
I.	SUPREME GOVERNMENT :—		
	Appointments of the Governor-General, and expenses of his household	172,196	
	Council of Netherland India	132,048	
	Chief Secretary's Office	224,373	
	Travelling expenses	2,731	
			531,348
II.	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT :—		
	Supreme Court of Justice	203,897	
	High Military Court of Justice	1,950	
	Councils of Justice (Inferior Courts)	338,926	
	Criminal and Miscellaneous Judicial costs and charges	177,245	
			722,018

Class.		Amount.	Total.
		Florins.	Florins.
III.	GENERAL AUDIT OFFICE .. .. .	.. ..	177,130
IV.	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE—		
	Provincial Administration	1,932,553	
	General police	937,280	
	District police	619,042	
	Revenue cruisers ("kruis prauwen")	26,203	
	Djajang Sekars (native revenue officers)	96,904	
	Local Corps	173,974	
	Prisoners, chain-gangs, and convicts	722,595	
	Sundry expenditure for police	138,424	
			4,646,975
V.	WORSHIP, ARTS, AND SCIENCES:—		
	Charges for promoting arts and sciences	52,042	
	Christian worship	332,372	
	Native worship	5,869	
	Education, schools	311,232	
	Medical service and vaccination	230,433	
			931,948
VI.	PUBLIC WORKS:—		
	Building and Engineer Department, salaries	300,505	
	Ditto, materials and work	2,006,806	
	Sundry watercourses, brick-kilns, fire-engine and carriage establishments	71,090	
			2,378,401
VII.	FINANCE, CULTURES, AND COMMERCE—		
	A. Finance.		
	Department of the General Civil Administration	317,164	
	Management of the General Public Treasury	366,453	
	Charges of the farmed revenues	23,073	
	" " stamps	28,315	
	" " succession and conveyance duties	26,276	
	Civil Harbour Department, and charges on anchorage dues	191,389	
	Management of import and export duties	360,949	
	Charges of assay of weights and measures	263	
	Cost (general) of the Post-office Department	623,227	
	Management of public sales	108,445	
	Charges on account of the public printing office	56,753	
	Management of the public civil stores, package, and miscellaneous charges	323,273	
	Interest, &c.	15,550	
			2,441,100
	B. Agriculture, Land Revenue, and Cultures.		
	Agriculture, and establishments for breeding horses and cattle	52,017	
	Charges for the land revenue, and other taxes on land	1,323,366	
	Cultures in general	258,055	
	Purchase and charges on pepper	15,855	
	Purchase and charges on wood	284,004	
	" " coffee	11,105,270	
	" " spices	465,015	
	" " sugar	9,546,656	
	" " indigo	1,167,542	
	" " tea	1,135,632	
	" " tobacco	58,263	
	" " gunny-bags	3,335	
	" " cochineal	30,754	
	" " cinnamon	161,671	
	Advances to agricultural undertakings	710,382	
			26,317,817
	C. Commerce.		
	Purchase and charges on sundry goods	290,171	
	Charges on trade with Japan	402,267	
	Charges of opium farm, and purchase of opium	579,451	
	Purchase and charges for birds' nests	14,680	
	" " tin	1,244,789	
	" " wood	345,756	
	Cost of salt	1,448,139	
	Purchase and charges for rice	898,503	
	" " palm-sugar	18,130	
	" " gold-dust	4,346	
	Cost of coals	293,133	

Class.		Amount.	Total.
		Florins.	Florins.
VII.	FINANCE, &c.—(continued.)		
	Cost of experiments in coal mines	11,080	
	Payments to the Ned. Handels Matetschappij	140,000	
			5,690,445
VIII.	WAR DEPARTMENT—		
	Netherland Indian Army	12,308,265	
	Native corps, not belonging to the regular army. ..	74,262	
	Extraordinary fortification works	438,475	
			12,821,002
IX.	NAVAL DEPARTMENT—		
	Vessels of war; that is, for such part of the charges as are not borne by the Home Treasury	1,060,285	
	Permanent establishments for the naval service ..	545,816	
	Government schooners and revenue vessels ..	302,704	
	Marine establishment on Onrust Island ..	177,468	
	Steam factory for the navy, and artificers ..	241,814	
			2,328,087
X.	PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—		
	Civil pensions	267,809	
	Military pensions	365,390	
	Increase on naval pensions	2,400	
	Native pensions	156,068	
	Pensions to widows of civil, military, and native officers ..	60,350	
	Poor-houses, and charitable institutions	62,495	
			914,512
XI.	EXPENSES OF A MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION—		
	Cost of households of native princes, and various payments to them	1,834,070	
	Lodging of artificers	29,783	
	Extraordinary advances not repaid within the year ..	6,923	
	Expenses of native envoys, nobles, and state prisoners ..	181,163	
	Presents to native princes and nobles. ..	16,101	
	Public festivals	19,632	
	Passage money from and to the Netherlands, for the Civil service	101,190	
	Travelling expenses and passages for the Civil service in India	60,738	
	Gratuities	15,050	
	Particular allowances	8,790	
	Payments to unemployed officers and candidates. ..	96,876	
	Allowances to officers on leave	32,113	
	Expenses in India, for the execution of orders for the Colonial Department	2,793	
	Cost of the Mining Department in general	53,909	
	Cost of the Steam Engine Department	10,696	
	Cost of the Telegraph	55,146	
			2,474,973
XII.	DAILY UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE	..	..
XIII.	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES AND UNFORESEEN LOSSES—	..	675,216
	Total Expenses of the Colonial Administration	..	63,050,972
XIV.	PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER PARTIES—		
	On account of the Emperor of Soerakarta	7,200	
	On account of the Sultan of Djokdjokarta	12,022	
	On account of sundry persons	2,640	
	Civil Widow and Orphan Fund	613,098	
	Military Widow and Orphan Fund	404,310	
	Augmented Military Pension Fund	72,074	
	Goods for the service of the officers' clothing stores ..	16,162	
			1,127,506
			64,178,478

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Indian Administration in the Netherlands, in 1857.

RECEIPTS.

	Amount		Total.	
	Fl.	duit.	Fl.	duit.
Government produce sold in 1857—				
Coffee .. 804,215 $\frac{620}{1000}$ pikols at <i>circa</i>	37	95	30,519,685	74
Sugar .. 943,920 $\frac{620}{1000}$..	22	90 $\frac{3}{10}$	21,618,378	32
Tin .. 99,175 ..	89	53 $\frac{3}{10}$	8,879,482	95.5
Indigo .. 5,234 $\frac{483}{1000}$..	529	14 $\frac{2}{10}$	2,769,786	97
Cochineal .. 505 $\frac{359}{1000}$..	246	02 $\frac{7}{10}$	124,330	57
Tea .. 17,812 $\frac{106}{1000}$..	64	58 $\frac{2}{10}$	1,150,343	44
Nutmegs .. 5,023 $\frac{736}{1000}$..	109	02 $\frac{2}{10}$	547,699	77
Mace .. 1,704 $\frac{40}{1000}$..	108	80 $\frac{6}{10}$	185,410	42
Cinnamon .. 1,723 $\frac{364}{1000}$..	65	99 $\frac{7}{10}$	113,736	96
Nutmeg-paste .. 47 $\frac{840}{1000}$..	99	43 $\frac{9}{10}$	4,757	18
Pepper .. 2,948 $\frac{512}{1000}$..	21	24 $\frac{7}{10}$	62,647	69
Tobacco .. 794 $\frac{512}{1000}$..	77	29 $\frac{8}{10}$	61,413	90
Hemp .. 9 $\frac{710}{1000}$..	7	46	65	20
Profit on insurances	..	..	66,037,739	11.5
Sundry Receipts	..	..	144,680	71.5
Receipts on account of other persons—	..	..	798,441	58.5
Civil Widow and Orphan Fund	..	..	..	..
Military Widow and Orphan Fund	..	..	49,459	11
Augmented Military Pension Fund	..	..	69,777	07
Estates of deceased persons and sundries	..	..	11,433	39
	..	..	16,314	33.5
	..	..	146,983	90.5
Total	..	..	67,127,845	32

EXPENDITURE.

	Amount.		Total.	
	Florins.	duit.	Florins.	duit.
To cover the deficit in India	..	..	14,492,864	72
Interest on East Indian Debt, created by the Laws of 24th April, 1836, 11th March, 1837, 27th March, and 27th December, 1838	..	..	9,800,000	00
Interest on the balance of debt due to the “Nederlandsche Handels Maatschappij”	..	..	350,000	00
Naval and military stores, &c., sent to India	..	..	5,217,269	16
Pensions charged to the Indian revenue. viz. :—	..	..	..	..
Civil	352,530	21	..	..
Military	582,004	69.5	934,534	90.5
	..	..	242,969	60.5
Allowances to officers on leave	..	..	..	..
Charges of the recruiting establishment at Harderwijk	868,178	41	..	..
Passages, &c., of troops to India	276,591	54	..	..
“ of soldiers returning from service	104,491	50	..	..
Education of cadets at the Military Academy at Breda	35,882	50	..	..
Education of officers for the Medical service	26,699	99	..	..
Sundry payments to discharged soldiers	12,557	30.5	1,327,401	24.5
Charges of education in Eastern languages, &c., at Delft	..	..	11,000	00
Charges of sending out Civil officers and seamen	..	..	39,169	72.5
Sundry expenses	..	..	123,236	47.5
Payments on account of other persons—	..	..	..	..
Civil Widow and Orphan Fund	248,233	06	..	..
Military Widow and Orphan Fund	118,894	67	..	..
Augmented Military Pension Fund	223,993	50.5	..	..
Remittances of Civil officers, &c.	328,503	96.5	..	..
Remittances of Military officers and men	152,949	05	..	..
Goods for Japan, officers' clothing, stores, and other establishments	679,741	84	..	..
Estates of deceased persons, and sundry payments	22,730	61	1,775,046	70
Expenditure for the West India Colonies and the Coast of Guinea—	..	..	..	..
Subsidy to the Colony of Surinam	236,194	55	..	..
“ “ Curacoa, &c.	388,388	93.5	..	..
“ “ Coast of Guinea	101,693	88	726,277	36.5
Colonial surplus	..	..	31,858,421	20
Reserves for further expenditure	..	..	229,654	22
Total	..	..	67,127,845	32

The first class of the public receipts is that of the farmed revenues, of which the monopoly of the sale of opium is the most considerable, contributing upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling.

For the purposes of the retail trade in opium, a certain quantity is assigned for each district in the Island of Java, calculated according to the average consumption. The farmer engages to take this at the fixed price of 100 florins per kattie (about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb), paying also for the exclusive privilege of retailing it at such a sum as may have been determined by his bidding at the public competition. Should the consumption of his district require an additional supply of the drug, it has been the practice to furnish a supplementary quantity under the name of "siram"—the original allotment being styled "tieban"—at a lower price, upon the certificate of the authorities as to the requirement. Formerly it was thought expedient to limit the amount of this second issue, with the idea of checking the consumption of opium; but as it was found that the retailers supplied themselves by contraband, the farmer can now receive as much "siram" as he can prove to be necessary to meet the demand; while, instead of paying for it an arbitrarily fixed price, it is now furnished at the market rate. The amount paid for the privilege in Java during the year 1857 was 3,219,900 florins; "tieban" sold, 4,150,200 florins; "siram" sold, 517,524 florins; the produce of the farm in the "Buitenbezittingen" (the other Possessions in the Archipelago, exclusive of Java and Madura), 941,450 florins.

In Java and Madura the opium is furnished exclusively by the Government. In some of the other Possessions the farmers provide it themselves; in others they engage to purchase it at fixed prices, varying in different places, from the Government stock.

Under the second class of receipts, the Customs dues furnish the most considerable amount. These are imposed both on imports and exports. The Tariff of the principal import and export duties has recently been communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

	Fl.	duit.	Fl.	duit.
In 1857 the total amount of duties entered in the books of the Customs, including warehouse and transshipment dues, and a consumption duty upon tobacco was			9,427,722	92
Ordinary repayments	154,353	54		
Export duties on Government produce	2,325,892	49		
			<u>2,480,245</u>	103
Total actually received			6,947,476	109

The accounts of the Customs revenue for 1858 also have been published in the "Gazette":—

	Florins.
Import duties	5,529,327
Export duties	2,958,154
5 per cent. additional	427,744
Warehousing and other dues	203,576
Consumption duty on tobacco	87,147
	<u>9,203,948</u>
Deduct :—	Florins.
Ordinary repayments	102,006
Export duties on Government produce	1,998,965
	<u>2,100,971</u>
Total actually received	7,104,977

Of the other branches of revenue under the second class, there are only two which require remark:—

1. The tax on slaves. In consequence of the recent abolition of slavery in the East Indian Possessions, this item will no longer appear in the public accounts.

2. Poundage. This is a tax imposed on all real property in Java (excepting the Principalities of Soerakarta and Djocjokarta), on the West Coast of Sumatra, at Amboyna, and Macassar. In Java the general rule is to levy $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated value of such property. Some properties, however, pay only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. On the West Coast of Sumatra and at Macassar the proportion is $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and at Amboyna $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

				Florins.
Receipts on account of this tax in 1839	..	..	..	287,284
Ditto ditto 1840	..	..	..	325,674
Ditto ditto 1841	..	..	..	431,818
Ditto ditto 1842	..	..	..	352,392
Ditto ditto 1843	..	..	..	357,482
Ditto ditto 1844	..	..	..	382,228
Ditto ditto 1845	..	..	..	387,277
Ditto ditto 1846	..	..	..	375,537
Ditto ditto 1847	..	..	..	432,347
Ditto ditto 1848	..	..	..	424,973
Ditto ditto 1849	..	..	..	445,955
Ditto ditto 1850	..	..	..	466,022
Ditto ditto 1851	..	..	..	475,651
Ditto ditto 1852	..	..	..	490,961
Ditto ditto 1853	..	..	..	491,563
Ditto ditto 1854	..	..	..	517,614
Ditto ditto 1855	..	..	..	518,974
Ditto ditto 1856	..	..	..	551,119
Ditto ditto 1857	..	..	..	570,188

Land Revenue.

The land revenue is assessed on lands not alienated to private persons throughout Java and Madura, with the exception of the Residencies of Batavia, and of the Preanger Regencies, of the district of Buitenzorg and the Principalities of Soerakarta and Djocjokarta.

The assessment is not uniform. The ordinary method is, that the Controller of the Land Revenue and Cultures receives from the District Chiefs, Returns of the cultivated lands (those under rice in particular) in their districts. With those Returns before him, he repairs to the chief places of each district at harvest time, or earlier, and then comes to terms with the village Chiefs as to the amount of the land revenue, which is, accordingly, entered in his books. This is the provisional assessment. Afterwards, the Resident holds a sitting in the several district chief places, and fixes the definitive assessment, after hearing the village Chiefs. This process is repeated yearly.

Various other ways of raising this impost are enumerated in the Government Report. It is sufficient, however, here to remark that assertion is made to a claim equally extensive with that recorded in Sir Stamford Raffles' Revenue Instructions, Article 83, dated February 11, 1814; namely, for "sawa" lands: that is, lands capable of irrigation of the first sort, one-half of the estimated produce; of the second, two-fifths; and of the third, one-third of the same; and for "tegal" lands, under which description are comprehended all lands not subject to irrigation (Article 46), first sort, two-fifths; second sort, one-third; and third sort, one-fourth of the estimated produce as the Government share fixed according to the fairest scale.

It is quite possible to conceive, in the midst of the conflicting evidence upon this point, that there may be lands so favourably circumstanced in point of fertility, capability of irrigation, and otherwise, that one-half of their yield may be sufficient not only as a fair compensation for the labour of a cultivator requiring little or nothing that can be called capital, but also to place him in a situation of comfort and abundance. This, moreover, is the "adat," or ancient custom of the land; and where the assessment is made on equitable principles, and with a competent knowledge and intelligence, the Javanese so situated may be supposed not to pay too high a price for the benefits which he enjoys under a Government infinitely more enlightened, and under the control of a higher authority, in comparison with that of his Native Sovereigns.

On examination of the returns of the rice-crop in 1854, the total amount of the harvest in "padi" (rice in the husk), on those lands cultivated by the people on their own account, appears as 28,259,152 piculs, of 136 lbs. English each. Deducting the produce of the Preanger Regencies, which are not assessed to the land revenue, 24,720,447 piculs represent the measure according to which we may judge of the proportion of the land tax to the productive powers of the people. The average of the lowest prices throughout the several Residencies during the year was 1 florin 113 duiten, nearly equal to 1 florin 94 cents, or 3s. 3d. per picul. This would leave for the whole value of the crop, at a very low estimate, 47,957,668 florins. Now the land revenue assessed on these lands is set down at 7,995,689 florins, about one-sixth of the equivalent for the whole crop at the lowest price. After making, then, a large

allowance for the expenses of bringing the share belonging to the Government to market, and converting it into money, the proportion exacted from the cultivator does not seem exorbitant. The Returns for 1855 give nearly the same result, while those of 1856 show that the proportional share of the Government was somewhat greater; but in this last year the average yield per "bouw" (1·75 acre), throughout the island was 20·16 piculs, against 16·92 in 1855. In 1857 the proportion of the land tax to the whole value of the rice crop, estimated at the lowest average price for the year, was as 1 to about $5\frac{1}{3}$.

The chief abuses of the system arise from the imperfect knowledge of the actual resources of the country. Proposals have been more than once made for procuring accurate returns of what is now merely an estimate, the quantity and quality of the land under cultivation in each district; the produce and other particulars: but partly on account of the expense, and partly from carrying out the principle of abstaining from all unnecessary interference with the social economy of the native, these proposals have not been acted upon. It has, therefore, been possible, in some instances, perhaps very many, for the native headmen to oppress the peasants either by excessive exactions or unequal partitions of the assessment: and even to drive them to insurrection by depriving them of the means of subsistence.

Besides the lands in Java subject to land tax, a revenue of the same description is raised in a few of the "Buitenbezittingen" (the possessions other than Java and Madura). This is of a very trifling amount in Borneo, as will be seen in the Returns transcribed, where also will be found the amount received from Macassar, in the Island of Celebes, and Palembang, in Sumatra.

The amount of another tax called "belasting op het bedrijf" (import upon trades and professions), is included in the amount returned as land tax. The reason given for this is, that the two imports together formed the English system of direct taxation of the natives, the "land rent" affecting the agricultural population, the other, formerly called "house-tax," the non-agricultural. The English Administration had imposed these taxes in lieu of the contingents paid in kind according to contracts made by the native Chiefs with the former Company. During the period which elapsed from the time when the rights and obligations of the Company, which had expired by the non-renewal of the Charter in 1799, were transferred to the Government, the revenue system, at least in so far as there was any regular system, appears to have been administered on the same principle.

The annexed Tables will show the produce of the staple crop of the Javanese in the Islands of Java and Madura, with its average prices, and the amount of land tax (including in its totals the tax upon trades and professions), paid during the years from 1839 to 1853 inclusive. Since 1853 the Returns have been given in a different form, together with a variety of additional details, an extract from which is also annexed.

(No. 1.)

Years.	Extent of Lands under Rice in bouws of 1·75 acre.	Produce in piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Highest prices in gulden and duiten.	Lowest prices in gulden and duiten.	Amount of Land Tax paid.	Amount of the gross assessment for Land Tax.			Extent of newly reclaimed Sava Lands, in bouws.
						On Lands cultivated on Government account.	On lands cultivated by natives on their own account.	Total.	
			gulden. duit.	gulden. duit.	Florins.				
1839	1,178,674	17,017,777	3 15	0 106	6,701,588				
1840	1,196,435	19,668,301	6 30	0 70	7,310,626				
1841	1,286,468	22,122,783	5 00	0 80	7,844,252				
1842	1,284,682	22,542,931	5 100	0 65	8,280,027				
1843	1,292,602	23,065,874	7 10	0 75	8,676,360				
1844	1,288,202	20,675,061	6 55	0 100	8,360,492				
1845	1,337,632	23,913,087	6 80	0 100	9,550,383				
1846	1,347,991	23,811,190	6 75	0 114	9,396,879				
1847	1,334,815	23,407,063	7 50	0 110	9,432,186				
1848	1,601,625	27,850,328	2 103	2 08	9,901,694				
1849	1,546,921	26,333,661	3 113	2 51	8,829,948				
1850	1,547,841	25,491,958	3 63	2 40	8,564,906				
1851	1,608,797	26,036,967	3 23	1 118	8,695,036				
1852	1,624,151	25,143,178	2 92	1 98	9,431,362				
1853	1,674,235	28,916,839	2 107	1 96	9,607,838				
1854	1,648,444	28,239,152	3 05	1 113	9,200,862	656,829	8,417,519	9,154,348	14,187
1855	1,715,830	29,037,273	2 117	1 114	9,540,358	632,383	7,995,689	8,617,971	14,382
1856	1,628,864	32,844,135	3 105	1 89	10,056,723	590,344	8,991,826	8,080,087	6,346
1857	1,611,372	31,434,214	2 47	1 86	10,187,645	838,486	8,821,307	9,583,170	13,390
								9,659,793	7,923

1 bouw equal to 500 square Rhenish rods, equal to 1·75 acres, nearly.

1 picul equal to 135 Amsterdam lbs.; 1 Amsterdam lb. equal to 1·0893 lbs. avoirdupois; 1 picul equal to 136·1635 lbs. English.

(No. 2.)

Years.	Number of Dessas and Kampongs.			Number of Families cultivating.	Extent of Reclaimed Land for cultivation, in bouws.			Extent of Land cultivated by the People, on Government account, in bouws.	Extent of Land cultivated by the People on their own account.	Extent of Land entirely uncultivated in each year.	Produce of the Land cultivated by the People on their own account.	
	With Lands for cultivation.	Without Lands.	Total.		Sawa or Tegal Lands, capable of cultivation every year.	Lands in some years incapable of cultivation.	Total.				Total in piculs.	Average per bouw.
1853	32,725	2,041	34,766	1,231,273	1,691,363	181,252	1,872,615	61,138	1,674,235	137,341	28,916,839	17·27
1854	32,500	1,957	34,457	1,257,704	1,723,839	194,691	1,918,530	63,868	1,645,444	206,217	28,259,152	17·14
1855	33,905	1,977	34,882	1,268,147	1,768,055	215,375	1,983,430	63,421	1,715,830	204,178	29,037,273	16·92
1856	33,050	1,491	34,541	1,246,886	1,141,679	870,254*	2,011,833	62,767	{ 1,628,864 + 191,462 }	131,499	32,844,135	20·16
1857	32,629	1,465	34,094	1,258,473	1,155,563	837,935*	2,043,498	66,904	1,839,273	146,623	31,434,214	19·22

* For these two years the heading of this column is, "Lands susceptible of Irrigation," and "Lands not susceptible of Irrigation."
 † On this extent of land second crops were raised on failure of the first.

(No. 3.)—LAND-RENT in the Buitenbezittingen.

Years.	West Coast of Borneo.	South and East Coast of Borneo.	Macassar.	Palembang.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1839	80	6,957	32,447	149,571
1840	80	1,501	61,591	148,265
1841	80	2,856	51,192	149,539
1842	80	2,642	95,013	127,410
1843	..	2,292	77,245	145,812
1844	96	2,894	83,095	206,183
1845	96	702	53,007	168,006
1846	80	583	59,274	208,381
1847	80	3,303	61,962	208,041
1848	..	3,200	92,315	168,289

ASSESSMENT OF LAND-RENT.

Years.	Celebes.	Palembang.	South and East Coast of Borneo.
1853	102,384	296,298	
1854	130,913	270,119	2,796
1855	117,132	255,949	4,305
1856	158,580	261,914	2,056
1857	128,339	266,248	1,554

(No. 4.)—AMOUNT of Tax upon Trades and Professions, included in the Totals of the Land Tax.

									Florins.
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,442
1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198,456
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206,207
1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213,502
1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214,562
1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,831
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,835
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,921
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272,842
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277,980
1849 and 1850.	Not given.								
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259,686
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548,164
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567,749
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542,304
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541,069
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555,317
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570,225

The increase in the last quinquennial period is due to a reform in the assessment.

In Sir Stamford Raffles' work will be found an account of the principles on which he introduced the new system of land-tax. This continued after the cession of these Colonies to the Netherlands to be the method of raising such part of the revenue as is derived from the productiveness of the soil, until the year 1832, when the system of cultures was introduced by Governor van den Bosch. His Minute, containing an explanation of the manner of raising this branch of the revenue, and the principles on which it is grounded, was published with the Collection of Laws for Netherland India. A translation of it is annexed to this Report.

This has now become the source of the great financial prosperity of the Netherlands; from which have been derived the means not only of paying off a considerable amount of the National Debt, but also of providing for the very large expenditure now proposed for the assent of the Legislature to compensate the slaveholders in the West Indian Colonies for the losses consequent on the abolition of the condition of slavery in those possessions; while, at the same time, a sufficient balance of this surplus will remain for the appropriation of 10,000,000 of florins, annually, to the construction of railways, according to the provisions of the measure submitted during the Session to the Second Chamber of the States-General.

Since the year 1848 the Government reports have furnished detailed information respecting the system of cultures, its progress and results; and, besides, the debates in the Chambers and the discussion of several questions relating to this subject by the Press, throw much additional light on it, and testify, at the same time, the extreme interest felt by the nation in general not only in its importance to the national prosperity, but in the expediency and justice of the system, and the way of carrying it out.

The first Government Report presented to the States-General in pursuance of the Constitutional Law of 1848 represents this system of taxation as resting "upon the sovereign right of disposing of the labour of the native and upon his obligation to cede one-fifth of his rice-land to the Government." In the exercise of these rights the Government requires the native "dessas" or villages to set apart a portion of land, not exceeding one-fifth of the extent held by the community, and to raise upon that land such a crop as may be thought most likely to be profitable, especially with a view to the European market. The labour is furnished by the villages in a certain proportion; and in consideration of that labour the persons employed were, according to the system of Governor Van den Bosch, discharged from the payment of the land-rent.

This system has since undergone considerable modifications; and it is now the practice, generally speaking, to charge the land-tax on all lands indiscriminately. Those Residencies which have hitherto been exempted, for one reason or another, are progressively being included in the general rule. But the labour of the people, though compulsory, is not without remuneration. They receive, as will be seen in the account of the different descriptions of culture, either daily wages or a certain amount in proportion to the produce of the crop, or payment, at a fixed rate, for produce delivered to the Government.

The application of the rights of the Sovereign Power is modified in conformity with the requirements of each kind of crop, voluntary labour being also employed where it is attainable.

In some cases the Government employ the intervention of contractors, furnishing them with the land and labour where indispensable, and sometimes with advances in money, to enable them to construct the buildings and set up the machinery necessary for the preparation of the particular crop. These contractors either deliver to the Government the whole or part of the produce raised by them in a condition fit for the European market, or they retain the whole and dispose of it on their own account. In the latter case, the only advantage derived by the Government is the repayment, with interest, of the advances made to the contractors, and the encouragement of a new and profitable branch of industry. Again, other crops are raised directly on Government account, under the superintendence of their own officers, whose zeal is stimulated by a per-centage on the returns of the crop. Land is also let on lease for agricultural purposes, reserving a rent to be paid either in money or in kind to the Government.

The produce thus acquired by the Government is transported to the stores on the coast, where part is sold, but by far the larger proportion exported to the Netherlands.

In pursuance of an agreement entered into between the Dutch Colonial Depart-

ment and the Company known by the name of the Nederlandsche Handels-maatschappij, in 1853, the former undertakes to deliver to the latter all the coffee, sugar, indigo, and spices, of the Government in their East Indian Possessions to be conveyed to Holland and sold, reserving what may be necessary for the consumption to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as a quantity of sugar and coffee, not exceeding 150,000 piculs of each (subsequently augmented to 200,000), to be sold in India. All other produce, not expressly mentioned as above, might also be sold in India; and, subsequently to the 1st of January, 1860, no other restriction was imposed, with the exception of the obligation to employ the Handels-maatschappij as carriers of all produce intended for sale in Holland, which engagement subsists until the end of the year 1874.

On their part the Handels-maatschappij undertake to procure advances on produce to the extent of 10,000,000 florins, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The relation between the two parties being that of principal and agent, the Company is not permitted to take any other profit on their transactions with the Government than those specified in an article of the agreement.

In conformity with these stipulations, the Company receives the Government produce on board their ships at the most convenient port of embarkation. For this purpose they are excepted from the provisions of the law which restricts the privileges of foreign trade to certain specified ports. The Company is also charged with the duty of rejecting such portion of the produce as, from inferior quality or other sufficient cause, may be unsuited to the home market. On arrival of the cargoes in Holland, the sales are effected by the Company; and the proceeds, after payment of their stipulated commission, freight, and other charges, paid into the National Treasury.

The accounts of these sales, since the year 1848, are annexed, as extracted from the Reports annually published by the Government. As, however, the "General Books" of the Indian Administration are not closed until the autumn of the second year, the latest Returns extend only to the year 1857.

COLONIAL PRODUCE sold on account of the Netherland Government in the Netherlands.

1848.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.		Proceeds.	
		Florins	c.	Florins	c.
Coffee	797,969·61	13	36	10,661,632	00
Sugar	1,029,872·29	7	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,718,531	28·5
Indigo	11,746·612	243	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,855,683	47
Nutmegs	5,928·269	99	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	590,499	86
Mace	1,585·334	112	71	178,683	49
Cloves	2,960	35	03	103,685	32
Cinnamon	1,743·66	51	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	90,254	87·5
Pepper	2,666·23	6	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,965	77
Tea	4,828·436	39	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	191,919	02
Tobacco	7,901·52	11	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,616	13
Cochineal	357·192	250	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,418	34
Camphor	153·056	21	99	3,366	00
Tin	20,625	41	52	856,341	91
				23,452,597	47

	Piculs of 136lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.
		Florins c.	Florins c.
Coffee	916,250·32	19 30·9	17,684,439 72·5
Sugar	951,691·54	10 80·8	10,285,704 34·5
Indigo	9,025·472	335 94	3,032,021 05
Cochineal	220·728	274 13·8	60,509 85
Tin	128,492·97	41 30·1	5,306,879 98
Tea	9,229·68	40 47·3	373,553 23
Cinnamon	887·384	108 99·1	96,717 28
Pepper	4,602·72	8 64·7	39,797 76
Long pepper	10·89	63 10·8	687 24
Nutmeg	9,232 044	141 26·5	1,304,163 55
Mace	2,063·82	146 69·6	302,753 26·5
Cloves	5,541·984	34 57·4	191,611 57
Nutmeg paste	76·86	51 87·2	3,986 91
Tobacco	9,061·008	41 08·5	372,275 59
Camphor	950·744	18 65·8	17,739 00
Pisang flax	6·775	21 76·8	147 48
Silk	1·51	257 85·4	389 36
			39,073,377 18·5

1850.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.
		Florins c.	Florins c.
Coffee	674,248·83	25 13·8	16,949,044 20·5
Sugar	1,006,701·49	10 30·3	10,372,312 79
Indigo	8,334·824	389 74·9	3,248,496 24·5
Nutmegs	3,353·868	208 77	700,186 28·5
Mace	922·852	209 86·8	193,676 72·5
Cloves	2,500	37 66·7	94,159 31
Cinnamon	1,953·958	123 06	240,454 24
Nutmeg paste	28·44	115 03·2	3,271 52
Cochineal	594·814	262 30·3	156,021 59
Tea	7,216·178	55 74·4	402,257 51
Pepper	5,524·89	13 58·1	75,033 56
Tobacco	2,624·064	42 61·6	111,828 26
Oil of cinnamon	14 cases, or 164 flasks	54 26·5	8,899 48
Tin	60,148·53	53 52·4	3,219,411 39·5
			35,775,053 11·5

1851.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.
		Florins c.	Florins c.
Coffee	751,144·3	23 95·3	17,992,129 17
Sugar	1,001,276·73	9 71·7	9,729,469 59
Indigo	6,324·608	419 31·4	2,651,998 06
Nutmegs	7,777·568	120 98·7	940,987 79
Mace	2,094·772	129 61	271,502 17
Cloves	5,850	24 93	145,840 27
Cinnamon	1,316·663	78 91·4	103,902 61
Nutmeg paste	36·756	71 97·4	2,645 48
Cochineal	446·296	203 61·6	90,873 13
Pepper	6,559·232	47 07·7	308,791 53
Oil of cinnamon	11 cases, or 127 flasks	26 14·8	3,320 50
Tin	57,602·5	50 61·5	2,915,548 99·5
			35,203,845 67·5

1852.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Coffee	1,053,133·58	23 06·3	24,288,785	35
Sugar	1,012,324·33	9 65	9,768,175	43·5
Indigo	4,509·464	428 07·3	1,930,380	80
Nutmegs	4,817·932	155 26·8	748,072	67
Mace	483·284	189 78	91,717	23
Cloves	2,150·	34 17·6	73,479	09
Cinnamon	1,223·676	77 02·1	94,249	41
Nutmeg paste	42·976	72 11	3,099	01
Cochineal	596·792	240 63·3	143,608	15
Tea	7,115·892	50 14·7	356,844	68
Tobacco	1,918·224	17 48·1	33,533	14
Cigars	240,000	11 86·1	2,870	74
		per 1000		
Pepper	1,233·698	16 67·2	20,568	98
Long pepper	0·54	58 77·1	31	74
*Pakoe kidang	6 chests	85 70 perch	514	18
Tin sold in the Netherlands	80,890·5	53 37·3	4,346,513	82
Ditto sold in China	1,153·72	49 54·7	57,163	35
			41,959,607	77·5

1853.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Coffee	946,167·69	28 95·6	27,397,653	92·5
Sugar	825,728·68	11 47·2	9,472,530	76
Indigo	4,534·528	473 15·9	2,145,549	95
Nutmegs	1,894·988	203 70	386,009	01
Mace	1,031·844	194 39·8	200,588	09
Cloves	1,824·1	37 59·7	68,579	72
Cinnamon	1,452·638	71 42·9	103,760	77
Oil of cinnamon	1·166	2,147 96·7	2,504	53
Nutmeg paste	28·988	75 17·1	2,179	05
Cochineal	383·448	289 00·4	110,540	59
Tea	6,629·73	71 04·9	471,036	89·5
Pearl sago	40	2 11·45	84	58
Sago flour	48 3	4 25	205	28
Pepper	6,579·17	18 91·5	124,444	62·5
Pakoe kidang	1 chest	208 00 perch	208	00
Tin—sold in Netherlands	62,569·5	78 07·5	4,886,905	77·5
„ sold in China	8,846·28	55 88 2	494,350	26
			45,867,131	81

1854.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Sugar	1,022,429·798	10 61·3	10,850,751	33
Coffee	835,719·79	27 45·6	22,945,611	69
Indigo	7,771·632	388 82·7	3,021,824	07
Cochineal	453·352	252 29·3	114,377	32
Tin	69,355·92	70 62·9	4,898,536	85·5
Nutmegs	3,536·886	143 31·2	506,878	10
Mace	1,860·048	139 31·4	189,474	10·5
Cloves	2,268·02	31 25·9	70,895	61
Cinnamon	1,713·979	56 85·9	97,455	82
Pepper	1,762·532	21 22·5	37,409	96
Nutmeg paste	7·824	81 93·9	641	9
Oil of cinnamon	0·194	2,749 53·6	533	41
Tea	11,821·812	68 90·7	814,602	25
Pakoe kidang	8 chests	56 11·6	448	93
Gunny flax	3·226	13 93·1	44	94
			43,549,485	48

* A vegetable product, used in medicine as a styptic.

1855.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Sugar	811,981.43	13 44.3	10,915,888	61.5
Coffee	942,038.49	30 15.1	28,404,129	65.5
Indigo	5,608.736	455 41.6	2,554,312	15
Cochineal.. ..	239.448	240 99	57,704	57
Tin	69,254.5	80 82.3	5,597,358	26
Nutmegs	6,042.152	132 6.9	797,980	81
Mace	932.88	139 87.3	130,484	96
Cloves	816.24	34 2.7	27,774	45
Cinnamon	1,592.541	62 49.8	99,530	37
Pepper	2,452.18	23 43	57,454	56
Nutmeg paste ..	57.24	88 14	5,045	25
Sago	458.35	10 67.6	4,893	44
Tea	9,980.554	64 10.2	640,674	61
Pakoe kidang ..	6 chests	54 91.8 per ch	329	51
Pisang flax	5.76	13 75.9	79	25
			49,293,640	46

1856.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Coffee	1,021,562.35	32 4.1	32,732,627	31.5
Sugar	881,472.93	17 76	15,654,824	43
Tin	86,571.32	78 78	6,820,094	27.5
Indigo	3,382.392	540 19.2	1,827,140	16
Cochineal.. ..	600.888	228 36.1	137,219	36
Tea	7,531.702	68 49.3	515,867	8.5
Nutmegs	3,845.966	130 28.9	501,086	97
Mace	703.798	131 67	92,669	18
Cloves	5,808.96	28 11.1	163,295	59
Cinnamon	807.29	65 80.6	53,124	16
Nutmeg paste ..	41.562	100 20.9	4,164	88.5
Pepper	4,541.096	21 13.5	95,975	97
Oil of cinnamon	1.165	2,899 65.7	3,378	10
Tobacco	722.472	36 36.8	26,347	64
Sago	202.66	9 17.8	1,860	13
Pisang flax	4	4 60.75	18	43
			58,629,693	73

1857.

	Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Per picul.	Proceeds.	
			Florins	c.
Coffee	804,215.63	37 95	30,519,685	74
Sugar	943,920.62	22 90.3	21,618,378	32
Tin	99,175	89 53.3	8,879,482	95.5
Indigo	5,234.488	529 14.2	2,769,786	97
Cochineal.. ..	505.352	246 2.7	124,330	57
Tea	17,812.196	64 58.2	1,150,343	44
Nutmegs	5,023.736	109 2.2	547,699	77
Mace	1,704.4	108 80.6	185,410	42
Cinnamon	1,723.364	65 99.7	113,736	96
Nutmeg paste ..	47.84	99 43.9	4,757	18
Pepper	2,948.512	21 24.7	62,647	69
Tobacco	794.512	77 29.8	61,413	90
Hemp	9.71	7 46	65	20
			66,037,739	11.5

I now proceed to the particular details respecting each different kind of crop raised either in Java or the "Buitenbezittingen,"—that is to say, all the other Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, exclusive of the Islands of Java and Madura.

Coffee.—Coffee is partly cultivated in Java by forced labour, under the superintendence of Government officers, and delivered, at a fixed price into their warehouses, and partly received in kind as an acknowledgment for the tenure of certain lands in Buitenzorg,* under the title of "koffij servituret," or as rent for the occupation of certain Government lands let to private individuals.

In a part of the Island of Sumatra, the highlands of Padang, the crop raised by the voluntary efforts of the Malay inhabitants is delivered to the Government at a fixed price. This arrangement was originally made in the interest of the growers, the price then fixed exceeding considerably what they were able to obtain from the intermediate purchasers. The cultivation of coffee has made considerable progress in these districts without the necessity of Government interference to urge it on; and, according to the official Reports, confirmed by the circumstance that a large export of rice takes place from the same districts, it does not operate to the prejudice of other branches of agriculture. The fixed price (8 florins 40 duiten per picul, since the beginning of 1854) has been raised to 9 florins 20 duiten for 1858, and 10 florins for 1859. It has been the practice to dispose of this coffee at Padang, at Government sales held quarterly. The prices realized during 1857, 40,000 piculs being offered at each sale, were, in April, 32 florins 108 duiten, in July 34 florins 2 duiten, in October 35 florins 97 duiten, and in December 23 florins 62 duiten. The export duty payable is 6 per cent. for the Netherlands, and 12 per cent. for any other country, with 5 per cent. additional. The produce for the five years ending in 1857, was as follows:—1853, 119,420 piculs; 1854, 131,522; 1855, 127,507; 1856, 128,259; 1857, 198,779. In Bencoolen, also, the delivery of coffee is compulsory, but the quantity is insignificant.

The inhabitants of Menado, in the Island of Celebes, are also subject to the compulsory cultivation and delivery of coffee. It is represented to be in a flourishing state there, but not capable of further extension. Within the present limits, however, it does not interfere with the production of the ordinary articles of consumption as human food, either in respect of the quantity of land or of labour employed upon it. The number of trees allotted to each family engaged in this culture is 300. The number of families, in 1857, 12,841.

The produce, in 1852, was 7,775 piculs; in 1853, 16,114 piculs; in 1854, 22,934 piculs; in 1855, 25,262 piculs; in 1856, 26,965 piculs; and in 1857, 14,612 piculs, the season having been unfavourable; but the crop of 1858 has yielded 22,866 piculs.

The price was fixed at 8 florins 40 duiten, but has been increased, for 1858 and 1859, to 9 florins 20 duiten and 10 florins respectively on delivery in the Government stores.

The whole sum paid to the natives for the coffee amounted, in 1857, to 122,351 florins, together with 19,882 florins for carriage to the shipping warehouses at Menado.

The share of each family in the district of Menado was 5 florins 30 duiten; in Kema, 19 florins 60 duiten; Tondano, 16 florins; and Amoerang, 6 florins. No explanation is given of the inequality of these proportions.

The Government also purchase coffee from the Sovereigns of Soerakarta and Djocjokarta, the provinces in Java left under their native Princes.

A statement of the number of coffee shrubs in bearing, of the quantity of produce obtained, of its cost to the Government, with the average prices paid for it in the Netherlands in each year, from 1840 to 1857, will be seen on the next page.

Since the year 1854, the Returns have been given with several additional details, which, as far as they can be depended upon, are interesting in an economical point of view, as showing the number of families employed in the plantation, the price paid to them in money, the several charges for warehousing, preparation for the market, packing, &c. An extract of these Returns is, therefore, also annexed.

This branch of agriculture is represented as growing in favour with the native population. They are carrying it on, by their own voluntary exertions, to a greater extent progressively; and, with very few exceptions, those employed in coffee-planting are in the enjoyment of a high degree of prosperity.

* This has been done away with since the 1st January, 1856.

Years.	Number of coffee trees in bearing, which have been picked.	Quantity of coffee received in the warehouses.	Total cost of the coffee delivered to Government.	Average price of the picul of coffee calculated on the whole quantity delivered at the place of shipment.	Proceeds of the coffee sold in the Netherlands, per picul, Netherland currency.	
					Gross.	Net.
		picul of 136 lbs.	Florins of 120 duiten.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	196,913,894	706,258	7,627,991	10 96	32 70	22 34½
1841	216,085,600	877,444	9,425,235	10 89	31 81	21 48
1842	224,289,182	974,752	9,849,529	10 12	28 47½	18 59½
1843	224,705,618	1,048,411	10,980,920	10 57	24 70	15 55½
1844	225,138,986	956,407	9,041,889	9 54	26 70½	17 58½
1845	221,707,420	637,596	6,256,939	9 101	27 17½	18 21½
1846	226,901,693	880,357	8,455,469	9 72	25 00½	16 18½
1847	229,384,455	772,470	7,352,922	9 62	24 75½	15 90½
1848	221,658,657	860,023	8,299,116	9 78	21 95½	13 36
1849	226,640,769	461,038	4,779,524	10 44	27 87	19 31
1850	233,701,799	976,728	9,231,952	9 54	33 93	25 14
1851	231,693,843	1,069,896	10,371,244	8 110	32 24½	23 95 ³ / ₁₀
1852	228,075,219	880,689	8,172,225	9 33½	30 48 ⁵ / ₁₀	23 06 ³ / ₁₀
1853	223,438,341	686,499	6,312,931	9 24	36 66 ⁷ / ₁₀	28 95 ⁶ / ₁₀
1854	225,132,508	1,083,864	9,739,199	8 115	34 76 ¹ / ₁₀	27 45 ⁸ / ₁₀
1855	228,640,542	1,165,085	10,391,603	8 107	37 77 ² / ₁₀	30 15 ¹ / ₁₀
1856	219,327,485	746,790	6,942,855	9 34	39 92 ⁹ / ₁₀	32 04 ¹ / ₁₀
1857	212,063,782	900,937	8,586,017	9 64	45 81½	37 95

Years.	Number of fruitbearing trees producing one picul coffee.	Purchase money paid to the planters.	Cost of labour at the warehouses.	Cost of wages for native overseers, &c., in the cultivation.	Special cost of preparation in the West Indian method.	Cost of packing and carriage to the warehouses on the coast.	Per-centage as premium to European and native employes, &c.	All other expenses not reducible to any special head.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1854	..	7,228,154	179,658	47,821	199,583	1,191,326	614,407	278,247
1855	199	7,756,481	157,971	59,188	267,073	1,188,505	697,544	264,838
1856	295	4,939,457	161,600	65,855	112,968	607,734	485,451	569,798
1857	240	6,592,140	152,867	61,295	123,599	765,741	497,622	392,751

The number of families told off in each of these years for this employment was 465,737, 460,245, 454,229, and 445,723 respectively. The fixed price paid, in fifteen Residencies, was 8 florins 40 duiten per picul. In the others, where various exemptions are enjoyed, it varied from 3 florins 15 duiten to 5 florins 25 duiten. In the Principalities of Djoejakarta and Soerakarta it was purchased from the Princes at 15 florins 67 duiten per picul.

Sugar.—The Report of General Van den Bosch will show the principles on which it was intended that the cultivation of sugar should be carried out.

The Government employs the intervention of contractors. The conditions of the agreements entered into with these persons are not uniform, but the general tenour of them is, that Government provides the land, and the labour requisite for bringing the crop to maturity; compensation being made to the native planters by distributing among them, at certain periods, the fixed sum paid by the contractors in proportion to the quantity of sugar produced from the cane planted. The Government also makes advances, without interest, to the contractors, for the purpose of providing machinery, buildings, &c., for the preparation of the sugar, and they also give assistance in furnishing labour for those operations which are at the charge of the contractors, when these fail to procure hands by voluntary agreement for daily wages. The price of labour thus furnished is paid by the contractors according to a scale fixed by the Government, in proportion to the price of rice or other staple articles of food.

On their part, the contractors engage to pay to the Government a fixed sum, proportioned to the quantity of sugar produced, for the cultivation of the cane. They provide, by their own means, for the cutting and carrying of the crop, and for procuring firewood, with such assistance from the Government in furnishing

labour as is above mentioned. They deliver at the Government stores either a proportional or fixed quantity of the produce, at a price regulated according to certain standard samples. They have the free disposal of the surplus.

At the end of 1853 a Commission was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the sugar manufacture, with a view to a reform of the present system. The Report of the Commissioners has been for some time in the hands of the Government, but has not been made public. The Colonial Minister has informed the Second Chamber that his plans for the re-organization of this branch of industry are before the Council of State, and will be laid before the Chambers as soon as they have been submitted to the constitutional action of that Body. Pending the new arrangement thus in contemplation, such contracts as were upon the point of expiring have been temporarily renewed for periods of two years respectively.

The question of granting these contracts by public competition has been discussed, with some warmth, both by the Chambers and the Press. The Second Chamber has declared, by a considerable majority, that the conditions of them ought to be fixed by law. The Colonial Minister has refused to propose any such measure. He affirms, also, that his contemplated arrangements will place at the disposal of Government 250,000 piculs of sugar annually in excess of the present rate of supply. So long as prices continue at the present mark, the profit to the Home Treasury will be very large; but it will be seen by the annexed Table that, of the ten years ending 1849, six show a loss on sales of sugar, and that, in the year 1852, the average net price realized was $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per picul lower than the cost price. At the same time, in spite of the improvements in the production of sugar, the yield is represented as having increased, on an average of the last eight years, from 30 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ piculs per bouw. The cost of it is gradually increasing.

Since writing this part of my Report, the new Regulations for the grants of sugar contracts have been made public.

Existing contracts will be renewed for ten years from the date of their expiration, with uniform stipulations for the amount to be paid to the planters, for the quantity and quality to be delivered to the Government, and for the price to be paid for it to the contractor. The quantity is ascertained by taking two-thirds of the average produce of the three years next preceding the expiry of the old contract, and, for the succeeding years, the measure of the delivery will be, in like manner, taken from the Returns of each successive triennial period. The planters will receive, according to the quantity of sugar produced from the cane raised by them: for 30 piculs per bouw and under, 3 florins per picul; for each picul in excess of this amount, up to 45, 2 florins; and for every picul above 45 per bouw, 1 florin. The minimum guaranteed to them is at the rate of 25 piculs per bouw, or 75 florins, equal, by estimation, to the average produce of a bouw of "padi." This money is to be paid to them by instalments, and the native head-men are encouraged by a bounty, where the produce exceeds 20 piculs per bouw, of 1 florin 50 duiten per bouw; 30 to 40 piculs, 1 florin 75 duiten; 40 to 50 piculs, 2 florins; 50 piculs and upwards, 2 florins 25 duiten. The prices to be paid to the contractor vary according to the quality, certain known standards being fixed for the sugar to be delivered. The extension of the culture of sugar is to be encouraged, where it can be done without prejudice to the coffee plantations. A limited number of new contracts, accordingly, for terms of twenty years, will be offered to public competition. The contract will be granted to such bidder, being otherwise properly qualified, who shall estimate the produce of the land over which the contract runs at the highest amount. Two-thirds of this estimate must be rendered to Government at the fixed price for the first three years, and afterwards the same method will be followed in determining the quantity to be delivered as provided with regard to the old contracts, subject, however, to the proviso that such quantity shall not be less than the two-thirds of the estimate originally offered by the contractor at his bidding.

The annexed Tables represent the results of the culture of sugar during the years from 1840 to 1857 inclusive:—

Year.	No. of Mills.	Extent of Land on which Cane was cut, in bouws of 1.75 acre.	Quantity of Sugar obtained, in piculs of 136 lbs.	Quantity of Sugar delivered to the Government.	Total cost of Sugar delivered to Government, in florins of 120 duiten.	Average cost to the Government per picul, in florins of 120 duiten.	Quantity of Sugar left at the disposal of the Contractors.	Proceeds of sales of Sugar in the Netherlands.	
								Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Piculs.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	99	31,989	752,657	692,614	6,350,343	9 20	60,193	16 64	8 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841	111	33,668	734,427	673,865	6,167,198	9 18	60,562	15 07	7 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	112	36,672	858,039	773,998	7,101,215	9 21	84,041	13 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 22
1843	110	37,546	902,397	803,480	7,551,609	9 47	98,917	16 18	8 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844	110	37,941	1,014,753	879,591	8,360,845	9 60	135,162	15 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	98	38,534	1,073,103	871,135	8,404,613	9 78	201,968	20 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	97	37,090	1,105,102	929,797	8,940,167	9 74	174,953	17 34 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1847	95	37,255	1,193,696	945,936	8,952,698	9 56	245,761	19 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 97 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848	93	37,417	1,231,912	987,785	9,475,425	9 71	241,500	14 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	97	40,143 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,203,523	949,329	9,166,051	9 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	254,195	17 74	10 81
1850	99	41,151 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,406,464	1,046,666	10,187,370	9 88	359,580	17 24	10 30 $\frac{3}{10}$
1851	97	41,588 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,374,715	991,859	9,619,337	9 84	367,781	16 40 $\frac{3}{10}$	9 91 $\frac{7}{10}$
1852	97	42,276 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,373,693	936,014	9,138,014	9 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	437,679	15 57 $\frac{1}{10}$	9 65
1853	100	42,034 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,411,295	941,751	9,250,032	9 99	469,544	17 42 $\frac{1}{10}$	11 47 $\frac{2}{10}$
1854	97	41,308 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,393,849	881,833	8,613,504	9 106	513,312	16 16 $\frac{3}{10}$	10 61 $\frac{5}{10}$
1855	96	40,606	1,351,645	876,788	8,735,607	9 115	463,566	19 25 $\frac{1}{10}$	13 44 $\frac{3}{10}$
1856	96	40,694 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,498,489	878,567	8,701,252	9 108	623,899	23 94 $\frac{7}{10}$	17 76
1857	96	40,645	1,650,806	927,434	9,276,049	10 00	723,373	29 22 $\frac{8}{10}$	22 90 $\frac{3}{10}$

Years.	Number of Families employed in planting Cane.	Average produce per bouw.	Payments to Planters.			Component parts of Cost to Government.			
			Total.	Average per Family.	Average per bouw.	Paid to Contractors.	Personal Establishment for Field labour.	Packing and Transport to Stores.	Other charges.*
		Piculs.	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Florins.	Florins.
1853	160,009	33 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,556,602	22 47	85 38	8,839,268	15,809 00	35,839	362,614
1854	163,981	33 74	3,760,191	22 14	91 04	8,220,877	22,247 00	35,434	334,945
1855	169,490	33 29	3,601,824	21 30	91 19	8,337,849	17,454 00	52,344	327,958
1856	172,182	36 82	3,940,891	22 106	96 101	8,290,982	26,630 105	41,350	342,287
1857	173,896	40 61	4,144,291	23 100	101 118	8,850,531	29,373 00	34,613	361,530

Indigo.—The cultivation of this plant, like that of sugar, requires the employment of land capable of irrigation. Thus a portion of the rice-ground of each village where it is raised must be given up for this purpose, and the exhausting nature of the crop renders it necessary to change the ground every year. It is now grown only in seven of the Residencies of the Island of Java on Government account.

According to the admission of the Government Reports, this species of culture is exceedingly unpopular as a compulsory system among the natives, while on the contrary it is represented as carried on readily and willingly under the superintendence of private enterprise in the Principalities of Djocjokarta. The reasons given for this difference appear to be partly inseparable from a government system of cultures, and partly owing to errors of management. In contracts between the Government and the native planter, it is alleged, the latter is not on equal terms with the former before the law; he is exposed to extortion and fraud from the want of sufficient superintendence on the part of the superior European officers over the intermediate native employés. It is the interest of the officers in the employment of Government to force the produce to as high a degree as possible, while their connection with the locality is too brief, and the sphere of their occupation too extended, to give them an inducement or leave them leisure to study the welfare of the planters.

It is different with private enterprise. The farmer in case of extortion or ill-treatment may readily be brought to justice, or if he exact too severe labour he runs the risk of losing his hands. It is his interest to have a thriving and contented population on his lands—they are his productive capital; he, therefore, treats them well that he may have a larger profit. He takes care also for the same reason that they are not subject to the oppression of his intermediate agents, being able to do this by reason of the limited extent of his grounds and his freedom from other engagements such as those that distract the Government officer.

* In this column is included the per-centage paid to European and native employés by way of bounty, being for the several years 147,633, 120,032, 222,350, 300,788, and 300,974 florins respectively.

With respect to management, the Government planter is subjected to harder work with less remuneration than the labourer employed by private enterprise. Thus the two-fold principle laid down by Governor Van den Bosch, namely, that the Javanese should have the opportunity of earning more with less work under the compulsory system of cultures than he otherwise could, is directly counteracted. The native working for Government has to plant the fields, to keep them in order, to cut the leaves, carry them to the factory, and to labour there in the preparation of the produce, while the buildings, and the materials thereof, are raised and provided at his cost, and by his exertions. The farmer requires only the planting, cleaning, and cutting to be done by the planter. He provides for the other operations by separate arrangements. Two families per bouw are sufficient in private establishments for the labour required as above upon the crop. For this they have at their disposal a portion of rice ground, equal to that which they cultivate for the farmer.* The value of the produce of this is estimated on an average at 31 florins 50 duiten per family. In addition to this they are exempt from feudal service, and their time, after the necessary operations of the tillage, is at their own disposal.

Under the Government system the remuneration of each family employed, as verified by the official returns, was for the years 1855-57, about 6 florins 30 duiten for each family, after deducting the necessary sum for land-tax. The planter is also subject to feudal services to the extent of one day's labour in five. The land also, after the removal of the indigo, is generally returned to him in worse condition than where private enterprise makes it the interest of the farmer to keep his land in good heart. It is likewise often done too late for him to sow rice of the first quality ("padi-dalem"), which arrives at maturity much more slowly than the other qualities, but gives a very much larger return.

It is not surprising then that the Colonial Administration should have found it expedient to limit progressively the extent of land allotted for the cultivation of indigo, which from 40,844 bouws in 1840, has decreased to 18,313 in 1857. The average production has also declined from 36 piculs per bouw on the nine years ending with 1848, to 32 piculs 6 duiten in the period from that year to 1857.

The Government Reports admit the fact of superior tillage in Djocjokarta, as well as that it is less burdensome to the labourer, and more advantageous in respect of maintaining the fertility of the land. An experiment was directed to be made in Banjoemas, conforming to the practice of Djocjokarta, with a view to make a general regulation for the Government culture. In the meanwhile the remuneration made to the planters is raised, since 1st January, 1859, from 1 florin 60 duiten to 2 florins per lb.

A Table is subjoined, containing the particulars respecting the culture of indigo extracted from the official Report:—

Years.	Number of Establishments.	Extent of Indigo Fields cut, in bouws of 1.75 acre.	Quantity of Indigo obtained, in Amsterdam lbs.	Total Cost of Indigo delivered to Government.	Average Cost of Indigo to the Government, per lb.	Proceeds of Indigo sold in the Netherlands, per lb. Netherland currency.	
						Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.	Amsterdam lbs.	Florins duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	728	40,844	2,032,097	3,122,332 00	1 64	3 30	2 88½
1841	728	38,829	1,663,427	2,564,797 00	1 65	2 86	2 44
1842	675	36,811	1,351,443	2,110,983 00	1 67	2 53	2 21
1843	678	38,466	1,461,627	2,312,256 00	1 70	3 7½	2 50½
1844	664	39,838	1,360,505	2,152,535 00	1 70	2 69	2 36½
1845	657	39,209	1,318,762	2,089,689 00	1 71	2 82	2 50
1846	528	37,283	1,453,356	2,370,894 00	1 70	2 78½	2 46
1847	613	34,305	1,097,024	1,776,144 00	1 70	2 92½	2 60½
1848	515	30,703	1,114,069	1,808,721 00	1 75	2 24½	1 94½
1849	509	28,640	859,919	1,493,534 45	1 80	3 00.4	2 68.7
1850	482	26,037	614,767	1,072,825 105½	1 89½	3 48.9	3 11.8
1851	437	22,905	679,580	1,149,083 100	1 83	3 74.4	3 35.4
1852	368	18,832	798,886	1,358,728 31	1 84	3 81.1	3 42.5
1853	365	18,682	673,365	1,370,655 70½	2 4	4 20.8	3 78.5
1854	365	18,840	657,986	1,287,957 94	1 114	3 47.4	3 11.1
1855	365	18,838	448,259	971,209 39	2 20	4 03.8	3 64.8
1856	324	17,716	732,973	1,416,622 71	1 112	4 76.8	4 32.1
1857	314	18,313	614,784	1,205,153 64	1 112	4 65.2	4 23.3

* The distribution of the land farmed is in the following proportions:—two-fifths to the farmer, one-fifth to the village head-man, and two-fifths to the villagers.

Years.	Number of Families employed in Cultivation.	Average Produce per bouw, in Amsterdam lbs.	Payments received by Planters.			Different Items of Cost.			
			Total.	Per Family.	Per Bouw.	Cost of preparing the Indigo.	Cost of Packing and Carriage to Warehouse.	Per-centage as Premium to European and Native Officers.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.
			Florins.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1854	108,356	34	951,042	8 93	50 57	124,857	35,609	130,561	45,887
1855	113,081	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	641,919	5 82	34 10	130,245	28,750	104,553	65,741
1856	110,858	41 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,052,872*	9 60	59 50	116,898	31,856	147,266	10,602
1857	110,996	33 $\frac{1}{10}$	876,696*	7 9	43 116	117,368	25,294	126,191	3,978

Tea.—Tea is also an exotic, introduced for cultivation in Java by the Government. It is carried on, only in a limited part of the island, chiefly by contractors, and in one place only by the Government. The net proceeds of the sales in the Netherlands do not cover the cost of production, much less the price paid to the contractors. Efforts have been made, from time to time, to come to a compromise with them; and the Government establishments have been reduced to the present single establishment at Bagelen. The Minister for the Colonies has also declared in the Chambers that he has asked leave of the King to discontinue this culture, adding that special circumstances now enable the culture of tea to dispense with protection.

In the meanwhile, the price paid to the contractors leaves them a good profit. They are paid, according to the statement of the official Report, from 85 to 90 duiten (equivalent to about 14*d.* and 15*d.*) per Amsterdam lb., according to the quality of the tea, while the cost of the article cannot exceed from 60 to 65 duiten (10*d.* to 11*d.*). In the Government establishment it is produced at about 61 duiten.

This culture is not to be considered oppressive to the natives. The different operations are carried on under the contracts by free labour, except in one district. This exception also prevails partially in the Government establishment.

It is obvious, from what has been stated, that the progressive increase in the production of tea is not desirable in a financial point of view.

The present Colonial Minister ascribes the disadvantageous result of this culture partly to the defective execution of the contracts, and partly to the nature of the contracts themselves. By remedying the former, he hopes to reduce the loss to the public; and as the latter will soon expire, the cultivation of tea may be left to private enterprise. He expresses an expectation that the results will be profitable to the owners of the establishments, and at any rate without prejudice to the public.

A Table is annexed with the details relating to this branch of industry :—

Years.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity of Land in Tea-gardens in bouws of 1·75 acres.	Quantity of Tea delivered, in Amsterdam lbs.	Total cost of Tea to the Government.	Average cost of Tea per lb.	Proceeds of Sales in the Netherlands, per lb. Netherland Currency.	
						Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.	Amsterdam lbs.	Fl. duit.	duiten.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	44	2,632	178,995	171,597 00	115	1 49 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 18 $\frac{1}{8}$
1841	69	2,810	208,659	209,015 00	120	1 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18 $\frac{3}{8}$
1842	92	3,166	325,758	251,853 00	93	1 22	1 93 $\frac{1}{7}$
1843	99	3,132	415,021	261,794 00	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 80 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1844	98	3,614	649,211	366,219 00	67 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 40 $\frac{3}{4}$
1845	101	4,139	814,162	448,328 00	66	0 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 41
1846	100	4,594	927,957	510,656 00	66	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 35 $\frac{1}{4}$
1847	90	3,878	913,634	578,965 00	76	0 52	0 27 $\frac{1}{4}$
1848	83	3,823	940,306	610,896 00	78	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849	51	3,004	961,081	662,653 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	0 57·2	0 32·4
1850	33	2,315	825,021	537,999 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	0 75	0 44·6
1851	25	2,638	967,238	681,504 25	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 67·5	0 37·6
1852	26	2,675	1,050,495	792,526 117	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 67·7	0 40·1
1853	25	2,698	1,317,668	995,191 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 83·7	0 56·8
1854	26	2,819	1,547,458	1,187,068 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	0 82·1	0 55·1
1855	22	2,750	1,387,886	1,090,255 41	94	0 77·7	0 51·4
1856	23	2,706	1,876,994	1,434,492 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	0 81·1	0 54·8
1857	19	2,672	1,734,985	1,349,073 26	94	0 77·3	0 51·6

* In addition to these payments to the planters, the sums of 57,126 florins and 51,504 florins represent the amount of land-tax remitted in their favour in one of the Residencies.

Years.	Number of families told off for forced labour.	Number of hands for field labour.	Number of Shrubs in bearin	Number of Shrubs giving 1 lb. of Tea.	Payments made to Planters.		Payment for purchase of Tea, for field labour and inspection; or amount of land-rent remitted to planters.	Cost of preparation and packing.	Cost of Carriage to the principal warehouses.	Per-centage by way of premium to European and native officers.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.
					Total.	Per bouw.					
1853	324	7,703	12,121,200	9	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Florins.	Florins.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
1854	1,251	8,419	12,017,268	8	30,998	49 43	935,282	32,947	11,284	13,166	2,511
1855	1,590	6,450	12,328,500	8	31,720	41 61	1,126,299	35,783	9,049	10,689	5,246
1856	1,590	6,450	12,328,500	8	26,801	40 72	1,036,239	43,092	1,940	5,748	3,235
1857	1,870	7,461	11,829,844	6	25,787	44 92	1,370,463	50,996	1,986	6,267	4,779
1857	1,870	7,040	13,138,700	7	25,234	42 114	1,298,617	38,722	1,756	6,182	3,793

Cinnamon.—Cinnamon also is an exotic, the cultivation of which does not repay the cost. It will be seen, however, by the annexed Returns that the net proceeds have been remunerative in several of the years since 1840; but that since 1853 they have invariably returned less than the cost of production.

According to the Official Report, it is admitted that although the culture and preparation of cinnamon in Java is, according to the judgment of the Director of Cultures, carried on with the greatest care, and according to the best known methods, the produce of the island continues to be less esteemed in the trade than that of Ceylon. This is to be ascribed to less favourable circumstances of climate and soil; and it is also observed that the shrubs have a tendency to degenerate.

In consequence of the disadvantageous results, in general, of this culture, it has been submitted for the consideration of the Governor-General whether it might not be expedient to reduce it gradually.

On the other hand, it appears by the Returns that, notwithstanding the more limited extent of land allotted to it of late years, the produce has increased considerably.

Years.	Number of Cinnamon establishments.	Extent of Cinnamon Gardens in bouws of 1.75 acre.	Quantity of Cinnamon obtained in Amsterdam lbs.	Total cost of the Cinnamon.		Average price of Cinnamon to the Government per Amsterdam lb.	Proceeds of sales in the Netherlands, per Amsterdam lb., in Netherland currency	
							Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.	Amsterdam lbs.	Fl.	duit.	Duiten.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	48	1,690	80,357	79,347	00	118	1 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 82 $\frac{1}{3}$
1841	49	1,880	125,279	97,396	00	93	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 92 $\frac{1}{3}$
1842	49	1,924	130,648	116,015	00	107	0 89 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 69 $\frac{1}{3}$
1843	55	1,924	171,204	135,239	00	95	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844	57	1,954	151,627	116,060	00	92	1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 33
1845	55	1,951	188,839	135,572	00	86	1 28	1 08
1846	49	1,942	212,474	158,274	00	89	1 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	48	1,991	213,126	145,539	00	82	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 52 $\frac{1}{4}$
1848	48	1,996	256,824	132,360	00	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	45	1,966	175,219	111,019	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	1 04.8	0 87.2
1850	45	1,964	145,586	100,105	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17.3	0 98.4
1851	43	2,022	187,880	116,630	58	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 80	0 63.1
1852	42	2,020	215,040	122,122	18	68	0 76.1	0 61.6
1853	47	2,020	197,217	119,986	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	0 71.2	0 57.2
1854	46	1,997	173,923	134,468	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	0 59.6	0 45.5
1855	46	1,899	170,720	122,867	95	86	0 63.1	0 50
1856	46	1,910	218,656	133,034	48	73	0 66.5	0 52.8
1857	46	1,787	250,760	135,416	88	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65.4	0 52.8

Years.	Number of families told off for the culture of Cinnamon.	Number of field labourers employed.	Number of Cinnamon Trees.	Number of trees yielding lb. of Cinnamon.	Payments to the Planters.		For Purchase of Cinnamon.	For Preparation and Packing.	For Carriage to the principal Warehouses.	Percentage by way of premium to Employés.	Other Miscellaneous Expenses.
					Total.	Per bouw.					
1853	8,157	..	4,352,138	20	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1854	6,168	..	4,292,137	23	59,878	29 77	61,368	27,440	1,546	27,996	1,633
1855	12,173	370	4,365,142	24	62,329	31 24	64,432	39,636	1,864	24,703	3,826
1856	10,738	370	4,232,092	19	52,834	27 97	54,353	40,423	1,531	23,969	2,591
1857	9,883	370	4,275,310	16	65,421	34 30	49,258	46,606	1,723	30,039	5,405
					62,567	35 12	74,910	22,481	2,993	33,348	1,682

Cochineal.—The cochineal insect was brought to Java in 1832, and, necessarily, with it also the particular species of cactus, called “nopal,” on which the insect is bred. The Government sales of the dye-stuff produced have left a profit.

This culture is carried on partly by Government, and partly by contractors. The latter employ free labour, at least nominally, since, according to the admission of the Government authorities themselves, much of what appears to be free labour, and paid for by daily wages, is really procured by some degree of compulsion on the part of the native head-men. It is stated in the Official Report that there has been a necessity for interference with some of the contractors to procure a higher rate of wages for their labourers. Some contractors have induced the natives to plant “nopals,” receiving their produce at a fixed price per bouw. In 1854, new contracts were entered into with two parties, in Cheribon and Japara. They employ free labour. They have the free disposal of the produce, with the exception of so much as is appropriated for the repayment of advances made to them. They pay besides a rent for the land, and a compensation to the natives for the cession of it. One of the Government establishments was obliged to be given up in 1856, having been found oppressive to the natives. In another, the labour is performed, in a great measure, by convicts, their keep being charged against the management of the culture.

Years.	Number of Cochineal establishments.	Extent of Nopal Plantations, in bouws of 1·75 acre.	Quantity of Cochineal obtained.	Total cost of Cochineal delivered to the Government, in guldens of 120 duiten.	Average price of the Cochineal to the Government, per lb.	Proceeds of sales of Cochineal in the Netherlands, per lb., in Netherlands currency.	
						Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.	Amsterdam lbs.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	12	200	7,185	37,079 00	5 19	2 93½	2 56½
1841	16	221	16,272	43,507 00	2 81	2 58	2 25·3
1842	16	225	33,848	73,367 00	2 20	2 42½	1 13½
1843	13	270	39,770	64,588 00	1 75	2 83½	2 52½
1844	10	268	39,072	51,678 00	1 39	3 01½	2 71½
1845	10	286	60,253	46,048 00	1 24	3 24½	2 82½
1846	8	290½	62,737	50,351 105	1 27½	3 49½	3 12
1847	6	287½	78,846	50,614 105	1 9	3 26	2 93½
1848	7	366	69,200	56,853 00	1 12½	2 30	2 00½
1849	7	363	81,031	61,161 68	1 24	2 55·3	2 19·3
1850	6	351	139,774	71,195 26½	0 107	2 39·4	2 09·9
1851	6	351	127,798	90,499 54	1 43	1 87·6	1 62·8
1852	6	351	90,029	73,614 64½	1 43	2 18·8	1 92·5
1853	5	346	79,075	55,373 111½	0 84	2 59·1	2 31·2
1854	5	346	110,432	66,593 89	0 72	2 28·1	2 01·8
1855	5	346	142,787	72,737 92	0 119	2 19·7	1 92·8
1856	5	344	92,128½	77,810 03	1 80	2 08·2	1 82·4
1857	3	224	72,346	30,229 45½	1 07	2 21·6	1 96·8

Years.	Number of Families told off for Nopal Plantations.	Number of Nopals.	Number of Nopals furnishing 1 lb. of Cochineal.	Purchase-money, or Payments to Overseers and Labourers.	Cost of Preparation and Packing.	Cost of Carriage to the principal Warehouses.	Per-centage as premium to Employés.	Other Miscellaneous charges.
				Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1853	4,056	1,504,765	15	48,722	819	1,387	4,171	273
1854	4,337	1,502,645	13	50,502	1,229	3,829	9,198	1,833
1855	4,266	1,564,098	10	56,794	6,018	652	9,967	205
1856	3,794	1,593,992	16	63,031	6,533	757	5,457	2,030
1857	1,320	1,090,280	13	24,867	690	1,236	3,405	30

Tobacco.—Tobacco is planted usually as a second crop, after the rice is harvested.

At the time when the official report takes up the history of the cultivation of this plant, contracts appear to have been subsisting with private individuals which had not prospered. Various expedients have been resorted to in order to enable these contractors to meet their engagements, and to discharge their debts to the public. So far, however, as this branch of industry has been carried on by compulsory labour, it seems to result more or less in failure. On the other hand, where free labour has been employed, and especially where the natives have been induced to raise the plants by their own exertions, and dispose of their crops to persons who have been authorized by the Government to enter into engagements with them for the purpose, the prospects are most flattering. The advocates of a system of free labour appeal to this instance of it as their strongest argument for the possibility of establishing it even side by side with compulsory labour. Under the latter, the highest gains are represented as no more than 120 florins per bouw, the average being 87; while the former realizes from 240 florins to 250 florins over the same extent of land. It is also stated that in many places the aversion of the natives to this species of tillage, where it has been made obligatory on them, has been unmistakeably manifested.

The growers under contract with Government have, generally speaking, the free disposal of their produce. In one establishment in Samarang the contractor delivers one-half of his crop in order to liquidate his debt to the Government. In fulfilment of the engagement with this contractor to cause the lands to be planted, it has been found necessary, inasmuch as the employment of compulsory labour proved too great a burden for the population, to procure the assistance of free labourers, which has entailed upon the Government a considerable annual charge. The sums entered in the eighth column of the second Table annexed, represent this charge for the several years.

Years.	Number of Tobacco Farms.	Extent of Land from which the Tobacco Crop was raised.	Produce.	Quantity of Tobacco prepared for the European Market.	Payment received by the Tobacco Planters.
		Bouws.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Florins.
1840	8	1,139	6,245	4,983	75,182
1841	8	1,221	8,554	7,153	80,892
1842	9	1,456	11,298	10,156	101,178
1843	11	1,603	13,089	13,089	110,610
1844	24	2,711	24,300	24,300	203,382
1845	37	3,687	29,891	29,861	298,744
1846	30	4,113	25,575	24,760	284,537
1847	29	3,972	30,492	30,466	257,764
1848	30	1,402	5,693	5,246	108,625
1849	24	1,342	10,674	10,639	113,220
1850	19	1,750	14,252	14,252	151,241
1851	17	1,830	16,879	16,156	160,751
1852	17	2,057	20,163	19,663	190,698
1853	14	2,150	25,229	24,529	206,253
1854	13	1,759	16,100	16,100	165,692
1855	13	1,637	17,345	17,345	157,945
1856	13	1,760	21,104	21,104	170,973
1857	13	1,640	21,915	21,815	177,598

Years.	Number of Families employed in Tobacco Planting.	Average Payments made to them.		Quantity of Tobacco delivered to the Government.	Component parts of Cost of the Tobacco delivered to the Government.				Average Price of the Tobacco to the Government.	Average Produce per Bouw.
		Per Family.	Per Bouw.		Purchase-money paid to the Contractor.	Per-centage to European and Native Officers.	Other Charges.	Total.		
		Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Piculs.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Fl. d.	
1853	15,638	13 22½	95 112	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·27
1854	13,371	9 59	83 116	721	15 037	751	22,203	37,992	55 77	9·15
1855	12,188	9 82	96 52	794	16,552	827	24,030	41,409	54 14	10·54
1856	13,281	10 52	97 14	783	16,327	848	16,922	34,098	42 78	11·98
1857	12,531	10 104	100 34	992	20,682	1,034	24,834	46,551	46 107	13·36

Pepper.—Pepper is cultivated in Java on Government account alone. The planters are paid at the rate of five florins for the picul. This is not very profitable to them on account of the very uncertain and generally unfavourable results of this crop. It is also cultivated in different districts in Sumatra, and on the Island of Riona. In the former, notwithstanding encouragement on the part of the authorities, it is represented as in a declining state.

In Bencoolen the cultivation of pepper is compulsory. The price paid to the planters, up to 1855, was, per picul, 6 florins 60 duiten for white, and 5 florins 49½ duiten for black pepper. These prices have since been raised to 8 florins 60 duiten and 6 florins respectively.

Years.	Number of Pepper Vines.		Quantity delivered.	Total Cost of Pepper delivered to the Government.	Average Price of Pepper to the Government, per picul.	Proceeds of Sales of Pepper in the Netherlands, per picul, in Netherland currency.	
	In bearing.	Young.				Gross.	Net.
			Piculs.	Florins.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1840	393,650	630,499	298	2,141	7 22	24 34	15 13
1841	357,310	567,901	2,906	18,194	6 31	20 82	11 43
1842	407,550	504,132	4,532	28,086	6 4	19 68	11 47
1843	466,418	1,069,713	1,639	10,415	6 43	16 84	8 48
1844	119,464	1,121,267	2,258	14,087	6 28	18 73	10 36
1845	265,160	1,324,160	341	252	7 45	20 52	11 76
1846	224,228	1,347,642	2,105	13,120	6 28	18 38	9 65
1847	266,626	1,514,756	1,366	8,575	6 33	17 9	8 27
1848	427,923	1,349,330	4,840	30,428	6 34	14 81	6 73
1849	474,139	1,200,476	281	1,903	6 93	16 66	8 64
1850	765,652	811,228	4,047	24,295	6 00	22 52	13 58
1851	877,555	729,510	7,603	45,542	6 00	20 8	11 50
1852	878,975	741,980	1,087	6,954	6 48	24 24	16 67
1853	894,339	569,442	1,044	6,716	6 32	27 1	18 91
1854	804,587	629,121	2,655	15,645	5 107	29 17	21 22
1855	492,963	606,234	4,811	27,846	5 95	31 72	23 43
1856	416,300	556,667	2,715	15,550	5 86	29 40	21 13
1857	263,177	427,660	99	593	5 119	29 14	21 24

Years.	Number of Families employed in Cultivation of Pepper.	Component parts of cost of Pepper delivered to the Government.			
		Price paid to the Planter.	Packing and Conveyance to Stores.	Per-centage to European and Native Officers.	Other Charges.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1853	5,997	5,220	953	542	
1854	6,075	13,274	1,506	714	150
1855	..	24,060	2,440	1,345	
1856	..	13,576	1,219	754	
1857	..	497	50	47	

Kina.—Plants of cinchona, or Peruvian bark, have been, within these few years, introduced into Java, and carefully cultivated at the expense of Government, and under the superintendence of scientific gardeners. The produce of them has not, however, yet become an article of commerce. At the end of the first half-year of 1859 there were, in different places in the island, 47,327 trees of different species of cinchona, and in the course of the year a small quantity of sulphate of quinine produced from the bark was sent to Holland.

Cloves.—The cultivation of cloves is carried on in the Island of Amboyna and its dependencies, on Government account, by forced labour. The following figures, representing the produce of the crop of cloves in the several years from 1846 to 1857, will show how variable and uncertain the results are:—

1846	..	..	869,727	Amsterdam lbs.
1847	..	..	238,278	" "
1848	..	..	450,935	" "
1849	..	..	89,923	" "
1850	..	..	394,907	" "
1851	..	..	97,742	" "
1852	..	..	309,926	" "
1853	..	..	343,209	" "
1854	..	..	580,592	" "
1855	..	..	29,205	" "
1856	..	..	617,250	" "
1857 (approximative)	..	..	160,000	" "

It is stated that the cost of cloves at Ambon was greater than the net proceeds of the sales in the Netherlands; while the profits of the planters were so small, except in unusually favourable years, that if it were left to free labour and private enterprise, it would probably fall entirely into decay. The people employed receive 30 duiten or 5*d.* per lb., and a bounty, in addition, is paid to Regents and others of 15 florins, for a measure equivalent to 550 lbs.

Nutmegs.—In the Banda Islands the cultivation of the nutmeg has been carried on, until recently, partly by a system of slave labour. The plantations are styled parks, and a number of labourers, called "perkslaven," or "perkhoorigheden," are attached to them. This seems to have been rather a species of villeinage than true slavery. But since the beginning of the present year the law recently passed for the abolition of the condition of slavery in the East Indian Possessions has come into operation, so that new regulations must be made for providing the requisite supply of labour for this branch of industry. Besides the "perkslaven," the hands employed in labour were supplied by convicts and free hired labourers.

The condition of the "perkeniers," or parkholders, is not described as very flourishing. Out of the thirty-four in these islands, only one, in 1856, realized a profit exceeding 6,000 florins (500*l.*), and only four exceeding 4,000 florins (333*l.*). In 1857, twenty-nine out of the thirty-four plantations yielded a profit of 58,425 florins (4,870*l.*); the remaining five incurred a loss of 3,017 florins (251*l.*). In 1806 these figures were 63,486 florins (5,290*l.*) and 2,289 florins (190*l.*); and even this state of things was a great improvement upon former years.

The Governor-General has been authorized to give them assistance by paying them a somewhat higher price for their produce, and making advances of money without interest, as well as by procuring additional labour at a reasonable rate of wages.

All wages and other payments to the people employed are at the charge of Government. The parkowners provide for their food, clothing, and lodging. Each of the "perkslaven," both men and women, above fourteen years of age, receives, monthly, 60 duiten (10*d.*); the same sum is paid to each convict, and to free convicts 210 duiten (2*s.* 11*d.*), and free labourers 150 duiten (2*s.* 1*d.*). The last-mentioned are paid besides, in advance, a premium of 10 florins (16*s.* 8*d.*) for each year for which they engage themselves.

Under the new system, commencing with the present year, the Resident of Banda is directed to provide labourers either from among the liberated villeins or other free natives under contracts for eight years, giving them in advance 12 florins (1*l.*) and 4 florins monthly. Their keep, as before, is to be at the charge of the park-owners.

The prices to be paid to the park-owners is to be henceforward 48½ duiten (about 8*d.*) per lb. for mace of the first quality, which was previously from 40 to 44 duiten; second quality, 24 duiten (4*d.*), formerly 20 and 22 duiten. Nutmegs, first quality, 21 duiten (3½*d.*), formerly 16 and 20 duiten; second and third quality, 7 and 4½ duiten (1½*d.* and ¾*d.*), formerly 6 and 4 duiten.

The net proceeds of Banda spices in Holland, deducting charges in Java, freight, and charges of sale, but not deducting the cost of purchase in India nor that of freight to Java, was, during the following years—

				Nutmegs. Per Amsterdam lb.	Mace. Per Amsterdam lb.
				Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
1855	..	..	..	1 05·6	1 11·9
1856	..	..	..	1 04·2	1 05·3
1857	..	..	..	0 87·2	0 87
1858	..	..	..	0 78·3	0 70·8
1859 (approximative)	..	..	..	0 68·0	0 62

QUANTITY of Nutmegs and Mace produced in the Residency of Banda during the period from 1851 to 1857.

Years.		Nutmegs.				Mace.		
		Middling.	Thin.	Broken.	Total.	Good.	Coarse.	Total.
1851	.. ..	359,940	65,555	37,814	463,309	108,581	2,999	111,580
1852	.. ..	470,258	62,411	30,102	562,771	131,544	3,931	135,475
1853	.. ..	465,252	77,860	40,435	583,547	139,953	3,738	143,691
1854	.. ..	410,228	86,215	41,418	537,861	131,389	2,597	133,986
1855	.. ..	401,040	76,128	26,815	504,023	123,330	2,409	125,739
1856	.. ..	569,708	136,562	44,659	750,929	188,199	5,138	193,337
1857	.. ..	579,754	88,005	33,689	701,448	171,201	2,846	174,047

The financial results of the management of the “Buitenbezittigen, for the fourteen years ending with 1852, present a balance in favour of the Administration of 1,862,698 florins, or 155,225*l*. But it will be perceived that more than 80 per cent. of the favourable balance is due to the tin mines of Banca; while, of the other fourteen Settlements only three yield a surplus, one-fourth of which is the produce of the nutmeg-trade of Banda.

Since 1852, however, the production of coffee in the Government of the West Coast of Sumatra, the prosperous state of which has been already described, has effected a corresponding change in the finances of that Government, since the deficit, averaging before that period nearly 1,000,000 florins annually, has been converted into a surplus over the period from 1852 to 1855 of 1,638,884 florins (136,574*l*.), or an average of 404,721 florins per annum.

The general results, accordingly, of the three years ending with 1855 are more favourable.

Since that time the Returns have been discontinued, until the Indian Government shall have carried out the instructions which have been given for the purpose of securing a greater degree of accuracy in them.

The following Table is an abstract of the accounts of income and expenditure for the two periods above-mentioned:—

Years from 1839 to 1852.

Name of Settlement.		Receipts.	Charge.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Sumatra:—					
Government of West Coast	.. ..	16,680,928	30,241,212	..	13,560,284
Bencoolen	.. ..	1,188,315	2,366,460	..	1,178,145
Lampongs	.. ..	34,560	448,339	..	413,689
Palembang	.. ..	5,546,600	7,204,043	..	1,657,443
Riouw	.. ..	2,636,975	4,103,321	..	1,466,346
Banca and Billiton	.. ..	32,750,247	7,184,847	25,565,900	

Name of Settlement.	Receipts.	Charge.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Borneo :—				
Sambas	827,078	1,707,455	..	880,377
Pontianak	1,843,984	2,206,365	..	362,381
South and East districts .	2,667,528	2,591,588	75,940	
Timor	539,983	796,614	..	256,631
Celebes :—				
Menado	2,262,862	1,584,150	1,378,712	
Macassar and Sambawa .	3,615,347	7,355,421	..	3,740,074
Moluccas :—				
Ternate	449,145	2,563,590	..	2,114,445
Amboina, &c.	3,182,706	7,503,444	..	4,320,738
Banda, &c.	8,090,442	3,297,743	4,762,699	
Total	83,016,790	81,154,092	31,813,251	29,950,553
Surplus	1,862,698		1,862,698	

Years 1853, 1854, 1855.

Name of Settlement.	Receipts.	Charge.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Sumatra :—				
Government of West Coast	7,473,247	5,927,794	1,545,453	
Bencoolen	384,008	590,075	..	206,067
Lampongs	19,499	133,998	..	114,499
Palembang	1,451,691	2,566,234	..	1,114,543
Riouw	717,229	808,927	..	91,698
Banca and Billiton	17,333,993	1,898,687	15,435,306	
Borneo :—				
Sambas	822,276	2,280,945	..	1,458,669
Pontianak				
South and East districts .				
Timor	107,762	254,602	..	146,840
Macassar, &c.	903,079	2,190,267	..	1,287,188
Moluccas :—				
Amboina	3,752,597	3,534,541	218,056	
Banda				
Ternate				
Menado				
Total	33,599,869	21,024,598	17,198,815	4,623,544
Surplus	12,575,271		12,575,271	

By the 62nd Article of the Law for the administration of the Indian Possessions, the Governor-General is forbidden to sell any land, with the exception of small parcels for the extension of towns and villages, and for the erection of industrial establishments.

Before, however, the cession of these Possessions to the Dutch, after the temporary occupation by the British in 1816, certain lands had been granted by the authorities of the latter Government to private proprietors. Other lands also had previously been granted under the native Rulers before the Dutch had acquired the sovereignty of the island.*

With these exceptions, all the reclaimed land in Java and Madura is vested in the several communities, or “dessas.”

The extent of land in the hands of private proprietors is estimated at 1,851,438 bouws, or about 3,237,517 acres. The population on these lands was, in 1857, 935,233; the assessed value for poundage, 31,519,394 florins; and the annual payment, 236,395 florins. These lands are distributed as to the nationality of the holders in the following proportion :—

* See Raffles’ “Revenue Instructions,” Article 71 :—“There have been, it is known, in many parts of the country, grants from the Sovereign of lands in perpetuity, which are regularly inheritable, and relative to which the original documents still exist.”

	Bouws.	Population.
Europeans hold	1,425,204	554,747
Chinese.. .. .	375,653	276,916
Natives and persons of Eastern origin, other than Chinese	46,825	90,035
Domain called Bloeböer, repurchased by Government	3,756	13,535

The rights of the proprietors of these lands are regulated by a Law of the Indian Administration. These rights are not absolute except over unreclaimed land. In regard to the rest, the population settled on them enjoy a tenant right, which may, however, be forfeited, at the decision of the local authority, for nonpayment of rent, extreme neglect, non-compliance with stipulated obligations, or misdemeanour.

The proprietors cannot exact any other than the customary rents and payments. In general, these must not exceed one-fifth of the gross produce of the land. They may require also the labour of the male population for one day in each week; and this service may be commuted for a money payment, by agreement to be ratified by the Government.

The same Law also provides other regulations for the maintenance of order, and for the management of the affairs of the natives, whether settled on the land or employed by the proprietors under contracts of hire.

In the year 1853, authority was given to the Governor-General to let unreclaimed and unappropriated lands on lease to Europeans, or other persons placed on the same footing as Europeans, for terms not exceeding twenty years, with power of renewal.

These lessees must farm their lands themselves, as far as possible, and are not at liberty to transfer their rights, nor can they use the lands for any other than agricultural purposes. An indispensable condition of the leases is that no breach of the institution of the customary village administration is admissible.

With the exception of the cultivation of such articles as are prohibited by the general regulations (as, for instance, the poppy and gambier, the former on account of the opium monopoly, the latter because of the revenue derived from the importation of it under a very high duty), and such as may be specially reserved by the terms of their leases, no other restriction as to the description of crop to be raised is imposed.

The rent is reserved sometimes in money, and sometimes in kind. No assistance is afforded to the lessees by way of advances of money or supply of labour.

In 1857, forty-one leases were in existence, comprising 34,093 bouws of land, for which the Government had received by way of rent, in money, 9,150 florins, and in kind, 1,891 piculs of sugar, and 5,758 piculs of coffee.

For many years before 1857, it had been the practice to permit Europeans and other qualified persons to take lands on lease in the Principalities of Soerakarta and Djocjokarta; but in the last-mentioned year the conditions of these undertakings were prescribed by law. The Government exercises a strict supervision over the qualifications and behaviour of the persons making application for permission to contract with the native landowner, over the terms of their engagements, and the manner of carrying on their operations. These must be limited to the cultivation of such crops as are adapted for the European market, and the lessees must superintend them on the spot, giving security to the Government for the employment of proper persons under them.

They must also give security for the performance of the securities due to the superior Native Chiefs, entering, as they do, into the obligations as well as the rights of their lessors.

The following Return, though incomplete in some particulars, is given, as representing the state of agriculture in these provinces in 1857:—

Number of parcels of land leased in Soerakarta, 84; bouws, 33,502; yielding, on an average, 62,143 piculs coffee, 26,000 piculs sugar, and 13,047 lbs. of indigo. In Djocjokarta, 49 farms, giving 405,600 lbs. of indigo, besides other produce to a trifling amount.

Tin Mines.

The tin mines of the Island of Banca form the principal source of revenue to the Indian treasury from mining industry. These mines are worked on Government account, the labour employed being that of Chinese immigrants, working in partnerships. They not only raise the ore but smelt it, and deliver it to Government at a fixed price of 13½ florins per picul.

Provisions are supplied to them at fixed prices and advances are made in money, in consequence of which a considerable amount of bad debts is found upon the books. These are, from time to time, struck off; and the total of sums remaining due to the Government by the mining population in 1857 was 223,941 florins. The number of mines in working was 229, and the people employed in them 7,597. The supply of labour was deficient, probably owing to the falling off of immigration consequent on the disturbed state of China.

The quantity of tin delivered to the Government during the years from 1831 to 1858 is contained in the accompanying Table:—

				piculs.						piculs.
1831	..	..	..	44,400	1845	..	..	..	..	53,534
1832	..	..	..	41,649	1846	..	..	..	..	69,501
1833	..	..	..	28,681	1847	..	..	..	..	81,132
1834	..	..	..	53,424	1848	..	..	..	..	74,874
1835	..	..	..	35,922	1849	..	..	..	..	73,965
1836	..	..	..	60,464	1850	..	..	..	..	59,683
1837	..	..	..	46,292	1851	..	..	..	..	77,688
1838	..	..	..	39,102	1852	..	..	..	..	78,301
1839	..	..	..	69,212	1853	..	..	..	..	91,249
1840	..	..	..	60,963	1854	..	..	..	..	80,019
1841	..	..	..	62,852	1855	..	..	..	..	64,128
1842	..	..	..	40,467	1856	..	..	..	..	100,656
1843	..	..	..	64,304	1857	..	..	..	..	74,668
1844	..	..	..	69,526	1858	..	..	..	..	96,475

Tin ore is also raised in the neighbouring Island of Billiton under a grant made to a private company, at the head of which was Prince Henry of the Netherlands. This undertaking is still in its infancy, and the amount of revenue derived from it, for the benefit of the public, is not reported. The raising of the ore appears to be done partly by hired coolies and partly by labourers sharing in the profits. The fixed price at which the metal is delivered was, at first, 15 florins per picul, subsequently increased to 20 florins.

Salt Monopoly.

All manufacture of salt, on any other than Government account, is prohibited throughout the Government territories in Java and Madura, except from the mud-springs of Grobogan and Samarang. No greater quantity than a picul of salt can be transmitted without a permit. The possession of a greater quantity by any person must be satisfactorily accounted for. This prohibition does not extend to Soerakarta and Djoejokarta, but no exportation from thence is allowed.

Salt made at Grobogan cannot be exported from the district, where it is made liable to the land-tax. Foreign salt cannot be imported within the limits of the monopoly. The manufacture was carried on in the following places and Government paid for each koyan of 30 piculs the prices indicated in the list, on delivery of the salt at their stores:—

								Fl. duit.
1. Tanara, in Bantam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 50
2. Pakkies, in Krawang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 80
3. Kondangawir, in Cheribon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 40
4. Paradessi, in Rembang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 20
5. Sidjahoe, in Soerabaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00
6. Grisee, in Soerabaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00
7. Sumanap, in Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 20
8. Boender, in Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 90

Since 1850, however, none has been made at Paradessi or Sidjahoe; nor since 1851 at Kandangawir; nor at Pakkies since 1856.

The quantity to be made is fixed, annually, by the Governor-General, and a supply of 100,000 koyans is kept in store over and above the estimated consumption.

The salt is conveyed from the depôt stores, at the charge of Government, to the places where it is sold for consumption in Java, at a fixed price, being for all places (except four on the south coast, where the price is 5 florins 100 duiten per picul) 6 florins 80 duiten per picul.

The least quantity retailed is $\frac{1}{8}$ picul, except in one place, where it is $\frac{1}{16}$.

In December 1851 the price was raised 20 per cent. for 1852, at which it continued until 1856. The Governor-General, in opposition to the district officers, considered that the increased prices had affected the consumption unfavourably, and accordingly directed the reduction to be carried out from the 1st of January, 1856, to the prices received previously to the beginning of 1852.

Certain stores are designated each year where salt may be purchased, for export, at the price of 60 florins per koyan, except for the district in Sumatra called the Lampongs, for which the price is fixed at 90 florins. Such salt may not be re-imported.

Regulations in the Buitenbezittingen Lampongs.—No import but from Java. In other respects the trade is free.

Padang, with Priaman, on the West Coast of Sumatra.—No prohibition of manufacture nor of import of foreign salt, which is charged with a duty of 6 florins per picul. No importation of Java salt is permitted except on account of Government. The Government price, which was previously 8 florins per picul, was reduced, in 1857, to 6 florins 80 duiten.

Tapanooly.—Foreign salt pays 1 florin per picul, and may not be carried further to the south than Pooloo Elie. The Government price for Java salt is 5 florins per picul.

In the following places the Government alone imports salt, selling it at the prices annexed: Bencoolen, where the manufacture also is prohibited, 6 florins 80 duiten; Palembang, 5 florins 10 duiten cash, 6 florins 80 duiten credit; Banca, to miners, 4 florins; to others, 4 florins 20 duiten; Borneo, 5 florins 100 duiten.

In the following places the trade is free, with an import duty on foreign salt of 6 florins—Macassar, the Moluccas, and Timor. In Riouw the trade is free in all salt.

The following Returns exhibit the revenue from this monopoly in Java and Madura:—

Years.	Quantity of salt made, in Java koyans.	Cost of Manufacture.	Total Cost, including carriage, personal establishment, and waste.	Quantity sold for consumption in Java and Madura.	Receipts on Sales in Java and Madura.	Quantity sold for export.	Receipts on sales for export.	Allowance for waste.	Total Receipts.	Profit.
	Koyans.	Florins.	Florins.	Koyans.	Florins.	Koyans.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1831	13,632	73,201	494,080	14,504	2,530,938	3,619	176,970	4,971	2,712,879	2,218,799
1832	10,882	53,707	396,241	14,099	2,520,479	2,617	157,020	1,274	2,678,773	2,282,532
1833	37,009	202,958	645,246	12,870	2,296,848	5,464	327,866	4,771	2,629,485	1,984,239
1834	23,760	137,464	510,941	13,973	2,469,539	3,658	219,469	5,190	2,694,198	2,183,257
1835	40,045	226,242	566,417	14,860	2,595,430	4,088	245,280	3,348	2,844,058	2,277,641
1836	22,398	135,448	496,806	15,038	2,661,039	2,819	169,160	1,935	2,832,134	2,335,328
1837	11,589	62,714	644,233	17,175	3,025,059	6,097	365,820	1,828	3,392,707	2,748,474
1838	41,829	241,796	785,009	17,150	3,003,211	5,414	324,828	3,879	3,331,918	2,546,909
1839	17,804	115,831	659,029	18,036	3,164,254	3,545	212,700	8,427	3,385,381	2,726,352
1840	20,078	104,256	676,859	18,557	3,658,493	2,915	174,900	18,697	3,852,090	3,175,231
1841	27,562	148,406	788,265	18,115	4,095,099	3,775	226,500	31,482	4,353,081	3,564,816
1842	23,844	147,889	856,051	18,604	4,184,091	4,349	260,946	36,678	4,481,709	3,625,658
1843	26,419	149,589	867,209	19,251	4,341,022	4,422	265,320	14,326	4,620,668	3,753,459
1844	30,873	158,956	998,666	19,092	4,347,483	4,576	269,459	23,946	4,640,888	3,642,222
1845	30,789	162,012	839,951	19,876	4,512,773	4,921	295,400	9,227	4,817,400	3,977,449
1846	20,348	89,661	768,403	20,071	3,963,101	4,837	294,481	11,215	4,268,797	3,500,394
1847	29,548	123,065	991,573	18,885	3,545,747	5,437	326,467	27,083	3,899,297	2,907,724
1848	335½	1,845	796,703	19,865	3,764,598	200	12,000	25,406	3,802,004	3,005,301

The subsequent Returns are not made with the same detail, and the account of the total sales, cost, and profit, are extracted from the general accounts :—

Years.	Quantity of Salt manufactured.	Quantity of Salt sold in Java and Madura.	Receipts on Sales in Java and Madura.	Quantity of Salt exported by Government.	Quantity of Salt exported on private account.	Total Receipts on Sales.	Total Cost of Salt.	Profit on sale of Salt.
	Koyans.	Koyans.	Florins.	Koyans.	Koyans.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1849	25,274	18,397	3,490,003	not given.	not given.	4,188,289	904,868	3,283,421
1850	not given.	17,426	3,346,038	"	"	4,404,974	1,051,288	3,353,686
1851	"	18,594	3,575,172	"	"	4,326,014	1,004,472	3,321,542
1852	18,715	17,738	3,978,937	"	"	4,918,296	1,079,840	3,838,456
1853	35,769	18,569	4,169,016	2,301½	2,775½	5,171,901	1,445,907	3,725,994
1854	33,406	18,409	4,123,640	2,520	2,473	5,207,018	1,472,688	3,734,330
1855	51,278	18,241	4,113,570	2,516	2,864	5,106,447	1,332,375	3,774,072
1856	17,268	20,892	3,976,919	3,630	1,850	4,962,930	1,167,047	3,795,883
1857	29,509	21,423	4,132,187	4,119	977	5,151,750	1,448,139	3,703,611

It has been before stated that the price of salt was raised from the beginning of 1852 to the end of 1855, 20 per cent. The consumption of salt per head of the whole population of Java and Madura, which was at the rate of 7·9 lbs. English in 1851, fell to 7·2 lbs. in 1852, and in 1855 was no more than 6·8 lbs. In 1856 it rose again, the price having been reduced to the original scale, to 7·5 lbs. per head, and about the same proportion was maintained in 1857.

On comparison of the profits of the salt monopoly in British India, and in the Dutch Possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, in 1857, they appear to have been in the former 78 per cent. on the cost and charges, and 72 per cent. in the latter.

Trade with Japan.

The trade with Japan was a Government monopoly. It was partly carried on by Government on its own account. That business was called "Komfs-handel," and was limited to certain descriptions of goods. The right of trading in other articles was let to the highest bidder. It was styled "Kambang-handel." Besides the goods comprised under the first denomination, Government used to send to Japan certain other articles to the value of 10,000 florins yearly, to supply the demand of the Emperor and nobles. On the other hand, the Government engaged not to receive any other articles of commerce on their own account than copper, camphor, kabauijen (silk dresses), objects of natural history, and return presents of the Japanese nobility. All other articles of export from that country were accordingly left to the farmer of the "Kambang-handel." The right to exercise this monopoly used to be let for 17,000 florins annually. Since the opening of the trade with Japan to other nations, that of the Dutch has necessarily ceased to be a Government monopoly.

A question may suggest itself as to the financial results of the administration of the Dutch East Indian Possessions, supposing the Government were to hand over to private industry the vast estate which they now manage for their own profit in the character of landholder, cultivator, and trader.

An examination of the accounts as they now stand will only give an approximate answer to this question. It may be worth while, however, to attempt such an examination, by striking out from the receipts and expenditure such items as manifestly belong exclusively to agricultural and commercial transactions, and pointing out others which, under the hypothesis assumed, would be more or less susceptible of increase or reduction.

The income under the following heads (following the numbers in the previous Tables) would probably, with the modifications pointed out, be the same under both systems.

	Florins.	Florins.
I. Farmed Revenues	..	11,504,777
II. Taxes, and Revenues of various kinds ..	..	10,645,031
III. Receipts from Lands, &c. ..	10,761,186	
Deduct repayment of advances ..	231,174	
		10,529,962
IV. Commerce, striking out all the items except tin	10,897	
Ditto ditto except gold ..	11,233	
Ditto ditto except coals ..	44,498	
Ditto ditto except salt ..	5,151,750	
		5,218,378
V. Miscellaneous and Extraordinary Receipts ..	..	1,004,317
VI. Receipts from the War Department ..	..	373,708
VII. Ditto Marine Department ..	..	311,898
VIII. Receipts on account of Third Parties ..	..	2,318,261
Add, what are called "fictive regten," <i>i. e.</i> , the export duties on Government produce ..	..	2,325,892
Total Receipts in India ..	..	44,232,224
In the Netherlands :—		
Sale of tin ..	8,879,482	
On account of other persons ..	146,983	
		9,026,465
Total Receipts . ..	..	53,258,689

Extracting the items of Expenditure, according to the same principles :—

	Florins.	Florins.
I. Supreme Government	..	531,348
II. Judicial Department	..	722,018
III. General Audit Office	..	177,130
IV. Provincial Administration and Police ..	..	4,646,975
V. Worship, Arts and Sciences	..	931,948
VI. Public Works	..	2,378,401
VII. (a.) Finance	2,441,100	
Deduct expenses of storehouses, &c. ..	323,273	
		2,117,827
(b.) Agriculture and Land Revenue ..	..	1,375,383
(c.) Commerce, viz. :—		
Opium	579,451	
Tin	1,244,789	
Gold	4,346	
Coals	304,213	
Salt	1,448,139	
		3,580,938
VIII. War Department	..	12,821,062
IX. Naval Department	..	2,328,087
X. Pensions and Charitable Institutions ..	..	914,512
XI. Expenses of a miscellaneous description ..	..	2,474,973
XIII. Extraordinary Expenses and unforeseen Losses ..	..	675,216
XIV. Payments on account of other parties ..	..	1,127,506
Total Expenditure in India ..	..	36,803,264
In the Netherlands, viz. :—		
Naval and military stores, sundry goods, &c.	5,217,269	
Pensions	934,534	
Allowances to officers on leave ..	242,969	
Military charges	1,327,401	
Delft Academy	11,000	
Passages of officers, &c. ..	39,169	
Sundries	123,236	
Paid out for others	1,775,046	
		9,670,624
Total Expenditure	..	46,473,888
Surplus	..	6,784,801
		53,258,689

From the expenditure a large item is omitted, namely, that of the interest of the (so-called) Indian debt, because, in point of fact, the terms of the law which imposed this charge show that it is not really a debt incurred by the East Indian Possessions. The preamble of the law is to the following effect:—

“We, having taken into consideration that the prosperous condition of our Transmarine Possessions presents an occasion of helping to sustain the finances of the mother country, and to relieve the burden that presses upon her; and also in consequence of former sacrifices made on behalf of those possessions,” &c.

If the system of cultures were to be done away with, then the land discharged from land-tax on that account would again become chargeable, the net income arising from which, after deducting the expenses of collecting, should be added to the surplus receipts. The reduction also of the establishment of European officers would be considerable, and the charge for pensions and retirement correspondingly diminished. There are also one or two sums still charged in their whole amount as expenditure, from the impossibility of deducting from them that part which belongs to commercial or agricultural expenditure, as, for instance, the 13th class of Indian charges, “Extraordinary expenses and contingencies,” and in the Home account, “Goods for Japan, officers’ clothing stores, and other establishments.”

The rent of Government lands let on lease is reserved, as has been stated, partly in kind, so that the money value of this must be taken into account in the estimate of the receipts.

The surplus, accordingly, would considerably exceed the balance above stated of 6,784,801 florins, equal to about 565,400*l*.

It is assumed that the gains on mines would be equivalent, under a system of leases or otherwise, to the profits on them as a commercial transaction; therefore the expenses and receipts on account of them are entered on their respective sides.

Comparing, however, the result of the balance-sheet under the system of cultures, and making an ample allowance for the savings and additional receipts which would increase the surplus under the hypothesis of the abolition of this system, there remains a very large financial advantage in favour of the present state of things.

	Florins.
The actual Colonial surplus for 1857, was	31,858,421
The sums paid by way of subsidy to the West Indian Colonies	726,277
The interest of debt	9,800,000
	42,384,698

This sum, equivalent to nearly 3,600,000*l*., represents the amount drawn from the East Indian Possessions of the Netherlands in aid of the finances of the mother country.

The annexed comparative statement of the quantities of the principal articles of Colonial produce, exported for the Government and for private account during the five years ending with 1857, may be of interest, in order to form an estimate of the effects of the Dutch fiscal system in India in another point of view:—

QUANTITIES of the Principal Articles of Colonial Produce exported from the Dutch East Indian Possessions on Private Account to all parts of the world, and on Government Account to the Netherlands during the years 1853-57.

Years.	By whom exported.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Tin.	Spices.			Indigo.	Cinnamon.	Cochineal.	Pepper.	Tea.	Tobacco.
					Mace.	Cloves.	Nutmegs.						
1853	Exports on private accounts	piculs. 179,773	piculs. 796,886	piculs. 3	piculs. 776	piculs. 124	piculs. 1,159	lbs. 346,473	piculs. 363	lbs. 89,434	piculs. 13,449	piculs. 130	piculs. 35,738
	" of Government produce	..	971,346	64,351	1,069	..	3,254	976,528	1,719	51,528	1,559	13,396	..
1854	" on private account.	..	868,927	1,177	229	57	911	369,489	265	66,194	10,498	1,772	39,354
	" of Government produce	..	904,540	64,981	429	816	4,960	708,358	1,707	51,419	958	11,513	..
1855	" on private account.	..	730,450	968	161	90	637	347,144	604	115,598	20,372	956	41,464
	" of Government produce	..	930,188	90,448	1,074	5,809	3,785	578,864	980	70,962	3,333	7,102	752
1856	" on private account.	..	809,221	5,280	132	78	741	479,193	406	57,489	13,994	4,426	37,785
	" of Government produce	..	1,188,235	103,710	1,641	..	5,120	614,528	1,502	69,351	5,798	10,406	794
1857	" on private account.	..	944,704	2,809	145	96	725	372,736	126	67,653	8,739	191	57,333
	" of Government produce	..	751,630	100,864	1,244	4,472	5,162	691,504	1,492	33,183	165	13,657	..

The Hague, June 30, 1860.

WILLIAM R. WARD.

Inclosure.

Decree of the Governor-General of India (ad interim) dated March 28, 1834.

(Translation.)

CONSIDERING that the institutions brought into practice by his Excellency the Commissioner-General Van den Bosch, during his four years' residence in these countries, and known under the denomination of the "System of Cultures," have the following threefold object:—

First, to enable these possessions to discharge their pecuniary obligations and debts to the mother country ;

Secondly, to provide the national trade and navigation with fresh nourishment and life ; and

Thirdly, to procure the increased quantity of articles of exchange required for the above-mentioned objects with the least risk and at the lowest cost to the Government, and at the same time in the manner least burdensome and most conformable to the ancient institutions ("adat") of the natives, without losing sight of the indispensable condition of insuring encouraging prospects for the labour and capital required for the manufacture of the raw produce :

That, since this system is, in the first place, highly deserving of the hearty co-operation of all well-disposed employés, on account of its object and tendency, and, moreover, has been expressly approved and confirmed by His Majesty the King, a solemn obligation is consequently imposed on all the servants of the State, both in the higher and lower ranks, to aid, each in their several spheres, in maintaining and extending it ;

That, for this purpose, a more general acquaintance with the objects aimed at, and the basis on which the system so introduced is founded, will, in every respect, be useful, in order that the co-operation of the public servants may be prompted not only by their sense of the obligation of obedience to orders issuing from superior authority, but also by their conviction that the institutions now under consideration are as necessary and suitable to the end in view as they are reasonable and just ;

And, finally, that the general publication of some extracts from the papers left among the records by his Excellency the Commissioner-General having reference to this subject, may contribute to the promotion of the above-mentioned ends ;

Further, upon review of the instructions issued by his Excellency the Commissioner-General under date of the 6th December last, No. 429, and 30th January, No. 99, with their inclosures ;

Upon reading the instructions of the Director of Cultures of the 22nd and 26th instant, Nos. 882 and 911 ;

It is thought proper and understood—

First, to communicate to all officers, superior and subaltern, connected directly or indirectly with the System of Cultures.

(A.) Some extracts from a General Report prepared by his Excellency the Commissioner-General Van den Bosch, dated 24th January last.

(B.) Preliminary instructions for the cultivation of sugar, drawn up by his Excellency the above-mentioned Commissioner-General on the 6th December last.

(c.) The description of the establishment of the indigo factories, on a small scale : first, in the Residency of Cheribon ; and subsequently, introduced in several places with successful results.

Secondly, to instruct the above-mentioned officers, as they are hereby instructed, to take the contents of these papers for their information and guidance ; and to apply them, in connection with local circumstances, not only for the furtherance of the substantive interest of the cultures, but to the removal of every cause of discontent which might arise among the people, either on account of an ill-directed distribution of employments, or from any other reason. With this view, their attention is especially directed to the last part of Inclosure A.

(Signed)

STEERLING,
Secretary attached to the Indian Administration.

(A.) *Extracts, in substance, from a General Report prepared by his Excellency Commissioner-General Van den Bosch, dated January 24, 1824.*

Old Institutions.—The Javanese are distributed, according to their ancient popular institutions, into “tjatjas,” or families; that is to say, a head and several households depending thereon. These households do not consist exclusively of blood relations, but generally of labourers, subordinate to the head of the tjatja.

Their number is greater or less, in proportion to the greater or less extent of rice-ground at the disposal of the head of the tjatja, and of the labour required for the tillage of it. The heads of the tjatja receive from the rice-ground set apart for the households, one-half or two-fifths of the produce, according to its fertility.

All obligations, at the same time, lie, according to the ancient institutions of the Javanese, on the land, not on the person.

The Sovereign has, accordingly, a right either to a tribute of one-fifth of all the lands of the tjatja, or to require personal service to the amount of the tribute due to him. If the latter is required, then the tjatja appoints one or more vassals to perform the service, who are then discharged from the tribute to be paid to the tjatja; or else the service is distributed among the several subordinate households (tjatjas), when each person so employed makes a proportionally smaller return to the head of the tjatja than he otherwise would be obliged to do.

This popular institution is met with throughout the whole of Java, though frequently under another denomination. The head of the tjatja is generally called “sikap,” signifying workman, being especially such when he is charged with a public or particular employment by his Prince or Chief; because the obligation to the service rests upon the head, who is bound to see that it is performed, although he is at liberty to employ his dependents for the purpose.*

In the Preanger Regencies the tjatjas, taken one with another, consist of twenty-two souls, or about four households.

Obligatory Cultures to 1808 inclusive.—Such a tjatja was, under the former administration, bound to plant annually 1,000 coffee-trees, to keep them clean, to gather and dry the fruit, and to deliver the produce; for all which sixty days’ labour in the year were required. In consideration of this, it had the unencumbered enjoyment of its rice-ground, on payment of one-tenth of the produce only to the Regents.

The average extent of rice-ground which each tjatja occupies in the Preanger Regencies may be estimated at a jonk of 2,000 square rods (about 7 acres), of which the fifth sheaf ought to be paid according to ancient institutions. The coffee-planter was relieved from that impost, so that the only charge upon him was the amount of the head-man’s dues.

The value of a jonk of the above-mentioned extent being calculated at 75 florins, the tjatja accordingly realized an advantage to the amount of 7 florins 50 stuivers from that remission, and moreover received for the coffee delivered, estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ piculs (240 lbs.) as the ordinary produce of 1,000 coffee-trees under the charge of each tjatja, the sum of from 12 florins to 14 florins, at the rate of 2 florins 13 stuivers (4s. 5d.) per picul; so that each tjatja received for every working-day from 4 to 5 stuivers (4d. to 5d.), in a country where the wages of labour amounted to scarcely one-half of that sum. This, then, was the extent of the system of compulsory labour so detested and painted in such execrable colours, and which, besides, was based on the ancient institutions, according to which, in fact, the Sovereign was entitled to exact the taxes in kind, and that in produce of such description as was adapted for the market: with this important difference, moreover, that the Princes were accustomed to receive the produce in consideration merely of a remission of the land-tax due to them, and that the Dutch Government not only remitted this tax, but also paid to the planter a nearly equal sum in money.

The system of compulsory labour, as thus explained, has not been set aside by the introduction of the system of land-rent in the Preanger Regencies, but exists there in substance; there, accordingly, that labour continues up to the present

* It has been incorrectly asserted that the Javanese has no idea of the right of property in land; according to his understanding, the rights of the Sovereign in a cultivated piece of land extend no farther than to the taking of the portion accruing to him according to the “adat,” or usage, or to the imposing on the occupant a public service proportioned to the tribute due.

For the residue, the lands pass to the members of the family of the owner, they sell or let them among one another according to the “adat,” and these usages still subsist everywhere, unless where fallen into disuse in consequence of the arbitrary interference of Europeans with the economical arrangements of the natives.

day: yet there is certainly no other place in Java that can be pointed out where the inhabitants are more contented with their lot, or where they have, under all circumstances, given greater proofs of fidelity and attachment to the Netherland Government.

Land Rent.—According to the principle set in the foreground on the introduction of the system of land rent, half, two-fifths, or one-third of the produce of the “sawas,” in proportion to their greater or less fertility, and one-third in the “tegal,” or high grounds, must be delivered.

The settlement of the obligation thus incurred was to be made in money; at all events this was, at the time of the introduction of the tax, known to be the intention, and the levy of it was entrusted to collectors who received 8 per cent. for their services.

It is a fact generally known in Java that whenever the proprietor of land parts with it to another for cultivation, he receives in consideration thereof, one-half or two-fifths of the produce, according to the fertility of the land, and the cultivator has the remainder of the crop for his labour.

Thus by the imposition of a tax amounting to one-half or two-fifths of the produce, property in land became altogether valueless, at least so far as it could not be cultivated by the proprietor's own hands; for what can be the good of a piece of land to any one, when one-half or two-fifths of the produce must be paid over to Government, and the other half or three-fifths be left to the labourers?

Through the operation of this tax it becomes altogether useless to occupy more ground than can be tilled with the proprietor's own hands.

Cultures from 1816 to 1830 inclusive.—The very high price of coffee from the year 1817 to 1823, had made the Government attach considerable importance to it, and to use a variety of means for encouraging and extending the production of that article, which at the time of the arrival of the Commission in 1816, had fallen very much into decay during the temporary administration of the English. The production of coffee was by that means brought to a much higher degree than ever before. It was originally hoped that the native would find a sufficient inducement in his own interest to devote himself to this culture, and the idea was to stir up his inclination to do this by ensuring to him the fruits of his labour after payment of the tax, calculated at two-fifths of his crop.

It very soon, however, became manifest that these means did not attain the end proposed, which, in fact, they could not attain, taking into consideration the Javanese economical system.

Now all lands in Java are common lands, that is to say, they are distributed among the “dessas” collectively, and are occupied in common by the inhabitants of those dessas.

These common lands consist partly of rice-ground, partly of pasture for cattle, and partly of woodland.

Only the small portions of land lying round the houses can be reckoned as private property, and these not in every case. In order to lay out proper coffee gardens, good, high, very fertile woodland is required. Such, however, is commonly far from the villages, which are generally found in the flat, well-watered country.

The Javanese who would desire to cultivate coffee to any extent worthy of the name, would generally for that purpose be obliged to repair to a distance from his place of residence, and to settle himself there for the purpose of cutting down the wood, and keeping the ground clean, in order next to plant the coffee tree, the produce of which he was not to look for until after the lapse of four years.

Such an undertaking exceeds the means of any Javanese individually, and, therefore, coffee plantations can only be laid out by the united labour of an entire village. In order, however, to bring the villagers to this point, the intervention of Government is requisite: without this, such an undertaking, which requires years of persevering labour without giving any return worth mentioning for the first four or five years, would certainly never be carried out; so there has never been an instance in Java of a coffee-plantation being laid out on the plan above described, without the co-operation of the public authority, and the progress which that description of cultivation has made, is due solely to the measures of the High Commission of 1816, that is to say, the compelling the Javanese to plant coffee trees.

The idea of ensuring to the Javanese as a reasonable compensation for his labour the free disposal of the residue of his crop after payment of the tax, was, just as the principle of the free disposal of his person, assumed as the basis of the

institutions of Java, well-intentioned, but both were equally little adapted to be carried out in practice. In order to be convinced of this it is only necessary to know in what manner coffee is cultivated in Java, and is transferred from the hands of the planter to those of the exporting merchant.

It has been already stated that the planting and keeping up of coffee-gardens is imposed as an obligation upon the inhabitants of the villages or "dessas," in which the following rules are in general observed.

For instance, the number of families in a "dessa" are reckoned, and in proportion to that number a plantation of coffee, for example, of from 100 to 200 trees yearly for each family, is required of the "dessa." The Government officers select the land where the coffee-gardens are to be laid out, and charge the village and other Javaese headmen with the execution of the further labour required for laying them out, superintending the daily telling off of a sufficient number of men for the work, and taking care that the planting be done at a proper time.

The calling out of the men required for the daily labour is left to the headmen, and they regulate this mostly according to "adat," though caprice has much influence generally in it. Some inhabitants of the villages are excused from public services, according to the institutions of the people, based upon ancient usage, while the villages are charged with other services besides the planting of coffee, as, for instance, with the construction and maintenance of bridges and roads, and with the labour required for the watercourses, and other like purposes.

Thus only a certain number of persons can, in the long run, be told off out of each village for the cultivation of coffee, while they must also be relieved, from time to time, by others; because the coffee-grounds must be laid out, or are placed at a considerable distance from the villages.

Accordingly, the distribution of the labour among the several villages being left entirely to the headmen, and favour being often, as already mentioned, influential with them, it is far from being the case that the residents of a "dessa," man for man, devote an equal number of days, or an equal proportion of labour, on the laying out of the coffee-grounds.

Women and children are also employed in picking the coffee, but yet all the women and children are not bound to perform that service, according to the "adat."

When the crop is at last gathered in, the question arises, in what proportion ought it to be divided among the several inhabitants? It is manifest that it cannot be done according to any equitable measure, at least not in proportion to the labour which each person has contributed.

Among a people who have made so little progress in intellectual development, no provisions or institutions can be looked for by which the fruits obtained by such a system of labour as this in question can be distributed with equity; and it is just as impossible to effect this by the influence of a very limited number of employés dispersed among millions of natives, of whom hardly ten understand the language properly: so that the residents of the "dessa" leave also to their headman the entire disposal of the crop,

This has had for a consequence that a class of hucksters has risen up, chiefly Chinese or Arabians, who take over the produce from the headman, and make advances on it, in general to a small amount in money, but principally in goods, and engage at the same time to discharge the tax due to the Government.

The Javanese is universally (not excepting the headman) improvident to a high degree, and extravagant in disposition. The goods and money which he receives from the hucksters by way of advance are charged to him at an usurious interest; and on delivery of the coffee there is commonly little more to receive. That little is then distributed among the population, and in a tolerably arbitrary manner; for as no one naturally knows what portion of the crop was due to him, each had to be contented with whatever was arbitrarily paid to him: so that the cultivation of coffee was considered by the ordinary class of men as a public labour, just like that on the roads and watercourses, for which no compensation was given.

The original advantages of that cultivation became thus almost exclusively the perquisites of the Chinese and Arabian hucksters, and, in a small proportion, of the headmen, while the Javanese bore only the burden of it.

At any rate, the circumstantial inquiry which was made into this case by Resolution No. 35 of 8th August, 1832, has made it clear that the Javanese formerly never received a higher price for his coffee than 6 florins, copper, per picul, and that

only in one district, for he, in by far the greater number of districts, has only obtained 2 florins per picul, and in some places absolutely nothing.

This, then, is the result of abstract reasoning applied to a state of society where the economical condition of the people has not been consulted. The free disposal of his person and of his productive labour has been promised to the Javanese; and, in return, a tax or rent-charge has been imposed upon him; and, nevertheless, he has been compelled to plant coffee, while the fruits of his toil have become the reward of a crowd of cheats who have fattened themselves at his expense.

Let a comparison now be made with the system of cultivation based upon the "adat." In that case each *desa* is obliged to send in a number of men for laying out the plantations, for which the *desa* receives at once a remission of the rent-charge. Each villager may then have his rice-ground cultivated by another, in consideration of the portion which would otherwise have been paid to the Government. In that case he is charged only with the planting of coffee, or he may appoint some one else in his place, on consideration of receiving that portion of his crop which, if he had not been liable to be employed in this cultivation, would have served for the discharge of his land-rent. And how much would the *tjatas*, or heads of families, profit by this provision of law, when they transfer to one or more of their "woewongs," or labourers, the task of planting the coffee?

It is after this system that coffee has always been cultivated, and still is cultivated, in the Preanger Regencies. The Javanese, however, still pays, there, the tenth of his crop to his Chiefs; but, on the other hand, he receives for his coffee, on delivery at the great warehouses, a payment of 7 florins for 225 kilogrammes; and, besides this, 1 florin 60 *duiten* per picul is paid to the Regents and inferior Chiefs: and, under these arrangements, those Regencies have invariably made a more advantageous return to Government than any other districts. There has never been any trace of disturbance or resistance to Government in that quarter; and in those Regencies there is certainly more comfort to be found among the natives than elsewhere, even though there is not always to be observed among them the same ambition to better themselves.

From the foregoing there is sufficient to infer how little the Javanese has gained by the principle of the free disposal of his person and labour, inasmuch as he has withal become compelled, under it, to plant coffee almost for nothing; and at the same time, because, through the tendency of the system of the "land rente," the possession of any land to a greater extent than what can be cultivated by his own hands is altogether worthless.

The cultivation of coffee had, it is true, attained a very considerable extension in comparison with former years; nevertheless, that branch of industry was far from being reconcileable with the interest and inclination of the Javanese, and, more especially, with the promised free disposal of his person and labour; on the contrary, it may safely be maintained that, if suitable precautions had not been taken, a spirit of general discontent would, sooner or later, have prevailed on account of it.

The cultivation of sugar had recovered, in some degree, from a state of deep depression, in consequence of the tolerably high prices, as well as of the encouragement given to it by the Government of late years. The export of sugar had, in the year 1828, amounted to about 26,000 piculs, and, in 1829, to about 55,000 piculs; and that quantity was partly produced in the vicinity of Batavia, as formerly, with the assistance of field-labourers from Cheribon, and partly in the Eastern districts.

In former times this article has always been raised, in considerable quantities, in Java when prices were high; while, in the long run, the cultivation of it has never been able to be maintained without the energetic interference of the Government. The reason of this is, that the price of sugar frequently fell below the cost of production, and the growers were again threatened with a similar fall in 1830. A number of them in the Eastern districts had already been brought to ruin, so that, notwithstanding that this branch of agriculture had attained a certain degree of advancement at that period, no reliance could be placed upon the likelihood of a flourishing continuance of it without suitable measures.

The cultivation of indigo was also tried. It had already existed, at an earlier period, in Java, but was subsequently done away with under the administration of Governor Daendels. M. Petel had afterwards resumed the cultivation of it, and had introduced new methods of preparation.

By the encouragement given to this branch of agriculture by the Government

under the Viscount de Bus, the quantity of indigo exported in 1828 had risen to about 17,000 lbs., and, in 1830, to about 46,000 lbs. The cost of production was, however, very considerable; so that, in consequence of the fall in the price of indigo resulting from the increased extent of the cultivation of it in many other countries, the establishments founded in these Colonies, originally so promising, are all gone to ruin.

From 1826 to 1830 experiments were made in other articles of produce, but upon too small a scale to form a judgment as to their success with any certainty. None of those descriptions of cultivation had produced any one article of export; there was not even any prospect that these branches of industry would attain to any degree of extension worthy of the name without the immediate operation and encouragement of the Government, and it was as yet entirely undecided on what footing and in what manner this extension might be brought about.

It is true that there was a project of colonization brought forward, which, in the first instance, met with support in Europe, and by means of which it was hoped that the production of articles suited for the European market might be considerably increased: but this project was, as was subsequently seen, impracticable; and the hope that had been cherished accordingly proved baseless.

The prices of colonial produce in general, and in particular those of Java produce, ranged at that time very low, so that the value of the entire export of the Indian Archipelago only amounted, in 1828, to 13,695,210 florins, in which the export of Java figures for about 10,000,000. In 1829, the exports from the whole of the Archipelago had fallen to 11,995,672 florins, the share of Java being about 8,000,000 florins.

Now, when it is taken into consideration that Java, in order to meet her own wants, had to pay for an importation equal to the value of her own produce for the European market, and that, besides, the interest and capital of the heavy debts contracted in Holland must subsequently be paid there, it may readily be understood how the state of our industry here fell short of what was to be desired both in extent and stability, and also, especially, for the purpose of giving it a direction more favourable to the natives, and more consistent with their economical condition.

New System of Culture.—The economical institutions, which may be considered as in immediate connection with the manner in which the cultivation of the land is carried on here, are founded on the possession in common of all land belonging to a dessa or village, and at the same time that, according to the ancient usages of the people, the actual possession appertained only to a certain class of the inhabitants of those villages, and was distributed unequally among them, while another class was entirely excluded from all property, and stood in a relation of dependence to the landowners, who might dispose of their personal services, and who, in consideration thereof, made over to them such an extent of land as was necessary for their maintenance, out of which they paid one-half of the produce to their chiefs or *tjatjas*, or else retained that moiety as a remuneration for services which they performed on behalf of their chiefs.

In these outlines the patriarchal nature of their administration may be recognized, according to the ancient traditions peculiar to the people of the East, the traces of which are still to be met with throughout.

In fact, no clear perception of the economical relations of the Javanese can be attained, in their division into hereditary landowners and dependants, otherwise than by presenting to the mind a representation of that patriarchal institution.

In many countries of this Archipelago, where the sovereign authority has been unable to acquire any decided paramount influence over the mind of the population, as in several parts of Sumatra, that institution still subsists in all its strength. The clan chieftains in the villages acknowledge no authority above their own. The Government consists solely of their delegates, who cannot decide in any matter without their assent. Even the majority cannot outvote the minority: but when parties cannot come to terms of agreement, their differences are decided (as though there were no other way of settling them) by force of arms, in lists set apart for the purpose in every village, under the name of "*tana radja*."

In Java, the sovereign power had acquired a much greater authority, and the Princes themselves had succeeded in obtaining an unlimited dominion, and, consequently, in transferring to their deputies such power as they deemed expedient. Unquestionably the spirit of Mahometanism and the influence of the priests have contributed in a great degree to secure them that supremacy. Long-continued

usage, so influential with all Eastern nations, had strengthened and intimately connected it with all the details of their economy. In other respects, the authority of the Chiefs had respected the economical institutions of the *tjatjas*, and the patriarchal relations of the people.

The Princes might be said to be so far proprietors of all lands, inasmuch as they had the right of demanding a certain estimated tribute from all cultivated fields, or, in consideration of the remission thereof, of requiring personal services to be performed, while the feudal tenant had the faculty of relieving himself from that demand by surrendering his share of the land to the community, which then accepted it with all its rights and obligations.

The imposts and services in the meanwhile were regulated by usage, and consisted, in general, for the former, in one-fifth of the produce; or in labour calculated on an average at sixty-six days in each year. Under the English administration an alteration was made in this. The labour, or "*heerendienst*," as it is called, was done away with, and the charges upon cultivated land were raised to one-half, two-fifths, or one-third, in proportion to their fertility, whereby, accordingly, the ancient national institution, the patriarchal administration, was brought to ruin, since the *tjatjas*, or heritors, thereby lost the means of drawing any income worth speaking of from the lands made over to their clansmen, or of receiving any services from them.

In lieu thereof a social institution was now established according to the spirit of the subject-matter, founded upon equal rights and an individual mode of existence. At any rate, this would have been the result of that system had not the people succeeded in maintaining their old institutions, in spite of the Government.

Let it be tried in Europe to do away with all property in land, which is the actual result of demanding, as a tax or rent, all that the land yields over and above the cost of labour on it, and is there a single State which would not burst into flame, and where insurrection would not rage until the population should either be laid prostrate, or driven out altogether by the ruling Power?

That the consequences of it in Java were not so fearful, is only to be ascribed to the circumstance that the population, in most parts, were able to evade the new institutions, and that they are, by natural disposition, enduring.

If, therefore, a system of cultures in Java is to be attended with success, and to be acceptable to the people, it must be so arranged that violence may not be done to their economical way of living, but that it may rather be encouraged, and that it may be clear to them that they are benefited by such a system. On this condition alone was the object to be attained—at least, if the conviction of it could be impressed on a race of men rendered averse to all novelties.

Next to his native institutions, nothing is more agreeable to the Javanese than to be obliged to labour little, that being the consequence of the climate; and, moreover, to derive the greatest advantage from the labour to which he is bound, which, in fact, he has in common with the majority of mankind.

Both these characteristics must be kept in view on the introduction of a new system, and also be brought into unison with his ancient national institutions; and at the same time a choice must be given to him, but more especially to the hereditary landholders, of either having less labour, or of enjoying greater advantages from the same amount of labour, than previously.

On this ground it was assumed as a principle that a *desa* which should set apart one-fifth of its rice-lands for the cultivation of a crop suited for the European market, and not requiring more labour than the cultivation of rice, should be exempted from payment of the land-tax;

That such *desa*, moreover, should share in the increased profit which the produce might, by estimation, appear to return over and above the amount of the land-tax due on it; and

That failure of crops should be placed to the account of the Government, in so far at least as it was not to be ascribed to a default in industry and efficiency on the part of the Javanese.

It does not require any proof to show that this principle is altogether in the interest of the Javanese; and that he would by these means derive greater profit from his land, while, if he were desirous of less labour, it was left to his choice to indulge himself, as it will subsequently appear.

Now it was not enough to cause the crops to be cultivated in order to procure produce suited to the European market. Those crops, generally speaking, required afterwards to be subjected to a manufacturing process before they could fulfil their

end; and for that purpose much capital, intelligence, and other qualifications were requisite, which were not to be expected, in many cases, from the Javanese; and, accordingly, it was necessary to bring European or Chinese capital and industry into connection with the whole enterprise in such a manner as to insure thereby a proper preparation of the raw produce obtained by cultivation.

In some cases, as, for instance, in the cultivation of sugar, it was necessary in order not to burden one portion of the population with too much labour, to apportion the raising of the crop according to the following manner:—that one portion of the labourers, namely, should be occupied in the cultivation of the crop to maturity; another portion in gathering it in; one-third in transporting it to the mill; and, lastly, one-third in labour at the mill. This last, so far as a sufficient number of paid day-labourers, was not to be found.

Since the Javanese at the same time works unwillingly under the superintendence of Europeans, and prefers the direction and management of his own Chiefs, in this respect, too, his inclinations were to be consulted, and the superintendence of European officers limited and exclusively directed to the seasonable and proper tillage of the land, and to see that the produce was gathered in and carried at the proper time.

These general principles, taken as a basis, have, in their application, undergone such modifications as local circumstances or usages required; for example, the Javanese were permitted in some Residencies to raise the crops on their own account, for which purpose they, in such case, frequently employed the largest portion of their rice-lands, because those new crops returned them a greater profit than the rice-crop, notwithstanding that they still remained liable to the payment of the ordinary land-tax for their rice-lands. Such plantations, made by Javanese on their own account, have taken place chiefly in the Eastern districts, where cultivation, of sugar at least, had already made some progress, and the system in question has accordingly extended considerably. Then in some cases, especially where indolent or unwilling officers have had the management in their hands, the land-tax has been remitted to the Javanese in proportion to the value of the produce raised by him, though it has proved a failure from want of inspection or knowledge, or perhaps some other cause, independent of the planter, whereby the Javanese becomes, accordingly, the loser, and by means of which also he is prejudiced against the system; and in other cases, where neither Chiefs nor people are acquainted with the mode of cultivation, a certain number of hands are employed daily in the performance of the required labour, receiving in return a remission of their land-tax.

Moreover, it is not always that rice-grounds are employed for the crops in question; but frequently, where such lands have been scarce, the Javanese has been permitted to plant the high lands, in order, by that means, to render labour more agreeable to him, although there is a prospect of difficulty in this for the future, since it will not be easy to improve their lands by manuring once they are exhausted, while exchange of them for better would require the removal of the establishments for preparing the crop, which could not be carried out without great difficulty and expense.

There is much, then, in the first place, to be sacrificed in order to overcome the aversion of the Javanese to novelties, and, accordingly, to the raising of crops with which they are entirely unacquainted.

In future it will be necessary, especially where this system of cultivation still encounters difficulties, to adhere firmly to the principle that the tillage of one-fifth of the lands in crops suited to the European markets exempts the Javanese from the land-tax due by him; and that the planter has fulfilled his obligations when he has brought the crop to maturity: the harvesting and the subsequent preparation of it being effected according to the manner already explained, or by other suitable means.

In such places, however, where the cultivation has been established on a good footing, and is, as in the Eastern districts, in a flourishing condition, no changes would be advisable, at least as long as they are not called for by the people. The Javanese, generally speaking, does not like change.

In districts where the extension of the system of cultures meets with obstruction through want of skill on the part of the native, the arrangements for the purpose should be made on the following footing.

After the selection of a portion of ground, rice-land if possible, as nearly equal as practicable to one-fifth of the "sawas" [ground capable of irrigation] of a dessa,

or, if that cannot be done to the satisfaction of the people, of high land (which must in such case be made capable of irrigation as speedily as possible), the people will be distributed in the following way for the tillage of the lands so selected.

For the tillage of each *bouw* of land (1.75 acre) one man per day shall be furnished as long as requisite, who shall be relieved every eight days or every month, at the option of the inhabitants of the *dessa*, by another, in such a manner that there shall always be four men disposable for each *bouw*, and one only of the four to work at a time.

The labour shall be performed under the direction of competent Chinese mandours and under the superintendence of Javanese Chiefs; and the people called upon for this purpose shall not be charged with any other labour than what is required for bringing the crop to maturity. The harvesting and subsequent processes must rest on similar principles. For the harvesting, for instance, such a number of hands must be set apart as is requisite for it, in such a manner, however, that only one-fourth of the number set apart for this description of work shall work at one time.

All persons giving their service for this system of culture, according to the above-mentioned manner, must be excused from the payment of the land-tax.

The carrying of the harvest requires a similar arrangement; but, in every instance, efforts must be made to provide the animals and carriage required for the purpose by the person preparing the crop, and to furnish the men, in like manner, in consideration of exemption from the land-tax and on the principle of one in four being employed at one time.

Finally, the labour at the mill or other establishment for the preparation of the raw produce ought, as much as possible, to be done by volunteers; or, where they are not to be obtained, in a similar manner as is provided for the other labour, in which case the labourers ought to receive, over and above the exemption from the land-tax, a daily allowance of rice and salt, because this labour requires more skill and exertion.

It will not be superfluous, for the sake of greater perspicuity, to exemplify, in this place, the application of these principles to particular descriptions of culture, together with the advantages which the preparer of the raw produce, the Javanese, and the Government, may probably expect to derive from them. A sugar establishment, such as may be found in many places in Java, may serve for an example.

Cultivation of Sugar.

The average yield of a *bouw* of land of 500 square rods (Rhine measure) when planted with sugar cane may be estimated at 15 piculs (of 136 lbs. English) of sugar. A sugar establishment, then, of 6,000 piculs requires 400 *bouws* of land; the tillage of this requires, daily, 400 men; so that for the labour 1,600 families,* who may be considered to possess, on an average, 2,000 *bouws* of rice-grounds, are discharged from the payment of the land-tax.

One man cuts, on an average, 500 to 550 canes a-day, and 2,000 to 2,200 canes are required for a picul of sugar, so that four men are necessary to cut cane for every picul of sugar which the establishment yields daily.

Since the grinding is finished in about ten months, the calculation must be made upon the footing of 20 piculs a-day; accordingly 80 cane-cutters are wanted each day: so that, for this work, 320 families must be discharged from the land-tax.

For carrying to the mill 140 cartloads are required daily, each cart loading 300 canes. But, in most cases, the carts can go backwards and forwards twice, and frequently three times a-day, so that 70 carts may be set down on that account. As one man is employed with each cart, 280 families are discharged from land-tax for that labour. Wood, although the consumption of it is diminished by the improved arrangement of the furnaces, is still always requisite in the proportion of one fathom a-day for 20 piculs; five men are wanted to cut it daily and an equal number for carrying it, the result being a remission of the land-tax for 40 families.

When the cane is delivered at the mill the subsequent processes properly belong to the manufacturer; if, however, hands must be furnished for him, the

* The land tax amounts on an average to 7 florins 50 cents per family, and 2,000 *bouws* of good rice-ground pay rather more than 15,000 florins on account of land tax; so that the families, one with another, occupy on an average something more than one *bouw*.

number may be taken at 50 men a-day, and this requires the remission of the land-tax for 200 families.

A sugar establishment of 6,000 piculs therefore requires:—

For the tillage of the land, a remission of land for	..	..	..	1,600 families
For cutting canes	..	..	..	320 "
For carrying canes	..	..	..	280 "
For wood	..	..	..	40 "
				2,240 "
If labourers must be furnished for the mill also, who, however, are paid by the manufacturer, then a further remission is required for	..	..	..	200 "
Total	..	..	..	2,440 families

Of which, accordingly, 610 men labour daily, as far as requisite.

At a sugar-mill in the district round Batavia, where 200 men work, 2,500 piculs of sugar are made, whereas these 610 men only produce 6,000 piculs; so that the labour required by this system returns considerably less per head than that which is performed in the Batavian districts.

The 2,440 families receive, in remission of land-tax, at 7 florins 50 cents per family, 18,300 florins, which is for the labour to be performed in and about the establishment for 300 days; of which, however, as the mill requires repairs from time to time, or, for one reason or another, is not at work, not more in general than 250 or 260 days are employed in grinding, so that the labour for each hand comes to about sixty-five days,* and his earnings nearly 12 cents a-day, rather more than the ordinary wages in Java.

It is, however, far from being the case that these wages are the whole earnings of a Javanese employed in making sugar. He is relieved thereby from payment of the land-tax, and enjoys without deduction the whole produce of his rice-grounds.

If he is an hereditary proprietor, or *tjatja*, and owns, for example, four bouws of sawas, then he can employ one of the four woewongs or dependents belonging to them on the sugar establishment, and have the land of the man so employed tilled by the other three, ceding to them in return the former's share in the harvest, that is, half the produce, while the other half is enjoyed by the man employed in the sugar establishment.

In this manner the hereditary proprietor saves three-fourths of the tax which he was otherwise bound to pay for his rice-lands.

A man who occupies only one bouw of rice land exempts himself from the land-tax by an amount of labour equal to one-fifth of that which he must perform for the whole of it: he would otherwise be bound to till two-fifths of his land to discharge the land-tax.

Let it be assumed then, that, the sugar is cultivated upon rice-lands, and that each occupier has ceded one-fifth of his land for that purpose; then there remains one-fifth which otherwise would have required to be tilled for discharge of the land-tax. Supposing now that this portion is given over to another for cultivation, then the proprietor receives one-half of the harvest, and in such case he will have the same labour to bestow upon the residue, of three-fifths, as if he paid the land-tax. One-fifth like labour will be demanded for the sugar establishment, which he otherwise employs on one-fifth of his rice-land, making together four-fifths of the labour which he would otherwise have had to perform, and in addition he receives one-half of the harvest of the remaining fifth handed over to the cultivator; so that the Javanese, with less labour than he would otherwise have been liable to, receives more than an equal profit. Now if he cultivates himself four-fifths of his land, and the remaining one-fifth is planted with sugar-cane, he will have no more labour to perform than he would otherwise be liable to, and he can derive one-fifth more from his land; from which it appears that the object of procuring from the Javanese an equal advantage for less labour, or a greater profit in return for an equal amount of labour, is fully attained by the new system.

Moreover, it will not require any proof that the cultivation of a bouw of sugar-cane to the ripening of the crop requires a much less amount of labour than the cultivation of a bouw of rice, since besides the labour required for ploughing the land, sowing and planting the paddy, and tending the crop during its

* A sugar establishment built for 6,000 piculs does not yield generally more than 5,500, because there is always some loss in the canes; on the other hand, the quantity of cane mentioned yields generally from 21 to 22 piculs sugar.

growth, it must besides be harvested, carried, threshed, and transported to the bazaar to be disposed of.

The system in question has thus in every way the effect of advancing the interest of the Javanese. It is also in conformity with his economical institutions and ancient usages; dessas generally throughout Java are let according to that principle, most commonly in consideration of discharge of the land-tax. Ignorance with regard to the economical institutions of the Javanese has frequently occasioned opposition to this, and caused that which was nothing more than the exercise of a lawful right in use from time immemorial to be considered as an abuse and a fraud.

Let us now see what the produce obtained in the manner thus described costs, and how far it compensates for the land-tax sacrificed in consideration of it.

According to the terms stated, the cane will cost for tillage, cutting, and carrying, as follows:—

	Fl.	c.
For planting 400 bouws, which are estimated to yield 6,000 piculs sugar, remission of land-tax for 1,600 families at 7 florins 50 cents = 12,000 florins; so that the tillage of the cane necessary for 1 picul sugar costs	2	00
Wages for cutting: 320 families, whose remission from land tax amounts to 2,400 florins, or, per picul	0	40
Carriage, as far as concerns the hands employed, 280 families, per picul	0	35
Two Chinese mandours in Government pay, at 30 florins per month each, per picul .	0	12
The cost of buffaloes and carts may be calculated as follows—		
	Fl.	
For 70 loads a-day, 80 buffaloes at 30 florins = 2,400 florins. Interest on this at 9 per cent.	216	
To herd and tend the buffaloes, one mandoor and two men, at 18 florins per month	216	
For repair of carts, 5 florins each	350	
For purchase of carts, 100 at 25 florins each = 2,500 florins. Interest thereon	225	
Yearly loss of buffaloes, 30 annually	900	
	1,907	
Or 32 cents. per picul; if, however, the furnishing of the draught animals and carts is imposed upon the manufacturer, and if, at the same time, he is at the charge of carrying wood, the estimate must be made at, per picul	0	50
Total cost of cane delivered at the mill, for each picul sugar	3	37

The cane required for one picul sugar is delivered to the manufacturers at 3 florins 60 cents, so that by this arrangement there is a balance of 23 cents to cover sundries for cost of management, failures of crop, &c. If the people without the intervention of Government deliver the sugar-cane at the mill, the entire sum of 3 florins 60 cents per picul is paid to them.

It is further provided that if the land tilled on account of the Government yields more than fifteen piculs per bouw, one-third of the surplus falls to the share of the cultivators, one-third to the Chinese mandours, and the remaining third to the Government to compensate for short crops on inferior land.

The subsequent process of converting the cane into sugar is carried on according to the subsisting contracts by the manufacturers. The cost of it, with good management, amounts to 3 florins 40 cents, so that the sugar stands the manufacturer in 7 florins per picul.

The capital required to set up a sugar establishment, which, independently of the cost of manufacture, amounts at an average to 50,000 florins or 60,000 florins, is advanced to the manufacturers without interest, on good security; on condition, however, of returning the advance in one, two, or in some cases three years, by the delivery of sugar at the price of 10 florins in copper per picul, and under the obligation to pay to the Government afterwards in the same manner the cost of the cane, calculated at 3 florins 60 cents for each picul of sugar, together with that of the supply of wood.

Whatever quantity of sugar is manufactured over and above what is necessary to meet these payments, becomes the manufacturer's own property; it must, however, be delivered to the Government preferentially, at the market price.

Besides this, the necessary provisions are made in the contracts for securing the good quality and the delivery in due time of the sugar.

If, then, this system is examined comprehensively, it will be sufficiently evident that in this way the Javanese derives a considerable advantage; that the ordinary land-tax is thereby reduced in point of fact to one-fifth of the value of the produce

of his lands; that the manufacturer producing 6,000 piculs or even only 5,500 piculs on the footing above described, may calculate upon a profit of at least 16,000 florins to 18,000 florins, without being liable to any risk of consequence; and that, assuming the Government to resell the sugar at a price not higher than the same sum in silver which they pay in copper, they by that means alone gain 20 per cent. on the land-tax, as well as upon the advances made (the latter to be repaid in two years).

If it be taken into consideration, then, that the sugar may be had, at choice, for 10 florins copper, or 8 florins silver, and, if need be, may be disposed of at this price, then we may flatter ourselves that a continual demand will be made for this article; for even if it should happen that the price of sugar might fall temporarily in Europe, by too great an importation, to a price which would not admit of any profits upon the sale, it is nevertheless certain that this culture must for a great number of years yield ample returns, because in all known parts of the world where sugar is manufactured, the expenses of cultivation amount to more than 8 florins per picul for clayed sugar, and thus it can be foreseen with certainty that all sugar in the long run must be driven from the market which cannot compete throughout with that of Java.

For the purpose of providing the greatest encouragement for this crop, as well as for every other description of produce suited for the European market, on the part of European and native officers, a bounty on such produce is secured to them, which is fixed by Resolution of the Supreme Government of 5th December, 1832, No. 1, at 50 cents per picul of sugar, to be distributed as follows:—

	Cents.
To the Resident, for all sugar in his Residency	10
To the Regent, for the produce of his Regency	10
To the Assistant Resident	10
To the Controllers	5
To the Heads of Divisions, and other native officers at the disposal of the Resident ..	15

50

Some alterations according to local circumstances have been made in the distribution as above set out; but 50 cents has continued to be the average sum which is secured for the encouragement of the cultivation of sugar to the European officers and native Chiefs in common for every picul raised.

This principle, besides, is always kept in view throughout the whole system, to subject the Javanese as little as possible to the authority of foreigners, and to cause him to work under the direction of his own Chiefs.

The above-mentioned principles are in like manner applicable to every other description of culture introduced for the advantage of Dutch commerce; and it is not without interest to subjoin an account of it.

Cultivation of Indigo.—With one set of pans, 12,500 lbs. of leaves, or 10 pedattie loads of 10 piculs each, can be worked up, which yield from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. of indigo, though one set of pans cannot produce on an average more than 4,000 lbs. of this dye-stuff yearly, since the work cannot be prosecuted with the same effect during the whole year.

One hundred bouws of indigo plants are required for one set of pans. In order to obtain this, 400 families must be discharged from land-tax, and for the other processes which the natives have to carry out at the factories, 200 more; or the land-tax of 600 bouws sawa must be sacrificed.

The cultivation of the plants, the carriage of them to the factory, and other labour of Javanese, costs accordingly 4,500 florins annually, or about 1 florin 12 cents per lb. The wages of European workmen and the other necessary expenses of this culture require an outlay of 50 cents, so that 1 lb. of indigo prepared in the above-mentioned way comes to 1 florin 62 cents.

On the manufactured indigo (by Resolution of 5th December, 1831, No. 5), from 20 cents to 25 cents per lb. is paid away among the European and native officers employed on it, so that a bounty is secured to the native and to the officers in the same manner as for the cultivation of sugar.

The preparation of indigo is now for the most part carried on on Government account, from want of private enterprise to undertake it.

The success of this culture depends above all upon a good choice of land, since experience has proved that the crop of “tarum kambang” is by far more profitable than that of seed indigo, and the produce of the former is by no means of inferior quality.

There is another way of cultivating the indigo plant, to wit, as a second crop after the rice harvest, which is practised more particularly in the Residency of Pekalongan, where the cultivation of indigo had already been introduced at an earlier period.

In that case the native enjoys a remission of his land-tax under the condition of his planting five-eighths of his rice-land with indigo as a second crop.

This description of cultivation is, however, subject to great vicissitudes. The farmers have never had other than poor crops from it, and it would be advisable to pursue the method first described in so far as the locality admits of it.

A more successful experiment has been made in the Residency of Cheribon, of having the indigo leaves prepared by the Javanese himself. With this object the requisite advances have been made to the *dessas* for setting up factories on a small scale; they then plant a portion of their land with indigo, complete the process of the preparation of the dye, and deliver it in payment of land-tax at 1 florin 50 cents, copper, per lb.; while the packing, carriage, payments to the Chiefs, and European management, come, together, to about 60 cents per pound.

There are already 150 of these factories, reckoning those in process of construction as well as those already completed; and it appears that this arrangement is very acceptable to the Javanese. The quality of the dye obtained in this manner leaves nothing to be desired, and less than one sixth of the extent of their rice-grounds cultivated in this manner is sufficient to discharge their land-tax. Accordingly every encouragement should be given to this system, where it can only be done with the expectation of a successful result.

Concluding Observations.—The system of cultures which has been introduced has obviously the tendency to place the Government in the position of being able to dispose of several hundred thousand hands, and in such a manner that the Javanese are sure of being able to obtain either a larger return from the same amount of labour as previously, or an equal profit from less labour.

The interest of the officers and Chiefs is equally connected with the extension of this cultivation, and thus it may reasonably be expected that the desired result will be attained by good management on the part of the head of the Administration. That which is most lacking now is a supply of able managers for the business, who, together with the requisite intelligence, have also the qualifications of disposition and temper to treat the Javanese, whenever they come in contact with them, with humanity, and also with a helping hand: no others ought to be tolerated. The welfare and contentment of the Javanese must always be the first care of the Government; they have a full right to this, as well on account of their willing disposition, as of their childish understanding, which so readily lends itself to an abuse of their simplicity. Managers who act in opposition to this must not be tolerated, whatever delay may be occasioned in the extension of the system of cultures on account thereof. Better no returns than to obtain them by a violation of our obligations to the native population.

Proper persons for such undertakings will, however, soon flock to Java. At any rate, the full amount required for the establishment of extensive factories will be furnished to them in advance without interest; while, with great fertility of land and a great variety of climates, labour is cheaper than on any other spot, and the means of disposal of the manufactured article, at remunerating prices, is ensured. Such advantages have nowhere else been found. In the first instance agricultural undertakings met with a great obstacle to their success in general in the complete incapacity of many officers in most branches of agriculture, which, however, has since perceptibly diminished, and also in the indolent disposition of others. Wherever the Residents have managed their business with zeal, activity, and prudence, the undertakings have succeeded to the utmost that could be desired, while, wherever those qualities have been wanting, disappointment has been experienced. We must deal in regard of this, moreover, without respect of persons for the time to come. Those who have not the capacity or the will to serve the Government as it ought to require to be served, may seek their fortune elsewhere, and cannot require compensation for services which they do not perform.

On the other hand, an excess of zeal in some must be guarded against; as far, at least, as it tends to require from the Javanese more than he will willingly perform. The field is wide enough to require no over-exertion, and the productive powers of Java will be best ensured by moderation in the management of them.

(B.)—*Principles which are to be carried out in future introductions of the system of sugar culture, so far as local circumstances do not call for modifications therein; and according to which the existing regulations, in so far as material defects are discovered in them, are to be modified.*

Article 1. The cane shall be raised on rice-land, if it may be done with the consent of the Javanese; otherwise as far as possible on high grounds which are capable of irrigation.

Art. 2. For every bouw of sugar-cane four families shall be told off, with the sole obligation of cultivating the cane. These families are, in consideration thereof, to be discharged from the land-tax, in so far as they comply with their obligations in the cultivation of the cane.

Art. 3. Unless in case of great necessity only one man out of four shall be called upon for labour, in each day, with one yoke of bullocks.

Art. 4. The ploughing and planting shall be done under the direction of a Chinese mandoor, to be paid by the Government.

Art. 5. The planters shall be accounted to have performed their task when the cane is brought to maturity and ready to be cut.

Art. 6. The number of dessas requisite for cutting the cane shall be told off and they shall be discharged from the land-tax.

Each hand is calculated to cut 550 canes a-day, so that for every picul of sugar that the mill yields daily four hands are required and sixteen men must be discharged from land-tax, to the end that never more than one man in four need be called on to work.

Art. 7. The cutting of the cane is done under the superintendence of a Chinese mandoor, to be paid by Government.

The carrying the crop shall be done in future, and also now at the existing sugar-mills where it can be managed, by buffaloes and carts belonging to the factories; the hands required for this business shall be furnished by a payment of 12 cents each per day, or else dessas to the number required shall be told off and shall be discharged from the land-tax, and required to furnish one out of four.

Art. 8. The hands working at the sugar-mills shall be furnished in the manner at present usually practised, and shall be paid reasonable wages.

In this manner the cultivation, cutting, and carrying of the cane will not be subject to any special charges, and the expenses will be as follows:—

	Fl. c.
Four men discharged from land tax per bouw, at 7 florins 50 cents, gives for the cultivation of each bouw, 30 florins; or, for expenses of the cane, at 15 piculs per bouw, per picul	2 00
The cutting of the cane, assuming that 20 piculs sugar are made per day, requires 80 hands, or a remission of land tax for 320 men, who would be obliged to pay collectively, on account of the tax, 2,400 florins; for this, 5,400 piculs should be delivered in nine months, so that the cutting costs, per picul	0 45
Carrying the cane.—For every buffalo-cart 1 man; 6 carts are required for each picul of sugar; however, two turns a-day may be reckoned on an average for each cart, that is to say, three hands per picul	0 36
Two Chinese mandoores, estimated at 30 florins per month, amount to 750 florins a-year, or, for 5,400 piculs sugar, about per picul	0 14
	2 95

The sugar-cane may, at this rate, be delivered to the planter for 2 florins 95 cents instead of 3 florins 50 cents, and the balance of 55 cents will serve as compensation for buffaloes and carts, which will not probably amount to more than 2,500 florins a-year.

In case the cane, on the whole, should yield more than 14 piculs per bouw, one-third of the excess shall belong to the Government, one-third to the Chinese mandoores, and one-third to the planter.

(c.)—*Arrangement and distribution of the operations in the small indigo factories.*

In the Residency of Cheribon, three kinds of small indigo factories are in use, which differ from each other only in size.

Of the largest kind the fermenting pans contain 900 cubic feet, in which 60 piculs of indigo leaves can be steeped. The second kind is one-half smaller, and accordingly only 30 piculs of indigo leaf can be reduced, while the smallest kind is arranged for the reduction of 15 piculs per day.

To keep an indigo factory of 60 piculs in continual work for 300 days in the year, a plantation of from 80 to 100 bouws is required; and for the two other classes respectively, plantations of from 40 to 50 bouws, and 20 to 25 bouws.

For the construction of the small indigo factories, nothing more is required than lime and stone, and an iron boiler ("kwalie wadja") to boil the indigo. The setting up of these factories is so simple that they can be entirely built up and completed, all but the plastering of the pans, in ten days, while the largest description do not require more than 20,000 bricks and 10 koyans lime. The implements, with the exception of the ladles, which are required are made by the people themselves, of wood or bamboo.

The principal object of the construction of the small indigo factories has been to relieve the people from being obliged to go to their work at considerable distances from their dessas, and to enable them to enjoy the profits not only of the cultivator, but of the manufacturer.

To this end the small indigo factories are built either in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the dessas, and the indigo grounds are laid out in the nearest "sawa" or "tegal" lands. Wherever good, rich high lands are to be met with, they are by preference employed for the cultivation of indigo; where, however, such are not to be found, the indigo is planted on sawa lands.

The Government allows 1 florin 50 cents for each lb. of indigo manufactured in this way by the people. Besides this they pay the wages of some overseers, provide for the expenses of packing and carrying, and give a premium of 25 cents per lb. to the European and native officers, according to which the pound of indigo stands them in about 2 florins copper.

In regulating the operations this standard is taken: that a bouw of land planted with indigo will yield, on an average, 40 lbs. of indigo a-year, that is to say, a return in cash to the people of 60 florins. Now, in order to fix the number of bouws which should be planted by the people of each dessa with indigo in order to balance the sum due by them for land-tax, the amount of the tax is divided by 60.

According to this standard, one-sixth, in general, of the "sawa" land of the dessa is found sufficient to discharge the inhabitants from the payment of land-tax in consideration of planting indigo; while from six to eight families may be destined for the tillage and keeping in order of each bouw of indigo.

As for the labour of the hands which are employed in the above-described manner in the cultivation of indigo, it is difficult to specify how many days' labour must be required of them in order to balance the land-tax due by them by delivering indigo to the Government, since the regulation and distribution of the operations are entirely left to the authorities of the dessa, and because no regular fixed daily operations are required of the hands by those authorities other than those of the gathering of the leaves and manufacturing the indigo; while the laying out and keeping in order of the indigo-grounds is done, according to circumstances, in some instances by the majority of the inhabitants of the dessa, and in others by only a small number of hands, who work variously, either the whole day or only part of it. In general, however, it may be considered that one man who works uninterruptedly throughout the day is sufficient for each bouw, not only for the cultivation, but for the manufacturing process. Now, since, as has already been said above, from six to eight families can be told off for each bouw to be planted with indigo, it follows that each able-bodied man will not need to labour more than from one-eighth to one-sixth of the year; that is to say, from forty-six to fifty-one days, in order to discharge, by the produce of his labour, the land-tax due by him. It is, moreover, self-evident that in dessas where no proper care is bestowed upon the indigo cultivation, much useless work is performed, which is an unnecessary burden upon the people; and that, both on this account, and because of the yield turning out bad, the amount of labour is increased for the people without a corresponding increase of revenue: but on the other hand, by the use of the "tarum kambang," which yields a larger produce and more dye-stuff than the seed indigo, with a careful management of the cultivation, a larger quantity than 40 lbs. of indigo per bouw per annum can be raised, whereby either the profits of the people are increased, or the labour required for the discharge of the land-tax is proportionally diminished.

For further explanation a calculation is subjoined of the results of this system in a dessa of 400 families holding 500 bouws sawa land, rated to the land-tax at 4,000 florins a-year, and possessing no high land suited for indigo planting.

Such a dessa should be able to satisfy all requirements by planting 66 bouws with indigo, according to the standard of distribution hereinbefore indicated. Inasmuch, however, as a plantation of at least 80 bouws of indigo is required for a small indigo factory of the first class, and in order to attain the desired object with the greater certainty, a plantation of 80 bouws is imposed upon such a dessa, making somewhat less than one-sixth of its sawa land. For all the operations of cultivation and manufacture the number of 80 labourers per day, or one-fifth of the population, is required. The 80 bouws planted with indigo ought to yield annually the quantity of 3,200 lbs. of indigo, at 1 florin 50 cents per lb. to the value of 4,800 florins, so that the people would receive 800 florins more than is required for the land-tax, while every able-bodied man may discharge his land-tax due to the Government, and receive somewhat over in cash, in return for seventy-one days' labour in each year.

Lands planted with seed indigo must be changed every year; and those planted with "tarum kambang" every second year.

Buitenzorg, March 26, 1834.

The Director of Cultures,
(Signed) B. J. ELIAS.

Appendix to Report on the Resources of the Dutch East India Possessions.

THE Returns of Trade in Java and Madura during the year 1859, as recently published, show, according to the subjoined Table No. 1, a total amount of imports to the value of 65,487,980 florins, or 5,552,460*l.* (at the exchange of 11 florins 78 cents to the pound sterling); an increase over that for 1858 of 2,961,216 florins, or 251,276*l.* The value of specie imported during 1858, however, exceeding that during 1859 by 1,402,469 florins, or 119,055*l.* The increase in the value of goods imported amounted to 370,431*l.* In this increase the Netherlands shared to the amount of 58,101*l.* (nearly 5 per cent.); Great Britain to 32,384*l.* (more than 4 per cent.); her Colonies of Mauritius and in Australia to 19,916*l.*: while the imports from the Cape of Good Hope, Bengal, and Ceylon, fell off by 6,567*l.*

The principal articles of importation from Europe and America, on account of private houses, were—

	1858.	1859.
	Florins.	Florins.
Manufactured goods to the value of	14,647,804	16,130,693
Provisions	1,215,643	1,057,973
Wine and other liquors	1,998,362	1,814,713
Manufactures of iron and machinery	1,674,265	1,568,436
Manufactured goods were imported from the Netherlands in 1859 to the value of		7,843,667
Of this amount, the portion certified to be of Netherlands origin was to the value of		5,861,627
Value of foreign manufactured goods imported from the Netherlands ..		1,982,040
Ditto, ditto, from England		7,657,080 (650,000 <i>l.</i>)
Ditto, ditto, from other European countries		11,567
Ditto, ditto, from America		132,161
Ditto, ditto, from elsewhere		486,218
Total value of foreign manufactured goods		10,269,066
There was an increased importation of European and American manufactured goods in 1859 compared with 1858 of—		
From the Netherlands	Value	Florins.
„ Great Britain	„	677,583
„ France	„	562,970
„ America	„	175
„ Japan	„	98,066
„ Eastern Archipelago	„	3,847
		171,185
		1,513,826
Decrease from other countries		30,937
Total increase		1,482,889

The principal manufactured goods imported were—

	Netherland origin.		Foreign origin.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Bleached cottons	1,684,857	1,953,949	3,167,837	4,150,987
Unbleached ditto	904,961	1,591,878	515,063	476,045
Dyed ditto	136,603	77,197	84,933	204,178
Prints	260,951	131,920	1,269,579	1,446,525
Printed and dyed Adrianople red	450,721	326,251	506,694	451,584
Kain pandjangs, saungs and slendangs	709,582	712,545	1,079,979	1,216,650

	Florins.
Of the whole value of provisions imported, as above	1,057,973
There came from the Netherlands	874,688
Of which with certificate of Netherland origin	654,372
And of this, butter to the value of	410,552

The value of wine and liquors imported from the Netherlands in 1859 was	1,315,848
Of Netherland origin	705,808

The value of manufactures of iron and machinery imported from the Netherlands.	657,664
Of Netherland origin	303,784

Of foreign origin	353,880
From other countries	910,772

Total of foreign origin	1,264,652
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Imports from Japan in 1859	1,119,374
„ „ 1858	625,855

The exports of merchandise on private account were to the value of 45,348,306 florins in 1849, and of 51,398,538 florins on Government account. Total in 1859, 96,746,844 florins, or 8,212,805*l*.

	Florins.
On private account in 1858 there were	46,267,065
On Government account	52,683,794
	98,940,859

The total value of exports, then, has fallen off in 1859 ; but that of exports to the Netherlands has increased, as well as that of exports to Great Britain and to British Possessions, with the exception of Mauritius, Bengal, and Ceylon ; Australia having taken produce of the Eastern Archipelago to the amount of 1,333,094 florins against 498,945 florins in 1858.

The exports to Great Britain were—

	1858.	1859.
	Florins.	Florins.
Arrak	3,500	11,500
Caoutchouc	3,399	79,898
Hides	7,775	29,478
Indigo	1,485	
Pepper	12,750	3,000
Rattans	23,990	27,267
Rice	111,281	439,674
Resin	17,950	3,000
Spices	65	16,330
Sugar	408,379	139,731
Sundries	2,774	20,124

The insignificance of this direct export trade to Great Britain is partly accounted for by the circumstance that the principal articles of produce are also produced in British Colonies, and partly by the indirect export through Singapore,

which is included in the Returns under the head of the Eastern Archipelago. The value of exports to that port in the year 1859 was—

	Florins.
In merchandise	937,657
In specie on private account	4,203,802
In specie on Government account	347,758
	5,489,217

(Equal to 466,000*l.*)

It may also be observed here, that the export trade to the Netherlands and in Netherland ships is protected by differential duties, so that some portion of that which ultimately finds its way into British ports is first exported to the Netherlands.

Of the total exports to France, coffee formed nearly two-thirds of the value, and sugar about one-sixth.

Of produce exported to other countries in Europe, sugar amounted to upwards of two-thirds of the value. America also took to the value of 234,610 florins in the same article, being upwards of one-fourth of the total imports into that country from Java, and forming, with rattans, to the value of 108,051 florins, and caoutchouc, 107,832 florins, a little more than one-half of the total.

Sugar, likewise, formed the greatest part of the exports to New Holland, as will appear from the following Table of Javanese produce supplied to the Colonies in that island:—

	1858.	1859.
	Florins.	Florins.
Arrak	5,300	3,620
Coffee	35,844	76,708
Pepper	3,265	21,433
Rattans	5,427	9,157
Rice	185,203	123,383
Spices	2,375	15,705
Sugar	257,376	1,078,111
Sundries	4,155	4,977
Total	498,945	1,333,094

(No. 1.)—TRADE with Java and Madura in 1859.

	Produce of Europe, America, and the Cape of Good Hope.	Produce of Western India and Bengal.	Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam.	Produce of Japan.	Produce of the Eastern Archipelago.	Total Merchandise.	Total Specie.	General Total.
IMPORTS.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
By private houses:—								
From the Netherlands	13,844,961	...	263	...	...	13,845,244	91,064	13,936,298
From other countries	10,758,158	374,764	2,423,960	1,113,960	130,021	14,805,883	213,406	15,019,288
From the Eastern Archipelago	769,426	359,668	727,346	394	7,050,753	8,907,587	1,185,248	10,092,835
Total Imports on private accounts	25,372,565	734,432	3,151,569	1,119,374	7,180,774	37,558,714	1,489,707	39,048,421
From the Netherlands and Bengal, on Govern- ment account	4,744,654	1,315,511	...	...	...	6,060,165	8,764,730	14,824,895
From the Eastern Archipelago, on Government account	...	...	...	...	10,169,045	10,169,045	1,445,619	11,614,664
Total	30,117,219	2,049,943	3,151,569	1,119,374	17,349,819	53,787,924	11,700,056	65,487,980
Imports in 1858	29,348,274	1,484,189	3,061,429	635,855	14,904,492	49,424,239	13,102,525	62,526,764
EXPORTS.								
By private houses:—								
To the Netherlands	31,820	...	3,928	78,677	27,558,707	27,673,132	...	27,673,132
To other countries	158,371	3,482	2,373	55,793	8,662,909	8,882,938	747,092	9,630,020
To the Eastern Archipelago	2,479,683	38,866	161,583	48,795	6,063,319	8,792,246	5,965,847	14,758,093
Total Exports on private account	2,669,874	42,348	167,884	183,265	42,284,935	45,348,306	6,712,939	53,061,245
To the Netherlands, by the Société de Commerce, on Government account	...	...	...	...	51,398,538	51,398,538	...	51,398,538
To the Eastern Archipelago, on Government account	603,860	...	...	...	603,860	2,457,165	...	3,061,025
Total Exports	3,273,734	42,348	167,884	183,265	93,685,473	97,350,704	9,170,104	106,520,808
Exports in 1858	3,910,240	105,586	167,638	858,570	94,239,064	99,281,098	15,161,116	114,442,214

(No. 2).—PRINCIPAL Articles of Produce Exported from Java and Madura in 1859.

	Rice.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Cloves.		Mace.		Nutmegs.		Tin.		Indigo.	
	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
On private account :—		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.
To the Netherlands ..	628,714	3,244,518	44,169	1,428,444	1,115,149	17,833,322	75	2,625	34 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	1,998	227 ² / ₁₀₀	20,990	2,235	198,563	431,947	1,623,634
To other countries ..	417,277	2,164,508	63,759	2,130,932	194,092	2,931,598	89	3,115	179 ¹ / ₁₀₀	9,475	480 ³ / ₁₀₀	40,287	294 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	27,987	31,234	124,535
To Eastern Archipelago ..	501,967	2,244,870	210	6,681	5,100	83,431	1 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	47	..	..	176 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	2,981	16 ³ / ₁₀₀	1,264	1,189	4,892
Total on private account	1,547,958	7,653,896	108,138	3,566,057	1,314,341	20,398,351	165 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	5,787	214 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	11,473	884 ² / ₁₀₀	64,258	2,545 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	227,814	464,360	1,753,061
On Government account, to the Netherlands ..	..	..	875,431	27,188,815	823,216	13,421,509	1,492 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	52,241	1,852 ¹ / ₁₀₀	123,979	5,714 ² / ₁₀₀	501,360	78,600	7,182,950	518,888	1,828,745
Total ..	1,547,958	7,653,896	983,569	30,754,872	2,137,557	33,819,860	1,658 ² / ₁₀₀	58,028	2,067 ¹ / ₁₀₀	140,452	6,593 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	565,618	81,145 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	7,410,764	983,248	3,581,806

	Cinnamon.		Cochineal.		Pepper.		Tea.		Tobacco.		Nutmeg paste.		Cinnamon oil.		Total Value.
	Pikols.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	Pikols.	Value.	
On private account :—		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.		Florins.	
To the Netherlands ..	147	2,890	26,157	48,028	2,485 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	58,287	32,083 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	463,837	64,297 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	937,819	..	..	..	..	25,414,955
To other countries ..	..	1,455	..	..	4,755	102,269	8,510	7,234	261 ¹ / ₁₀₀	5,219	..	..	..	..	7,548,614
To Eastern Archipelago ..	69	..	..	..	964 ³ / ₁₀₀	18,561	..	..	19,138 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	536,899	..	..	..	..	2,899,626
Total on private account	216	4,345	26,157	48,028	8,205 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	179,117	40,593 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	471,071	83,697 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	1,479,937	..	..	..	..	35,863,195
On Government account, to the Netherlands ..	1,852	110,759	16,669	33,338	253 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	5,230	249,055 ² / ₁₀₀	889,573	2,897 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	52,410	28 ¹ / ₁₀₀	1,009	54	1,620	51,398,598
Total ..	2,068	115,104	42,826	81,366	8,548 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	184,347	289,648 ² / ₁₀₀	1,360,644	86,595 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	1,532,347	28 ¹ / ₁₀₀	1,009	54	1,620	87,261,793

(No. 3).—Goods and Specie Imported into Java and Madura from the following countries.

	1858.			1859.		
	Goods.	Specie.	Total.	Goods.	Specie.	Total.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Netherlands	13,160,814	156,380	13,317,194	13,845,244	91,054	13,936,298
Great Britain	9,112,756	..	9,112,756	9,494,258	..	9,494,258
France	417,725	..	417,725	459,079	..	459,079
Sweden	284,776	..	284,776	142,555	..	142,555
Denmark	9,375	..	9,375	67,513	..	67,513
Hamburgh	186,819	..	186,819	85,812	..	85,812
Bremen	26,013	..	26,013	2,805	..	2,805
Italy	8,454	..	8,454	600	..	600
Trieste	7,516	..	7,516	2,267	..	2,267
Mauritius	539	..	539	1,247	..	1,247
Bourbon	..	..	..	800	..	800
America, North	160,436	..	160,436	279,718	114,605	394,323
" South				100	..	100
Cape of Good Hope	8,086	12,000	20,086	1,027	48,000	49,027
Bengal and Ceylon	221,640	..	221,640	151,331	..	151,331
Gulf of Persia	33,157	..	33,157	227,814	10,000	237,814
Manilla	382,612	16,830	399,442	890,095	..	890,095
China and Macao	1,733,613	61,773	1,845,386	1,222,326	..	1,222,326
Siam	230,638	3,000	233,638	320,227	..	320,227
Japan	627,740	..	627,740	1,124,952	800	1,125,752
New Holland	97,336	11,780	109,116	331,339	40,000	371,339
Eastern Archipelago	8,424,916	924,660	9,349,576	8,907,587	1,185,248	10,092,835
Total	35,184,961	1,186,423	36,371,384	37,558,714	1,489,707	39,048,421

NOTE.—This table contains only the return of the private trade; the imports on Government account consisting only of supplies in goods for the use of their establishments, and specie to pay for the Colonial produce sold in the Netherlands.

(No. 4).—Goods and Specie Exported from Java and Madura.

	1858.			1859.		
	Goods.	Specie.	Total.	Goods.	Specie.	Total.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Netherlands	77,848,301	69,000	77,917,301	79,071,670	..	79,071,670
Great Britain	598,164	..	598,164	771,103	..	771,103
France	3,191,088	..	3,191,088	2,648,851	..	2,648,851
Sweden	798,822	..	798,822	398,907	..	398,907
Denmark	86,165	..	86,165	29,906	..	29,906
Hamburgh	79,465	..	79,465	32,003	..	32,003
Bremen	47,152	..	47,152	214,455	..	214,455
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trieste	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	261,143	..	261,143	200	..	200
Bourbon	..	..	..	..	..	..
America, North	859,706	..	859,706	826,064	..	826,064
" South				..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	93,530	..	93,530	108,574	..	108,574
Bengal and Ceylon	133,773	..	133,773	5,537	..	5,537
Gulf of Persia	705,009	..	705,009	445,421	..	445,421
Manilla	656,288	..	656,288	63,494	7,775	76,269
China and Macao	2,511,016	675,397	3,186,413	1,613,040	593,242	2,206,282
Siam	50,778	18,340	69,118	25,190	70,075	95,265
Japan	369,983	63,750	433,733	120,515	76,000	196,515
New Holland	510,717	..	510,717	1,340,324	..	1,340,324
Eastern Archipelago	10,139,659	5,146,851	15,286,510	8,792,246	5,965,847	14,758,093
Belgium	..	..	..	78,481	..	78,481
Oldenburg	..	..	..	155,863	..	155,863
Total	98,940,859	5,973,338	104,914,197	96,746,844	6,712,939	103,459,783

(No. 5.)—ARRIVALS of Shipping at Java and Madura.

	1858.		1859.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
From the Netherlands	200	65,641	138	42,875
" other ports in Europe	55	13,323	60	14,313
Total from Europe	255	78,964	198	57,188
" America (North)	21	6,079	9	2,857
" (South)	..	..	2	298
" Cape Verde Islands	1	331	..	..
" Cape of Good Hope	26	6,619	20	4,732
" West of India	18	4,306	24	4,450
" China, Manilla, Siam	87	17,518	84	14,620
" Mauritius	7	1,636	2	595
" Karia, Amoria	1	223	..	..
" Japan	2	407	9	2,206
" New Holland	83	21,149	109	28,453
" Eastern Archipelago	2,381	85,665	2,238	90,580
Total	2,882	222,897	2,695	205,979

Arrivals under Netherland and other Flags.

	1858.		1859.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Under the Netherland flag :—				
From the Netherlands	200	65,641	138	42,875
" Great Britain	19	5,667	20	5,931
" France	5	1,681	..	..
" other countries in Europe	2	368	..	..
" Cape of Good Hope	16	4,541	7	1,919
" Cape de Verde Islands	1	331	..	..
" America (North)	7	1,521	..	..
" (South)	..	..	2	298
" West of India	8	2,442	9	2,138
" China, Manilla, Siam	53	13,906	36	8,729
" Japan	2	407	9	2,206
" New Holland	17	5,843	43	13,240
" Eastern Archipelago	2,321	78,393	1,755	79,514
Total under Netherland flag	2,651	180,741	2,019	156,850
Under British flag	68	13,296	68	13,027
" French ditto	19	4,457	16	3,087
" Belgian ditto	1	201	2	382
" Hamburg ditto	16	2,396	26	5,587
" Bremen ditto	14	3,635	8	1,722
" Oldenburgh ditto	..	..	2	463
" Mecklenburgh ditto	2	305	2	286
" Prussian ditto	..	..	6	1,594
" Hanoverian ditto	4	664	1	96
" Austrian ditto	..	..	1	179
" Swedish ditto	19	3,785	29	6,462
" Norwegian ditto	..	..	1	170
" Danish ditto	6	1,133	10	1,805
" Russian ditto	..	..	3	983
" Sicilian ditto	1	292	..	..
" Spanish ditto	..	..	1	118
" Sardinian ditto	2	290	1	182
" American ditto	43	9,914	27	8,579
" Chinese ditto	10	370	6	135
" Siamese ditto	20	1,295	28	1,582
" Sundry Asiatic ditto	6	122	438	2,686
Total	3,882	222,897	2,695	205,979

DEPARTURES of Shipping from Java and Madura.

	1858.		1859.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
For the Netherlands	321	101,091	378	115,490
„ other ports in Europe ..	42	8,730	33	6,904
Total for Europe	363	109,821	411	122,394
„ America (North)	23	7,183	4	1,005
„ „ (South)	..	..	4	1,798
„ Cape of Good Hope	3	305	1	77
„ West of India	9	2,337	6	1,953
„ China, Manilla, Siam ..	92	18,289	5	10,618
„ Mauritius	1	284	1	362
„ Japan	8	1,865	9	1,940
„ New Holland	14	2,108	27	4,779
„ Eastern Archipelago ..	2,831	95,582	2,579	129,889
Total	3,344	237,774	3,093	274,315

Ships cleared for the Netherlands.

	1858.		1859.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Under the Netherland flag ..	261	84,183	307	96,191
„ foreign flags	60	16,908	71	19,299

Departures under the Netherland and other Flags.

	1858.		1859.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Under the Netherland flag :—				
For the Netherlands	261	84,183	307	96,191
„ Great Britain	1	214	..	..
„ France	..	..	1	150
„ Hamburgh	..	..	1	373
„ America	3	772	1	224
„ West of India	2	548	3	787
„ New Holland	5	1,035	11	2,625
„ China, Manilla, Siam ..	28	6,995	19	4,676
„ Japan	8	1,865	9	1,940
„ Eastern Archipelago ..	2,762	87,852	1,978	92,453
Total under Netherland flag ..	3,070	183,424	2,330	199,419
Under British flag	65	13,090	70	13,495
„ French ditto	31	6,467	17	3,170
„ Belgian ditto	1	201	1	202
„ Hamburgh ditto	19	3,439	33	6,785
„ Bremen ditto	22	7,347	8	3,078
„ Oldenburgh ditto	1	302	4	1,016
„ Mecklenburgh ditto ..	2	305	1	116
„ Austrian ditto	1	155	..	..
„ Prussian ditto	1	212	7	1,873
„ Hanoverian ditto	6	941	3	436
„ Swedish ditto	33	6,697	31	7,461
„ Norwegian ditto	..	..	2	320
„ Danish ditto	6	1,065	7	1,263
„ Russian ditto	..	..	1	179
„ Sardinian ditto	2	330	..	..
„ American ditto	34	11,541	22	8,487
„ Chinese ditto	10	263	4	46
„ Siamese ditto	19	1,260	11	565
„ Sundry Asiatic ditto ..	21	733	541	26,403
Total	3,344	237,774	3,093	274,315

The prices of the several articles of export at the outports were as follows :—

						1858.	1859.
						Fl. duiten.	Fl. duiten.
Arrak ..	..	..	..	..	leaguer	70 07	64 53
Caoutchouc	..	..	..	..	pikol	31 26	59 84
Cassia ..	..	..	..	..	"	14 31	6 00
Cinnamon	..	..	..	..	"	68 90	55 65
Cochineal	..	..	..	..	kilo.	1 113	1 89
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	pikol	28 73	31 27
Gutta-percha	..	..	..	..	"	34 48	32 54
Indigo ..	..	..	..	..	kilo.	3 98	3 64
Pepper ..	..	..	..	..	pikol	21 49	21 79
Rattans..	..	..	..	..	"	8 37	8 61
Resin ..	..	..	..	..	"	26 02	22 33
Rice ..	..	..	..	..	"	4 68	4 94
Spices :—							
Cloves	..	..	..	..	"	34 106	34 93
Mace	..	..	..	..	"	85 116	67 64
Nutmegs	..	..	..	..	"	102 104	85 71
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	"	16 96	15 82
Tin ..	..	..	..	..	"	86 115	91 32
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	"	17 58	17 68

						Fl.	duiten.
The import and export duties in Java and Madura amounted in 1859 to							
the sum of	..	..	..	..	..	9,591,460	57
Repayments on account of overcharges and other						Fl. duiten.	
ordinary reimbursements	..	..	..	..	..	147,543	95
Fictitious duties on export of Government produce	..	..	..	..	..	2,003,337	30
						2,150,881	05
Total actually received						7,440,579	52 (631,628½.)
In 1858	..	..	..	..	..	7,104,977	88½
						335,601	63

Prussia.

Report by Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

IT is difficult to give a picture of the commercial movement in Prussia as long as the branches of statistics relating thereto do not receive more special attention. It is true that, at present, the importation into Prussia can be seen from the lists of the Zollverein, but there is no indication given of the value of such importation; and not absolutely all that is imported into Prussia is of necessity consumed in Prussia, but part of it may pass into some of the other States of the Zollverein, in the same manner as some of the goods imported into other States of the Zollverein on their respective frontiers with foreign countries find their way into Prussia, and are consumed without such being traceable.

The estimate of the exports from Prussia alone (with the exception of a few articles), and of the consumption, rests only on surmises.

Intending to give all that which I have succeeded in collecting in a later part of this Report, I shall attempt to give, in lieu of the wanting general data, a few considerations on the great development which the commercial and industrial activity of this nation has had during the last fifteen years.

I believe I am not mistaken in finding the principal cause of this development in political and social causes. The desire for a freer constitution, which dates from the beginning of this century, had become gradually so strong, especially during the last thirty years, that its long-protracted non-fulfilment had produced a moral indisposition of this nation. The loyalty of the Prussian people would not permit resorting to any active or energetic steps tending to a political re-organization as long as the Government itself appeared to favour but little such aspirations; and, in reality, there were less grounds of practical bearing than of an ideal character

prompting these wishes, since the administration of the State was entrusted to a class of highly-educated, enlightened, and most honourable officials, to admittance into which class any man who had gone through a regular course of study could aspire, and in Prussia many of the middle classes, and even of the lower, are candidates for University honours, which can be attained without regard to rank or protection. From the honest disposition of these officials, and the respect which they evinced for the spiritual progress of the age, they, rather than a governing caste standing aloof from the people, might have been looked upon as a sort of popular Parliament, who, without a commission on the part of the people, and possessing great power, still felt themselves morally obliged to seek their principal and only honour in the promotion of the common weal. However, meanwhile, the people had begun gradually to ripen to a degree of independence in which they found the best government administered by officials less desirable than a government administered by themselves, were that even a less good one. The conflicts with the powers of the State which resulted from this, were increased by others which proceeded from dissentient voices from within the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. But after a time, when it was seen that these conflicts, owing to an essentially good administration, remained necessarily confined to but small circles of society, the educated middle classes and the men of science, who chiefly entertained progressive views, began to despair of being able to realize their hopes. When that realization appeared to take place, nevertheless, in the year 1848, the first result was a universal raising of spirits, a consciousness, not of a political but of a moral liberation, and a lively consciousness of all, even the lower portion of the middle classes, of a feeling, till then strange to them, of their dignity as men and members of a free commonwealth. This feeling was accompanied by so much reliance, and certainty of final success, that it was in no way daunted or enfeebled during the following ten years of political reaction.

I believe it can be maintained that a great number of Prussian citizens have become more diligent and more able in their private affairs by the incitement then received; that they devoted themselves with more energy to labour and to study; that they entered more on the field of legitimate speculation, and made greater efforts than before to rise in business and in position. At any rate, it cannot be denied that since that period a strong desire has evinced itself amongst the members of all classes to attain more consideration before the world as individuals, more influence on those around them, and also a strong desire to acquire property, and even riches.

Without presuming to question the existence, even before the great political changes, of desires of this kind, I still am inclined to assert that they have, during the last twelve years, increased in a proportion formerly unknown in Germany and in Prussia.

Thus, then, it was that the increased industrial activity arose from an increased political life of the nation. A further impulse was given to that activity by the completion of a system of railways covering all the country; by a greater development of mining works, which was in part rendered possible by the railways only; by the formation of numerous Companies on shares for commercial and industrial purposes; and by the flocking of the capitalists (who had till then lived in provincial towns) to the centres of commerce and industry.

The growing consumption of England and her Colonies, of America, and, since the war of the Crimea, also of Russia (the prohibitory duties of which have called forth a vast smuggling trade), have also contributed much to the development of Prussian and German manufactures.

The receipts of the Zollverein diminished in proportion to the development of the German manufacturing system, and they amount at this time to but a trifle more than the sum of the Prussian duties alone received before the Customs Union. For this reason the Prussian Government and people have, for the last ten years, become more and more disposed to a considerable diminution of the tariff. Government desires still less to enrich the manufacturers at the cost of the people, since the heads of many important manufactories feel themselves already in a situation to meet foreign competition, even with a much lower tariff; but Government is also convinced that a reduction of the tariff will not only increase the Customs receipts, but also put an end to some unhealthy branches of manufacture before such an operation requires too great a sacrifice, but also with the general prosperity and energy, people communicate a direction upon more sound and more natural branches of industry.

The agricultural population—that is, almost half of the people of Prussia—have every cause to give their approbation to these efforts of the Government; and even the manufacturers are, in general, so conscious of their capacity of sustaining competition, that they offer no resistance to such a change: many of them will even see it adopted with a certain degree of pride, provided that, by a total abolition of all duties on raw produce and all the materials they use in their manufacture, they are rendered cheaper for them. But, as long as the present Treaties of the Zollverein exist (up to 1864), by which even the smallest State belonging to it, and which may not have the fiftieth part of the population of Prussia, has an equal vote in the matters of the Zollverein with Prussia, so long these changes cannot be expected. I shall hereafter revert to this subject in giving the lists of the imports and exports of the Zollverein.

It may suffice here to say, that Members of the Prussian Government, and the leaders of both the chief political parties in both the Houses of the Prussian Parliament, have repeatedly pronounced, publicly, that a dissolution of the Zollverein was preferable to the present state of things. The following Tables and explanations, taken from official sources, contain some account of the recent movement in commerce within the Kingdom of Prussia and the States of the Zollverein.

Payment of Duties and the general Receipts of the Zollverein for the year 1859.

The commercial statistical Tables are a proof of the pressure exercised on most branches of industry, chiefly in consequence of the untoward political conjunctures of the year 1859. The Customs receipts under the three heads, show, when compared with those of 1858, deductions being made of the respective items of increased receipts, a decrease of 4,849,050 thalers, owing to a diminution of receipts to the amount of 4,897,053 thalers; on the other hand, there has been an increase of receipts in the export duties of 26,292 thalers, in the transit duties of 21,711 thalers; thus presenting the above amount of 4,849,050 thalers less in receipts than 1859, or 17 per cent. less than the preceding year. With regard to the single items of receipt, the following observations may be made:—

Duties of Importation.—The general receipt, after deducting the register allowances, the drawbacks, and the allowances on goods exported, which, in 1858, amounted to 343,952 thalers, amounted, in 1859, to 419,820 thalers, showing an augmentation of 22 per cent.; and after adding the free inscriptions and the substitution for the diminution of the Sound duties and of the Fair duties, amounted—

								Thalers.
In 1858 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,002,849
In 1859 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,105,796
Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,897,053

or 18 per cent. less than in the previous year.

The disturbance of commercial relations caused by the Italian war, must be considered as the principal cause of this diminution in the receipts for duties on goods imported, nor has the conclusion of peace as yet succeeded in re-establishing confidence in business. No stock was taken in, either of raw produce required for manufacturing purposes, or of scarcely any manufactured articles, or goods destined for consumption, further than was deemed indispensable for the purpose of satisfying the most immediate demand. As a further cause of this diminution must, however, be cited the low state of water in the rivers throughout the last year, which rendered navigation difficult: the harvest, also, was less satisfactory than had been expected. At the same time, there must be mention made of a considerable decrease in the receipts for Colonial sugar imported for the Zollverein refineries in 1859, by which not only the increased receipt on this score, in the year 1859, of almost 1,000,000 thalers was absorbed, but a further deficit of nearly 500,000 thalers was caused. This decrease in the duties on Colonial sugar in that year is not only balanced by the increased income from the beet-root sugar Excise duty, but it is even surpassed by more than one-fourth of that amount.

The diminution in the Customs receipts in 1859 compared to 1858, has been general in all States composing the Zollverein excepting Luxembourg and Nassau, and the greatest decrease took place in the Grand Duchy of Hesse and in Prussia, as is perceptible from the annexed comparative Table (No. 1).

In Hanover, Oldenburg, Frankfort, and Baden, a diminution of 30 per cent. on

the receipts of the previous year took place; in Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Thuringia, Brunswick, &c., it amounted to not quite so much. In Luxembourg, an increase of almost a half of last years' receipts had taken place; and in Nassau, also, the receipts exceeded those of last year.

The list of the objects on which duties were paid shows that the decrease of receipts is owing chiefly to a diminution of importation of Colonial sugar, of pig-iron, of manufactured iron, of iron and steel goods, of coffee, of unbleached double and treble twist, and of oil in barrels; and, in a minor proportion, of wine in bottles, of spices, of rice, of tea, tallow, woollen goods, and soda.

The decrease in the receipts for Colonial sugar is owing, in part, to the circumstance that the sugar refineries of the Zollverein use now more beet-root sugar, and that the short-lived conjuncture for the importation of Colonial sugar in 1858 did not prevail last year.

As regards the decreased importation of pig-iron, it must be observed that this was caused by the extinguishing of many furnaces and the cessation of various manufactories, as also by competition of railways and lessened demand for rails from abroad. A co-operating cause may have been that last year, with the existing prospect of a reduction of the duties on iron, buyers would not make any purchases beyond their absolute want.

The diminution in the importation of coffee was caused by the high price of this article, which confined consumption to the considerable stocks on hand within the Zollverein.

The decrease of importation of unbleached twist of one and two threads is owing, not so much to decrease of weaving, as to the rise in English twists and to the domestic factories being enabled, by great improvements, to supply the inland manufactories better than before.

The decrease of duty on oil in barrels has been influenced by the unfavourable commercial conjunctures, and by the circumstance that, owing to the expected reduction of import duty, no orders were given abroad beyond what was necessary to meet the home demand.

With regard to all the other above-mentioned articles, the diminution of importation is not of such importance as to require here special explanation.

An increased receipt of duties paid has taken place only on tobacco leaves, wine in barrels, dried fruit, and cattle. The augmentation of importation of tobacco was owing to the favourable conjuncture in prices, as also to increased manufacture in cigars. The greater importation of wines in barrels is owing to the goodness of the wine in 1857, which induced many proprietors of large cellars to take in a stock of it; and the increased importation of raisins and currants is attributable to the great rise in price of other dried fruit at home from an unfavourable harvest. The increased importation of live stock which took place is chiefly owing, as regards pigs, to their low price in Poland, and also to the prohibition, in the early part of the previous year, of the importation of black cattle on account of the cattle disease.

The increase in the Customs on the side of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has been caused by a more lively importation promoted by the opening of the French-Belgian Railroad.

Export duties.—The export duties paid in 1859 amounted to 26,292 thalers more than in 1858, viz. :—

							Thalers.
In the Eastern Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,779
In the Western Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,513
							26,292

In the Eastern Division the increase is owing to the greater export of raw cotton and of skins, the latter caused by the warlike circumstances then prevailing.

In the Western Division the increase is owing to the larger exportation of raw goatskins and also of wood.

The inclosed Table (No. 2) shows the amount of duty paid on beer, wine, and tobacco, paid by those States of the Zollverein that came to an agreement to that effect in the year 1859.

The transit dues have yielded 21,711 thalers more than the previous year. The increase in the receipts in the Eastern Division is owing, in great part, to the increased trade in iron of all kinds, and especially in rails from England to Russia and Poland. The considerable decrease in this branch of receipt which took place

in the Kingdom of Saxony is owing to the low value and uncertain exchange of Austrian bank-notes, which cause great difficulties to commercial intercourse with that country, and render it, in many cases, almost impossible.

As to what regards the diminution of receipts in the States of the Western Division of the Zollverein, that is explained by political causes and consequent commercial stagnation; but some influence has been exercised on it by the reduction of the transit dues of cotton twist from 5 silbergroschen to $\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per cwt., as a mere registration due. Considerable portions of cotton twist are imported for the purpose of being dyed and re-exported.

The inclosed (No. 3) is a list of the more important articles imported in the year 1859, paying duty or free of duty, as well as some of the more important articles of exportation compared with the same articles in 1858.

The inclosed (No. 4) is a list of the vessels and steamers entered or cleared out of Prussian ports in the year 1859. It may be well here to make some observations with regard to the future of the Zollverein Treaties which expire in the year 1864. After negotiations had been carried on from 1849 to 1853, Austria made a Treaty of Commerce with the countries forming the Zollverein. Throughout these negotiations the views and wishes of Austria were supported by the minor and Southern States of Germany. Prussia consented to that Treaty only after having strengthened the cause of free-trade by winning over Hanover to entering the Zollverein. The South German States were favourable to this approximation to Austria as much on political grounds as on the ground that they looked upon it as a fortification of the protective system, to which they incline from their dislike to every increase of direct taxes, even if that dislike did not find a favourable soil and assistance in the guilds and corporations of their respective countries. These considerations appeared sufficiently weighty to the southern and middle German States to induce them to give notice to Prussia in 1852 of the cessation of the Treaty of the Zollverein in case it did not agree to making a Treaty with Austria. In order to dispose these States to take this step Austria had guaranteed to them the amount of Customs receipts which had till then fallen to their share from the Zollverein. When, finally, Prussia entered upon negotiations for a Treaty with Austria, it was seen that the demands of the latter were neither of so protective a character nor of so close an approximation to the Zollverein as had been supposed by many of the southern adherents to the Austrian overtures. Since that time Prussia has been less disposed to free-trade than previously, and will, as may be concluded from what has fallen from many of its leading men, renew the Treaty of Zollverein on condition of a lower Tariff being adopted.

I do not presume to guess what may be the views of Austria in 1864, but it is probable many of the States of the Zollverein will yield to the wishes of Prussia.

First, it is very questionable whether the Austrian guarantee will (or even can) be repeated; and then there is scarcely a possibility of the German States forming a Zollverein with Austria as long as the Austrian paper-money does not acquire a real value corresponding to its nominal value; and, finally, the demand for their produce is not likely to be equal to that of the present Zollverein; while Prussia, were it to withdraw from the Zollverein would, probably, give itself up more and more to free-trade; and would thus not only expel the articles of manufacture of all South German States from all foreign markets, but would also render it very difficult for these States to protect themselves against smuggling and securing to themselves a receipt of Customs at all equal to what they now have. I now pass over to some indications of the economical life and administration of Prussia by itself.

The following is the Prussian Budget for the year 1860:—

RECEIPTS.							Thalers.
Ministry of Finance	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,475,532
Trade and Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,381,748
Ministry of Justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,939,020
Ministry of Interior	..	..	..	..	..	..	709,023
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409,693
Ecclesiastical and Medical Affairs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,622
War Ministry	..	..	..	..	..	..	335,906
Marine Ministry	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,296
Foreign Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,410
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,375,255

EXPENDITURE.

						Thalers.
Ministry of Finance	..	..	..	..	..	270,040
Foreign Office	..	..	..	..	..	836,970
Ministry of Finance	..	..	..	..	..	6,471,304
Trade and Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	5,515,977
Ministry of Justice	..	..	..	..	..	11,417,270
Ministry of the Interior	..	..	..	..	..	5,582,145
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	2,053,121
Ecclesiastical and Medical	..	..	..	..	..	3,703,184
Ministry of War	..	..	..	..	..	31,447,247
Ministry of Marine	..	..	..	..	..	906,732
Total	..	..	..	..	..	124,651,292

The extraordinary expenses amount to 5,740,877 thalers.

The following is a Table showing the difference in amount of direct and indirect taxes in the years 1850 and 1860:—

I.—DIRECT TAXES.

					1850.	1860.
					Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Ground rent	..	..	..	..	10,106,493	10,203,852
2. Income tax	..	..	..	..		3,025,000
3. Class tax	..	..	..	..	7,632,126	9,022,000
4. Trade tax	..	..	..	..	2,580,814	3,285,000
5. Mine receipts	..	..	..	..	670,908	1,208,071
6. Railway receipts	..	..	..	..		487,505
7. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	19,747	23,535
Total	..	..	..	..	20,010,088	27,254,963

Which shows an addition in the last ten years of 6,244,875 thalers, to which two new taxes, viz., that on railways and incomes, have contributed the sum of 3,512,505 thalers. The falling off of the class tax was small, as the income tax only touched the higher ranks of the class tax. The increase of receipts from direct taxation since 1850 amounts to 2,970,370 thalers.

II.—INDIRECT TAXES.

					1850.	1860.
					Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Tolls	..	..	..	..	13,500,000	12,700,000
2. Transit duties on wine and tobacco	..	..	..	..	176,800	222,800
3. Duty on beet-root sugar	..	..	..	..	300,000	4,377,000
4. Magazines, &c.	..	..	..	..	40,000	58,000
5. Receipts from navigation	..	..	..	..	630,300	425,000
6. Duty on brandy, and transit dues	..	..	..	..	5,000,000	6,540,000
7. Malt dues, and transit dues	..	..	..	..	1,044,700	1,203,000
8. Wine duty	..	..	..	..	40,000	110,000
9. Duty on tobacco	..	..	..	..	130,600	124,000
10. Poll tax	..	..	..	..	1,059,800	1,309,000
11. Duty on cattle	..	..	..	..	1,230,650	1,368,000
12. Stamp duty	..	..	..	..	3,600,000	4,160,000
13. Money from turnpikes	..	..	..	..	1,160,000	1,325,000
14. Money from bridges, harbours, and canals	..	..	..	..	894,700	1,001,000
15. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	364,324	461,146
Total	..	..	..	..	29,171,924	35,383,000

Giving an increase of income from the indirect taxes of 6,211,222 thalers. From this has to be subtracted the sum derived from the increase of duties, viz., those which have come into operation since 1850.

(1.) The increase of tax on beet-root sugar from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen per centner, i.e., in the proportion of 1 to 6. It is true that on the 1st September, 1850, an increase of duty from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 silvergroschen took place, but this was not taken account of in the Budget.

(2.) The increase of tax on brandy from 2 to 3 silvergroschen on twenty quarts, maischraum; therefore in the proportion of 2 to 3.

(3.) Some increases of the taxes on stamps, and the extension of the same to newspapers, &c.

	Thalers.
The receipts from the duty on beet-root sugar for 1860, from the increase of four-fifths, produces the sum of	3,501,600
Receipts of brandy duty	2,180,000
Receipts on stamps, about	600,000
Total	6,281,600

Therefore, unless there had been an increase in the rate of taxes, there would have been no increase in the indirect taxes; but on the contrary there would have been a decrease of 70,378 thalers. But there must also be taken into consideration that the duty on beet-root sugar has increased to the prices of the receipts on a more highly taxed sugar; so that, were there no protective duty on beet-root sugar, there would be a natural increase of receipts on import duty on sugar, in consideration of the increase of consumption.

With regard to the monopoly on salt, the receipts for which were, in 1850, 8,400,343 thalers, and in 1860 were 8,907,820 thalers, we have an increase of receipts of 507,477 thalers.

On the whole, therefore, there is an increase in the receipts:—

	Thalers.
Of the direct dues	2,978,370
Of the indirect dues	..
Of the salt monopoly	507,477
Total	3,485,847

Giving an increase on the whole of not quite 6 per cent. in ten years, while, at the same time, the population has increased from 16,330,000 to 18,000,000, that is, more than 10 per cent. So the increase from receipts from taxes is behind the increase of population.

The Budget for the Army has increased from 25,528,033 thalers, in 1850, to 31,497,520 thalers in 1860, more than 20 per cent.

The expenditure for the administration of the State has increased from 63,738,489 thalers to 68,304,563 thalers, more than 4,536,074 thalers, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The expenditure for the State Debt has increased from 7,728,986 thalers to 15,274,500 thalers, nearly double.

At the same time it must be taken into consideration that the last ten years have proved unfavourable to fiscal development. A great revolution has taken place in interior communication through the completion of the network of railways, and the consequent development of the traffic thereon. An unparalleled increase has taken place in our mining operations, as well as in other branches of industry. In short, the energies of the people have been concentrated on the development of the material resources of the country. All these circumstances combined must necessarily prove beneficial to the interests of the State.

The reason of the slight increase of existing taxes may be found for the most part in the maintenance of the system of protection, to the prejudice of the four old Eastern Provinces. The small amount of cultivation bestowed upon these districts, their population, paucity of manufactures, and the comparative want of capital, are all so many evils which are only to be removed by a freer system of trade and credit. On the other hand, it must be taken into consideration that the value of money is higher in these provinces than in France, England, or Rhenish Prussia; and that owing to the self-administration of the circles and communes, many taxes figure in the budget of the Communes and not in the budget of the State, as is the case in countries where the fiscal administration is centralized under a Minister of Finance.

A Company has lately been founded in Berlin of influential merchants and national economists for the promotion of popular economical interest, as the only guarantee of economical progress and justice. The chief tasks it proposes are, "the combatting the prejudices which still sustain the existing restrictions in the exercise of industry and of unfettered economical exchange and movement; the promotion of the formation of societies for special purposes of popular economy." Besides, the discussion of theoretical questions, which deeply interest the people, and amongst which the freedom of all branches of industry, the free movement of the people within all Germany, and free exchange, are the most prominent, the Society proposes to exercise a practical activity on the fertile field of Societies and

Unions, which, as yet, is much less cultivated in Berlin than in minor towns. Banks of advance, unions for the purpose of mutual assistance, or for the conjoint purchase of raw materials, and other associations which promote the economical powers and weal of the individual by common action, are to be objects not only of discussion, but also of practical participation of the union.

Various Chambers of Commerce have petitioned in favour of the creation of professorships in Prussian Universities of Commercial Law. They say that the Commercial Code began only at the close of last century to be treated as an independent branch of the law, and to be taught as such, but in a quite insufficient way, owing as they say, to the defective arrangements of the German Universities.

The Commercial Law consists of two chief component parts; one of the Roman, the other of the modern law; the one it has in common with the Civil Law, the other (the latter) can only be acquired by a most assiduous observation of commercial life and exchange, such as springs from usage, and establishes itself by recurrence and by an assiduous study of the foreign Commercial Law, especially the English, French, and North American, as well as by the practical application in those countries.

The difficulty of the subject lies in the combination and amalgamation of these two elements.

In February of this year there was a Commercial Congress in Berlin; it was composed of delegates of fifty-five Commercial Chambers and Mercantile Corporations who met in Berlin. That Convention resolved upon the expediency of the abolition of the transit-duties, of the abolition of usury laws, of the abolition of taxation of Companies formed on shares, of the sale of grain in the corn trade by the weight instead of measure as heretofore; of the extension of the authority of private banks for the emission of paper-money; of the extension of rights and privileges of the Commercial Chambers; of a freer admission of foreign Assurance Companies. It also discussed many other objects of a more local interest. The value of these debates consists essentially in the valuable material for legislation which they offer to the Government and Parliament.

The conception of this Commercial Congress for Prussia has already called forth the idea of an imitation on a much larger scale. There is a plan for a universal German Commercial Congress for the purpose of assisting the Governments in drawing up a universal German Code of Commerce, which has been for some time under consideration.

The question of the unrestricted admission into Prussia of foreign Insurance Companies made but little progress last year. The Prussian Government still clings to the principle of examining the solidity of each single Company before its admission, and also to granting the latter only if in the country to which such Company belongs similar Prussian Companies are admitted. It is not made public what are the principles by which the point of solidity is decided.

The practical state of things in this matter is now this: That foreign Assurances meet with more difficulty than any other before attaining the license for establishing agencies in Prussia, but the Life Assurances may reckon on a more easy admission. Assurances against fire have to contend with great difficulties, because the Government considers itself obliged in this respect to take into regard the ancient official provincial institutions existing for similar purposes. In two provinces (Prussia and Posen) these institutions have exclusive privileges still, and equally so in the formerly Sovereign Principalities of Hohenzollern. The sums insured in the Prussian Fire Assurance Companies had increased from 1,225,000,000 thalers in 1850 to 3,196,000,000 thalers in 1857, which proves a very rapid and considerable increase of national wealth.

Corn Trade.

The Berlin corn trade is supported not only by the Eastern agricultural provinces, but also by supplies from Poland, Denmark, and Sweden.

The Berlin market supplies the market of the capital and the populous districts of Western and Middle Germany, and exercises a considerable influence on the export of grain to England. Its main article is rye. Wheat comes only next in importance.

The Report of the Commercial Chambers of Berlin in 1859 on this head is as follows:—

At the first news of the declaration of war by Austria, there was a disposition to look upon the warlike circumstances as a cause of impulse in this trade, as great purchases of rye and oats would have to be made, but these presumptions were not

confirmed by actuality: the trade in all grain remained dull in consequence of the total want of confidence and of credit; and this branch of trade, too, experienced that war disturbs all commercial relations. The activity in the market was only of short duration. The harvest promised to be excellent, and those prospects suppressed the opinion previously entertained. Prussian sea-ports unwillingly saw themselves in the same position, because the increase of freights, the insurance duties against the danger of war, &c., prevented the exports seawards; and in this state of things the English and Dutch markets, which were increasing at the time, remained powerless for East Prussia. The results were increased exports of Silesia, &c., which were disposed of partly here and partly in the western regions: those exports exceeded the demands. Large quantities also arrived from Denmark, but of an inferior quality. Changes of weather (for the thermometer, under freezing-point in the beginning of June, showed later a tropical heat) caused some fears with regard to the harvest, and a slow increase of prices began, which was maintained by a want of water. Rain again fell, and prices reached their lowest point of $31\frac{1}{2}$ thalers in the first half of June. The Köthen seed-market, which was formerly a test for prices, was dull in corn. Saxony was provided for by Bavaria. Silesia and Poland entered the ranks of competition with Berlin, and little was taken from the Rhine. The continuous heat produced an early ripening, dangerous to the corn produce, and consequently serious fears, which necessarily influenced business. The same existed in all Europe, and a bad harvest was expected. Potatoes also were to give an insufficient produce, and opinion had entirely changed. Saxony, Hanover, Westphalia, the Rhine, and Holland came forward to buy. By degrees the prices rose from the above-mentioned lowest point to $49\frac{1}{2}$ thalers, so that they were little higher than in the beginning of the year, although the harvest of 1859 showed itself scantier than that of 1858. The provisions decreased. The trade of the Berlin market will probably increase during the year, whilst there is no prospect of equally large imports.

The following Table shows the extent of the Berlin corn trade:—

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Wheat flour.	Rye flour.	Bread.
	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Beginning in January 1859	2,506	7,970	485	1,285	38	..	5,138	10,890	..
Sent by railroad ..	15,970	9,427	2,770	8,017	1,694	40	165,146	322,002	152,754
Sent by land ..	676	5,648	5,056	13,478	187	24	..	..	..
Sent by water ..	13,573	66,004	3,770	11,289	133	..	..	..	..
Total ..	32,727	89,049	12,081	34,069	2,052	66	170,284	332,892	152,754
Exported by railway ..	4,318	26,974	2,480	4,925	393	23	..	..	..
Ditto by water ..	1,015	12,881	1,010	1,825	48	..	435	143	9
End of December 1859	811	2,026	115	629	..	..	3,610	10,599	..
Used in Berlin ..	26,583	47,168	8,476	26,690	1,611	43	166,239	322,150	152,745

The increase of about 14,000 lasts of rye in 1859, over that of 1858, is explained by large quantities being bought for military purposes.

Memel.—The corn trade at Memel, which is the outlet for the export of North-western Prussia, has of late much increased. Its chief sales are made for Stettin, Bremen, and Holland, and lately to Norway. Its annual amount is seen from the following Tables:—

					Arrivals from inland.	Departures.
					Lasts.	Lasts.
Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	63	90
Rye ..	..	..	..	..	940	840
Barley ..	..	..	..	..	440	300
Oats ..	..	..	..	..	250	156
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	13	45
Linseed ..	..	..	..	..	553	596

					Arrivals from foreign countries.	Departures.
					Lasts.	Lasts.
Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	20	30
Rye ..	..	..	..	..	4,932	5,300
Barley ..	..	..	..	..	811	1,260
Oats ..	..	..	..	..	424	330
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	68	20
Linseed ..	..	..	..	..	3,100	2,610

Wheat was worth in Memel from 70 to 90 thalers the scheffel; the prices of rye opened at 48 to 50 thalers, then descended subsequently, in consequence of the prices in foreign markets and of the favourable appearances of the harvest, as low as 38 thalers, and rose again gradually to 48 thalers. Barley was exported to Scotland at the price of 45 thalers.

The Dantzie trade was extremely lively; but owing to the want of water and the low navigation on the Vistula, it has the reputation of an unsafe and unsatisfactory business.

The state of river navigation in Poland is altogether such that grain must be sold at three months' delivery which could be brought to Dantzie in two days.

The return of the Dantzie market is as follows, in lasts:—

				Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rape seed.
				Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
In hand at the end of 1858	..	..	..	9,630	2,530	310	162	340	140	1,164
From Poland and Russia	..	..	..	15,064	16,240	348	76	376	533	1,268
From Interior by barge	..	..	..	6,442	2,926	1,269	932	670	191	1,337
From Interior by rail	..	..	..	5,801	2,754	1,871	347	1,997	..	863
By carriage	..	..	..	1,800	1,800	180	500	545	25	652
Total	..	..	..	33,737	26,250	4,678	2,017	3,028	889	5,284
On hand December 1859	..	..	..	6,450	1,670	560	420	570	150	1,040

Corn and seeds exported by sea in 1859:—

				Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rape seed.
				Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
Belgium	..	..	..	..	112	215	..	39	..	91
Bremen	..	..	..	96	1,294	12	..	81	..	15
Denmark	..	..	..	273	2,633	71	75	111	5	95
England	..	..	..	27,386	1,706	2,255	87	1,172	486	1,685
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jersey and Guernsey	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..	..
Hanover	..	..	..	286	2,508	58	..	275	..	..
Holland	..	..	..	3,462	3,920	18	..	543	69	479
Lübeck	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..
Prussia	..	..	..	300	4,931	16	29	27	..	..
Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	41	4,496	155	..	21	..	..
Export, 1857	..	..	..	31,942	21,805	2,800	191	2,269	560	2,444
Ditto, 1858	..	..	..	31,132	20,583	2,948	1,021	2,111	389	797

Beet-root Sugar.

The great importance of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and the injury which the protective duty on refined sugar causes to the English refiners, will justify a closer examination of the present state of this branch of industry.

When the last increase of the duty on beet-root employed in manufacture of sugar from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per cwt. of beet-root was agreed to, the Prussian Government entered the obligation to propose to the Zollverein the granting a drawback on beet-root sugar that might be exported. In consequence of this pledge, the Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Zollverein Conference of last year was instructed to propose a drawback on beet-root sugar, unrefined $2\frac{1}{4}$ thalers, and for beet-root sugar refined $3\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per cwt., but at the same time a reduction of the tariff-rate on foreign unrefined of 8 to $6\frac{2}{3}$ thalers per cwt. Both these proposals were to remain inseparable.

The Prussian Government grounded this proposal on the negotiations which had preceded the Convention on the increase of the 16th February, 1858, and demonstrated that the satisfaction of the exigency then shown had now become indispensable, if in consequence of the reduction of the import duty on foreign unrefined sugar for immediate consumption, the importation of colonial sugar would increase and cause greater competition to the beet-root sugar manufacturers.

It was further stated that owing to the small market to which sugars refined within the Zollverein were confined, because of the high duties existing on this article in most of the foreign States, an essential practical result for the beet-root manufacturers was to be expected of the drawback in question, and a proportionate drawback granted not only on refined but also on raw sugar.

The Prussian Government considered that any objections that could be raised on fiscal grounds would lose their weight, if the rate of the drawback in question were fixed in such a manner that the same should not comprise a premium for export.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar having attained beyond Prussia a considerable extension only in Brunswick, Wurtemberg, and Baden, these proposals were not adopted; and the other States of the Zollverein rather put up against them, the almost unanimous demand for an equal taxation of colonial sugar with beet-root sugar.

The result of this was that everything remained as it was, and that the beet-root sugar in proportion to colonial sugar continues to be protected by $2\frac{1}{4}$ thalers per cwt.

The protective duty for refined beet-root sugar is still greater by the duty of 8 thalers per cwt., levied on Colonial refined sugar.

By the assumption that on an average 11 cwt. of beet-root yield 1 cwt. of sugar, the beet-root sugar manufactories have produced in the working year of 1858-59, 3,333,505 cwt. of sugar. In the period of time as nearly as possible corresponding to the working year, viz., from the 1st of October, 1858, to the 30th September, 1859, only 275,523 cwt. of colonial sugar had been imported for refining; thus but little more than the twelfth part of the quantity of beet-root sugar produced.

The increase in the number of manufactories may be seen from the following list:—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Factories in work	227	222	216	233	249	257
Compared to preceding year..		-5	-6	+17	+18	+8
Increase in the year 1858-59.	30	35	41	24	8	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	—	cwt.
Amount of Beet-root on which duty has been paid	18,469,890	19,188,403	21,839,799	27,551,208	28,915,184	36,668,557
Compared to preceding year..		718,512	2,651,397	5,711,409	1,363,926	7,753,425
Increase in 1858-59. ..	18,198,667	17,480,155	14,829,758	9,117,349	7,753,428	

Notwithstanding the great extension of this branch of industry, the condition of the beet-root manufacturers appears to be unfavourable. More has been

produced than the Zollverein can consume for the present, and because the price of it has fallen, a demand has been addressed to the Government for a drawback.

The Chamber of Commerce of Magdeburg, the centre of the Prussian beet-root manufacture, speaks in the following manner on the subject: "A most untoward state of things is produced by the obstinate refusal made by some of the Zollverein States of the proposals made by the Prussian Government at last year's general Conference, with regard to the drawback for beet-root sugar exported. By it our beet-root sugar factories are now exposed to great embarrassments. Far from succeeding in suppressing the beet-root industry by the increase of tax resolved upon by the Convention of the 16th February, 1858, and increasing the importation of colonial sugar, the effect of that increase of tax has been the contrary of what was expected; for the majority of factories have worked up a large quantity of beet-root, and thus caused an over-production and a fall of prices."

The inclosed Memorandum (No. 5) gives the details of this measure, and the effect thereby produced.

Wool.

The great capitals engaged in this article, and the widely-ramified system of railways which centre in Berlin, assure to it the first rank in the wool trade. Its trade in Russian wool is still, however, much inferior to that of Breslau, though the Russian products find an ever-increasing demand with the combing-yarn spinners, and the preparation of the so-called "kumtwäsche" no longer offers any peculiar difficulties.

The activity of the Berlin business for January was continued in February. Business in Russian and Mecklenburg combing-wools continued brisk, while the manufacturers of the mark were continually in the market, and gave high prices for the better kinds of woollen cloth, which they made use of for the manufacture of the spring stuffs.

The favourable opinion of this article, sustained by the firmness of the English market, continued in spite of the political disturbances in March. At first, the actual outbreak of the war was able to shake it somewhat; prices, however, suffered no material falling off, in spite of an insufficiency of provisions, though a complete stagnation in business ensued.

The Leipsic Easter Fair offered no prospects of improvement to the manufacturers.

The Breslau wool-market, under the enlivening influence of foreign markets, showed a better result than could have been expected under the circumstances. The prices remained much the same as the year before, though of course it must be taken into account that the Breslau market was cheapest in 1858.

In the Posen market the better kinds of wool fetched, at first, as good prices as at Breslau; business, however, soon turned out very heavy, and closed very flat, especially for the inferior middling qualities, which were taken merely for the inland demand. A considerable amount was obliged to be laid up in store.

The markets of Landsberg and Stralsund furnished a still more unfavourable result, where producers, for want of other buyers, made assignments upon Berlin speculators, who could only determine upon considerable purchases at a reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent. on the prices of the preceding year.

The Stettin market, likewise, opened in a very depressed state, which was still further aggravated by the announcement of the order for the mobilization of part of the Prussian army. Consumers were apprehensive that serious complications would ensue, which might possibly eventuate in a blockade of the German ports, and the consequent stoppage of their export trade. Holders were obliged to be content with a reduction of 15 to 18 per cent. on last year's market prices, so that the article was about 25 per cent. cheaper than in February.

This considerable reduction, however, was the cause of a lively interest in the business on the part of foreign as well as inland speculators, and English and Hamburgh houses made purchases; yet, as formerly used to be the case in Stettin, the quantity supplied could not be entirely cleared off, and several hundredweights had to be laid up in store.

South Pomeranian combing-wools, mostly unloaded, which were in the market in larger quantities than formerly, experienced the greatest depression, as they were less suitable for foreign consumption. A portion of this only passed into the hands of English manufacturers.

The details of the Berlin wool-market now call for great attention.

The old stock in Bedin, consisting mostly of Russian and felt wools, amounted									
to about	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	cwt.
New supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,000	"
Total of about								110,000	"

In the year 1858 there were brought to market 129,000 cwt. ; consequently, for the year 1859 there are about 19,000 cwt. less.

This falling off, in spite of a somewhat larger supply of fleece-wool, is explained partly by the low stocks of the commission houses, to which their Mecklenburg consigners especially had sent considerably less consignments, expecting a very flat market for combing-wools, and because the dealers in Berlin did not hasten forward the sending up of their orders for wool.

In consequence of the continued dryness of the weather, the wools of the mark were not so excellent as the fine washed. Some wools especially, for which there was some little competition, fetched at first pretty middling prices, but a falling tendency soon prevailed, and the prices settled down at 15 per cent. lower than in the preceding year; so that the wools, as compared with those of Stettin, occasionally went off even somewhat cheaper.

At first, when the great quantity required for foreign orders became known, the market closed decidedly firm. The prices for fine-washed wools, in which business was chiefly done, fetched from 65 to 75 thalers per cwt., at least 3 thalers per cwt. over the lowest standard. Of these sorts, a great deal was bought on account for English traders and manufacturers, and still more, especially in fine combing-wools, for French houses.

The Swedish purchases were brisk, particularly in tanner's wool, and in greater quantities than heretofore.

The business done in ordinary wools for contract cloths was considerable, and the supply in this sort could scarcely keep pace with the demand.

Formerly, the middling combing-wools suffered from the greatest depression in the Berlin market, as in Stettin, and could only be got rid of in parcels to the different stores at the greatest sacrifice. At present, the sale, considering the circumstances of the time, has been very considerable, though there remains undisposed of much more than usual, both at first and second hand. After the arrival of the East and West Prussian wools, the supply might well reach again the extent of 70,000 cwt.

As every year the Belgian manufacturers took direct to the market a couple of large parcels of fine Russian wool, the sale was further continued in France, and prices held still firmer after the favourable issue of the Mecklenburg market, contrary to expectation.

In the beginning of July the Hamburg export orders again arrived, and suitable quantities were bought for the English markets at an advance in price of 5 thalers per cwt. Prices continually rose; while the prospects of peace, and, finally, the conclusion of the war, brought new buyers daily to the market. The trade was then particularly brisk in all sorts with Belgium, France, and the Rhine, and business transactions were carried on to an extent unknown in any former year.

In the first half of August the great Thuringian and Saxon spinners repeatedly came to the market, and took several thousand hundredweight of combing-wools. The prices rose about 20 per cent., and exceeded those of last year's August by about 5 per cent. So rapid an advance had never been known. The great consumers, however, seem to have supplied their most pressing wants, and at the end of August everything became remarkably still.

In the meantime, the Berlin dealers had again completed their stocks by purchases in the Prussian provinces (more especially in Thuringia). Brunswick and Hanover, on the strength of the animated conclusion of the London auction and the brilliant prospects of the Leipsic fair, made very high demands, which had to be met by the provincial cloth manufacturers, who had already begun to make their appearance again in the market.

This progressive rise in the prices of wool was checked by the result of the Leipsic Michaelmas fair, which did not fulfil the expectations entertained.

The wool-business, after this, remained pretty quiet till the end of November, when higher quotations in London again prevailed. Then business received a new impulse from the German combing-yarn spinners, and large parcels were disposed

of at Breslau and Berlin, which gave the combing-wools another rise of 3 thalers per cwt. till the end of the year.

In woollen cloth at the beginning of the year the 80-thaler sort was freely sold, and good lots free from fault were continually tighter. The Berlin remainder at the end of the year was nearly the same as that of 1858, amounting to about 25,000 cwt., which consisted chiefly of Russian wools and of fine qualities over 85 thalers. Of the latter sorts large parcels were heavily drawn upon during the month of January by Belgium and the manufacturers from the Rhine. Combing-yarn spinners bought Mecklenburg wool as high as 75 thalers, as also considerable quantities of Russian wools. Cloth manufacturers dealt a little only in "middlings" after the Leipsic new-year's fair. But having received good orders for spring stuffs, they flocked in numbers to the market to be able to complete their supplies. They turned their attention principally to wools of 78 to 83 thalers, and in these again succeeded in securing somewhat favourable prices.

Thus prices at the beginning of 1860 quite reached those paid in January and February 1859, and the Berlin consumers, especially the combing-yarn spinners, generally complain of the disproportion in the prices of the raw and manufactured article. This extraordinary advance in price of the raw material was caused by the circumstance that the Berlin supplies had been already materially reduced by the above-mentioned unsettled relations of foreign politics, when upon the return of peace the demand for provincial consumption again assumed its former dimensions. The attention of all is now directed to the influence upon the trade of the tariff duty upon wool lately proposed by the French Government to the Legislative Assembly, and as closely connected with it the removal of the export duty and eventual adoption of a protective duty upon woollen manufactures.

The following remarks upon a Commercial Treaty between France and the Zollverein may be of interest.

France having wished to open afresh negotiations with the Zollverein for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce, it may be of interest to know the opinion of the leading commercial journal of this country.

In April last, when the first rumours concerning such a Treaty took place, and were touched upon by the German Press, the views of that publication were as follows :—

It points out that for many years every successive Government in France has attempted to make Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with the Zollverein ; but all attempts have been in vain, as any one will clearly understand who knows the difficulties of two States trying to come to an agreement, one of which clings to a protective system with all its consequences, while the other recognises foreign competition as profitable in principle, and protects industry at home in order not to cramp competition. Such a transaction would have been accompanied with danger to the Zollverein, even had the greatest caution been used, for the means of reprisals must have been given up by a Government which takes up a position so opposed to commercial policy as is the Government of France.

Some years ago a negotiatory regulation of the maritime and commercial relations between the Zollverein and France was thought of by the Zollverein : no endeavours were spared to bring it to a conclusion.

In 1826 negotiations were begun, on the side of Prussia, concerning a Treaty of Navigation with France, and in the years 1826 and 1836 they were resumed, unfortunately without result. New Conferences in 1854 and 1856 did not carry the point. It was a question of the operation of the Treaty of Navigation in regard to the ship-dues on all laden vessels arriving in direct trade, on all ships going out, either laden or in ballast, and on all ships arriving without distinction ; further it was to extend to the lading dues on all direct sailing arriving and on all outgoing ships without distinction of destination.

A complete reciprocity with regard to the ship-dues could not be arrived at in consequence of the known determination of the French navigation laws, which free the French ships from tonnage ; but means could be found that Prussian ships should be made subject to a due in French harbours, which should equal the ship-dues paid on an average by the French ships in Prussian harbours. These difficulties might have been overcome had not the French Government been convinced that the Treaty of Navigation was of advantage to the Zollverein, and that France could only find an equivalent in a Treaty of Commerce with mutual exclusive concessions of Tariff, and in a Copyright Treaty.

In consequence of this conviction on the part of France, the difficult field of

Tariff concessions was entered upon, in which each side endeavoured to concede the least possible to the other, but to obtain the greatest advantages. During twenty years these attempts were renewed and an arrangement became more and more remote.

In France in 1840 and 1841 the duties were increased on many of the most important objects of import from the Zollverein, particularly on needles and hooks, on linen, on Schwarzwald watches, and zinc was charged with a higher entrance duty on its import in others than French ships and those placed on the same footing by Treaty.

On the side of the Zollverein, in consequence of the Resolution taken at Stuttgardt the 22nd September, 1842, the duties were doubled on gold and silver wares, fine metals, bronze gilt, real pearls, coral, or made-up stones, or mounted in gold or silver, wares of the above-mentioned materials in conjunction with alabaster, amber, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, and mock stones, perfumes, table clocks, excepting those in wooden cases, chandeliers with bronze, gold, or silver leaf, fans, artificial flowers and mounted feathers, kid gloves, French brandy and papers. Excepting the increased duty on French brandy, which was taken off 1st of July, 1853, the doubled duties authorised by a Cabinet order of the 10th of October remain in vigour. The state of things is now altered in some respects. France, in the Treaty of the 23rd January, has taken off the prohibition on many important objects of commerce in favour of England, and allowed the admission of these articles at duties on the value of 30 to 25 per cent. Among these articles are also needles and hooks, hemp, and linen thread, and woven linen; therefore several of those wares the unfavourable treatment of which in France had occasioned the Resolution taken in return by the Zollverein, which has been already mentioned. France made these concessions without (apparently) having required and received from England exclusive favours in taxes, and the French Government announced the intention of regulating her commercial arrangements by Treaty on the same basis with other nations.

Hardly any Government on the Continent could succeed so easily as free-trading England in coming to a commercial compatibility with France. Extremes seem to meet even in the territory of political commerce. It is much more difficult to find a balance between the French system and the protective system in the innumerable gradations of duties which is more or less the tendency of the Tariff of most of the Continental States.

Difficulties, doubtless, exist as to a commercial agreement between the Zollverein and France which require the most careful consideration. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the reforms of the Western Powers should prosper, and the hope may be indulged that before long the way to a Commercial Treaty with France may be opened.

At the present time, however, it ought, moreover, to be taken into consideration that the door to France is opened to the most important productions of the Zollverein. According to Article I of the British-French Treaty, the admission into France of articles from the United Kingdom is only allowed on payment of considerable dues. Remarks have been made that this was even agreed to in England, inasmuch as most of the goods mentioned in Article I are admitted into England free of duty. As the difficulties are now removed for the admission into England of products of the States of the Zollverein, there is no impediment to the introduction of German produce into France through England. It may be that the expediting of these wares in this indirect manner may raise the price of them on account of the transport and charges to the English shipping agents more than if they were sent directly to France, and that on this account the competition with England would be more difficult for certain wares. But in many, and, indeed, very important articles, such as cloth, mixed tissues of silk and cotton, particularly hosiery, leather-work, cutlery, metal work, needles, and steel and iron produce, &c., woodwork, &c., the German manufacturer would have the advantage, as he could produce them, including the extra expenses, at a lower rate than the British manufacturer can. Belgium and Holland are in the same case.

It is in the nature of things that it is of importance to France to make new, and extend her existing, Commercial Treaties. The same value cannot now be laid upon concessions of navigation, the raising and lowering of tonnage, which were formerly so much considered with regard to the Zollverein. As far as regards the position of the French manufacturer and raw material, some regard must be had to the expenses of transport; and in what way can this be more easily done than

by favouring foreign navigation : that is, doing away with the differential duties and tonnage. Attempts will be made to preserve the exclusive rights of French freighters, but it is a doubt how long it will answer to preserve in the producer the conviction that it is to the advantage of the native freighter to have high freights. Once in the right way, *nolens volens* the course must be followed. Against this demonstration, diverse valid counter-proofs might be adduced. Thus much as to the supposed efficacy of reprisals.

As to the advantage to be drawn by the Zollverein from the English-French Treaty, one might be disposed to think that so large and important a fiscal area would not be disposed to make dependent its share in the commerce of the world, solely from the measures of other States. Perhaps this kind of independent decision can be explained in part by the apprehension generally entertained in Germany that France, in its Commercial Treaties, pursues chiefly political ends.

Changes in the Tariff of the Zollverein.

In conformity with the agreement contained in Article XXXIII of the Treaty, concerning the continuation and extension of the Zollverein, of April 4, 1853, Plenipotentiaries of the Zollverein Governments assembled last year, for the purpose of a common consultation. Among other matters a revision of the Zollverein Tariff was to be taken into consideration at this Conference. The result of this revision is contained in the enactment relative to the alteration of the Tariff of 29th October, 1857. The Government has been baffled in its attempts to obtain a general consent to several important proposals for the diminution of the import and transit duties.

The proposals for a reduction of the import duty on iron, machinery, rice, and paper, as well as on single and double-dyed woollen yarn intended for wearing, and further, for the abolition of the transit and export duties, have been frustrated by the opposition of some of the Zollverein Governments. The alterations in the Tariff that have taken place consist partly in the exemption from and diminution in the duty upon single articles in use for domestic and trade purposes, and partly in the amendment and completion of certain regulations of the Tariff.

Among the most important reductions in duty may be mentioned those that have been effected upon the suggestion of the Government upon oil in casks, and upon tallow. Cocoa-nut, palm, and spermaceti, as well as bone and hoof oils, were subject to a duty of only 15 silvergroschen, while all other oils entering in casks, with the exception of exempted denaturalized olive oil, were subject to a charge of 1 thaler 10 silvergroschen per cwt. The difficulty of distinguishing with certainty the above-mentioned oils, particularly when mixed with others, from oils charged with a higher duty, had long since made the necessity for the removal of the different rates of duty upon oils made from fat the more palpable, as the suspicion became stronger that incorrect declarations of imported oils were purposely made in order to evade the duty payable upon oils more heavily taxed.

The interest of the home consumption and the benefit of numerous trades required that the importation of oil should be facilitated as much as possible ; but it did not appear that this could be effected by raising the import duty upon oils charged with a lower duty, but only by a general reduction of the duties on oils in casks, as have before been repeatedly proposed by mercantile men.

It is only as regards olive oil that a distinction between them and other oils appears practicable. It seems also, on account of its employment as an article of food, to be qualified for the higher rate of duty. For this reason, for financial considerations, the duty hitherto imposed on olive oil has been retained. Castor oil, as being apothecary's stuff, was, heretofore, subject to a duty of 3 thalers 10 silvergroschen per cwt.

A commencement having latterly been made to import this oil in large quantities for the manufacture of soap, it appeared suitable to apply to it the duty of 15 silvergroschen after its having undergone the process of denaturalization by the addition of turpentine oil and rosemary oil.

The import duty upon tallow was, by the Law of the 31st January, 1855, reduced from 3 to 2 thalers. This rate, however, also acted as a great hindrance, especially to the trades working for exportation, such as the manufacture of steamer lights, and a still further reduction of the duty has been repeatedly and urgently suggested. The diminution of the duty to 1 thaler per cwt. affords an essential relief. It extends itself only to tallow in the proper signification of the term, viz.,

melted fat of oxen and sheep, since there is no sufficient cause for a similar reduction of duty for grease, that is, melted fat of hogs and geese.

Artificial materials for manuring; rough ice, asphalt, Barbadoes tar, and cement (mastic cement, prepared with resin and other materials), are inserted in the first part of the Tariff, which embraces articles exempt from duty. In order to guard against abuses it appeared requisite to connect the free admission of artificial materials for manuring in each single case with a special permission.

According to the Tariff a duty of 6 thalers was imposed upon rolled, and rifled, and forged iron pipes, which was disproportionate to the value of the wares, and, besides, limited the employment of such pipes. The reduction of the duty to 3 thalers appeared desirable for the encouragement of the laying down of gas and water-conduits.

The duty on Indian-rubber tablets and gutta-percha, more or less purified, has been reduced from 6 thalers to 3 thalers per cwt.

Pens made of steel or of any other composition of metal were liable to a duty of 10 thalers down to January 1854. By the enactment of 31st October, 1853, the import duty was raised to 50 thalers per cwt. As according to the Commercial and Customs' Treaty with Austria of 19th February, 1853, a transit duty of only 3 thalers 8 silbergroschen per cwt. had been fixed for such pens, the consequence of that increase of duty was that steel pens intended for the Zollverein were introduced into Austria and then taxed at 15 florins (10 thalers) per cwt. in order, immediately afterwards, to pass over from the free traffic of that State into the Zollverein, thereby saving the difference between 50 thalers and 13 thalers 5 silbergroschen, i.e., 36 thalers 25 silbergroschen per cwt. In order to remedy this evil the return to the former rate of duty became imperative.

Half-dressed goods and sheep-skins have hitherto only been allowed to enter, under control, in favour of home manufacturers of morocco or other leather on payment of the general import duty. An effectual control was, however, scarcely practicable: it was confined to the proof or conviction that the imported skins really came into the hands of morocco or other leather manufacturers. Moreover, the term "half-dressed" had previously been extended to skins already tanned, when no doubt existed that the skins did not pass immediately into consumption in the form in which they had been introduced, but that they were intended for further preparation in manufactories of morocco and other leathers.

Under these circumstances it appeared judicious to abandon the control, and, in order to dispel all doubts, expressly to extend the lower rate of duty to already tanned, not yet dyed, or further prepared goat and sheep-skins.

The import duty on pasteboard and pressing-boards has been lowered from 1 thaler to 15 silbergroschen per cwt.

The proposal made by the Government for the reduction of the import duty on unsized and sized paper did not meet with general assent. Thread made from raw silk or floret silk was hitherto liable to the duty of 11 thalers per cwt. according to the Tariff, while raw, undyed silk, thrown and tram silk, raw floret silk and fancy silks, were liable to the general import duty.

According to the regulation laid down in the official list of goods all kinds threaded together from several twisted threads out of raw silk were to be liable to the same duty as those which were not recognized as raw or tram silk.

So-called "rondelette" might, according to the degree of twisting, and according to its size, be treated either as raw silk or as raw silk thread; thus a wider field was left to the individual judgment of the Custom-house officers in deciding the question whether imported silk was to pay duty as threaded or unthreaded silk. The treatment of the question varied very much, but practice gradually led to the result that almost every kind of "rondelette" was made liable to a duty of 15 silbergroschen as raw silk.

For the purpose of introducing a more uniform mode of proceeding, as well as for consulting the interest of the home silk-weaving and dyeing trades, all raw silk, without distinction, whether threaded or unthreaded, is at present made liable to the general import duty. If, however, the distinction between threaded or unthreaded silk were to be abandoned as regards raw silk, there would remain no satisfactory intrinsic reason for keeping up this distinction with regard to dyed silks. Consequently, there is but one rate of duty fixed for dyed, threaded, or unthreaded silk, viz., 8 thalers per cwt.

Moreover, the Tariff hitherto made a distinction between raw and whitened silk; the latter, according as it was threaded or unthreaded, being subject to a rate

of duty of from 8 to 11 thalers per cwt. According to the explanation given in the official list of goods, silk of every kind, boiled in soap and water by silk-dyers, was to be considered as whitened, which is soft to the touch like dyed silk. Time, however, showed the impracticability of drawing a distinction between naturally white and whitened (florete) silk; as in the manipulation of florete silk the cocoons, in order to be softened, must be steeped in hot soap and water, whilst the whiteness of silk can only be produced by the employment of soap. In consideration of this circumstance, whitened silk is placed on the same footing as regards the import duty. Accordingly there exist, at present, but two categories, viz., undyed silk and florete silk, which, without distinction, whether raw, whitened, threaded or unthreaded, are liable to a duty of 8 thalers, to which also are subject, without distinction, dyed and florete silk, as well as yarn of cotton and silk.

In the category of undyed silks, those also are reckoned as such in the explanation given in the official list of goods which have obtained a blueish, reddish, or other appearance, by being boiled in soap and water.

The abatement of the import duty on silk presented, at the same time, the means of arriving at an understanding with the Sardinian Government upon the reduction of the duty in Sardinia upon spirit and brandy of the countries members of the Zollverein.

Beer lees were hitherto subject to the general import duty, whilst all other lees, with the exception of wine lees, are liable to a duty of 11 thalers.

This considerable difference in the rates of duty caused, particularly in the Rhine provinces, attempts to be made to introduce liquified press lees under the name of beer lees. Nothing therefore remained to be done, in order to save the duty, but to subject both kinds of lees to a similar impost. The increase in the duty upon beer lees arising therefrom can create no apprehensions, the demand for foreign beer lees being very inconsiderable.

It has been found necessary to extend the duty upon silk net lace to half-silk net lace, because a distinction between the two sorts of net lace, in determining the duty, has proved impracticable.

That part of the Tariff which embraces haberdashery, hardware, &c., has been so far amended, that among the combinations which ground the rate of 50 thalers for goods spun from cotton, linen, silk, and wool, the combination with bone, inclusive of ivory and whalebone, horn, leather cloth, porcelain, and earthenware, have also been included. According to changes made in the wording of the Tariff, goods made of india-rubber, whether in combination or not with other materials, are subject to the same rates of duty as leather goods; and unvarnished, uncoloured, and unpressed india-rubber goods are placed on the same footing as "coarse" and the varnished, coloured, or pressed are on a par with "fine" leather goods. At the same time an understanding was come to, to the extent that among goods of coloured india-rubber only such should be comprehended as are provided with colour on the surface, but not those in which the substance of the india-rubber is coloured with a mixture of other materials.

As regards butter it has been necessary to fix a tare compensation for the import in tubs.

In one part of the Tariff it appeared judicious to use the general term "wax cloth" instead of the word "wax canvass," since, for the preparation of the so-called wax canvass, cotton and not linen tissues are, for the most part, employed.

Old broken zinc was, in fact, placed upon the same footing as raw zinc in the import duty. To dissipate all doubts it has been considered expedient to insert it expressly in the Tariff. As at present in all the States of the 30-thaler standard the division of the thaler consists of 30 groschen, the groschen rates of 24 groschen to the thaler added to the money-rate, in parenthesis, have been left out. Besides this, the heading of the money columns, in conformity with the Coinage Treaty of the 24th of January, 1857, has been so far altered, that instead of the 14-thaler standard the 30-thaler standard has been inserted; and instead of the 24½-florin standard the 52½-florin standard has been inserted. Under figure 11 of the 5th section of the Tariff it only remained necessary to introduce a comparison between the Custom weight and the country weight of Bavaria and Electoral Hesse, the Custom weight having been accepted as country weight by all the States of Zollverein, with the exception of Bavaria and Electoral Hesse.

Experience has proved that the tare compensation of 4 per cent. granted by virtue of the clauses in paragraph 1 under IV, clause 2 of section 5 of the Tariff

for simple sacks of pack and sackcloth, did not correspond with the real weight of the inclosure. The latter is, on the contrary, considerably less; and a compensation of 2 per cent., as is now granted on such like packing, appears on the average to be a sufficient compensation. The insertion of the words "four lbs." in the place of "two lbs." in paragraph 2, is a consequence of the altered wording of paragraph 1.

As the alterations and amendments in the Tariff agreed upon and specified above were to take effect on the 1st January in this year, and in accordance with the clause in section 13 of the Custom Law of the 23rd January, 1823, they were to be published eight weeks previously, which would have been at the latest on the 5th November in last year, but were definitively determined upon and settled a few days before this epoch in the Custom Conference alluded to in the introductory part of this paper, the Government found itself also under the necessity of publishing these alterations in the Tariff in the form of an Order, without the previous assent of the Representatives of the country. The Government was the less scrupulous in proceeding in this way, as it believes it may be assumed that the Representatives of the country will approve of the aim it has had in view in this alteration of the Tariff.

Considering that since the issuing of the complete Custom Tariff for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, lastly sanctioned by Royal authority, and promulgated in the Collection of Laws, various alterations have been effected; and that, for various reasons, it appears judicious to concentrate into a whole the separate enactments at present scattered in various orders, and by an Act of the Legislature to form a complete Custom Tariff; and further, in consideration of the wishes expressed at different times by the Representatives of the country, the Government has resolved, as soon as the above-mentioned alterations shall have received the consent of Parliament, to bring forward a completely new Custom Tariff, to be deliberated upon and accepted according to the terms of the Constitution.

Exchange and Money-dealings.

The deep wounds inflicted by the commercial crisis of 1857 were not healed at the close of 1858, when, early in 1859, apprehensions of serious political conflicts arose. A few months later, the war broke out between Austria, France, and Sardinia, which was virtually put an end to by the Peace of Villafranca, but of which the consequences are felt by commerce in general, even down to the present time. The spirit of enterprise and confidence, both necessary ingredients to the prosperity of exchange business, could not do otherwise than disappear more and more; and when, in isolated cases, participations in new undertakings took place, such deviations from the rule were almost always punished by considerable losses.

The excess of speculation in 1856, that afterwards caused such enormous losses to non-commercial men; the commercial crisis following at its heels; the ever-stirring French policy, had frightened capital away from the Exchange, and at the same time had withdrawn a solid foundation from under the feet of speculators. Railway shares and Bank securities did not fulfil expectations as regarded the amount of their dividends; and as a contrast to the former exaggerated dreams of prosperity, the most desponding spirit prevailed, which even denied the ability of existence to almost every undertaking, and went so far as to endeavour to effect a dissolution of institutions scarcely called into being after long and severe struggles. The result was, with the exception of Prussian State securities and priority shares, every other species of speculating effects, railway shares, and Bank securities, fell considerably in 1859.

Worse than the retrograde movement of the exchange which also formerly and momentarily took place in the same degree, is the circumstance that in all those securities which are not looked upon as gambling securities (such as Austrian Credit Shares and the National Loan), business has been confined to a minimum; and while formerly the highest amounts might be bought and sold, without causing too great a fluctuation, yet at the present moment a commission of but a trifling amount produces, especially in railway shares and Bank securities, commotions which are quite out of proportion to the demand, or offer, and are, the surest tokens of a thoroughly relaxed condition.

Two causes of this state of things must be more closely inquired into, under the different heads as they hereafter follow; and it may be observed that even during the crisis of last year, the exchange upon the whole maintained its long-

recognized reputation for integrity in its transactions. With few exceptions, that hardly belonged to the exchange itself, it has borne without flinching the greatest sacrifices, and has, though weakened in its means, enriched in experience and caution, overcome the repeated crises.

(a.) *Bills and Money Traffic.*—The traffic in bills for last year may with propriety be placed at the head of all others. The favourable situation of Berlin causes it to be the first to receive export bills from the sea-port towns of the Baltic; and the usance adopted at Berlin of quoting the exchange without fluctuations, combined with the solidity of most of the banking-houses, secure for it a conspicuous position for the future. Amongst the hundreds of millions that passed from hand to hand by endorsement during the past year, and amidst the dangers of the situation, scarcely a single default was to be complained of. Concerning the movements of the exchange on bills, the following is to be remarked.

The greatest fluctuations occurred under the head of "Vienna." On the 3rd of January it stood at $97\frac{1}{4}$, on the 30th of April, at 59, and at the close of the year, at $78\frac{1}{2}$. The unfulfilled hope that Austria would resume its cash payments, and the calamitous events of the war, have again withdrawn from that country the confidence that it had almost regained at the close of the year 1858, and has caused many losses in the mercantile world. Under "St. Petersburg," it is to be remarked that, partly through political, partly through commercial and national, economical circumstances, strong vibrations were produced: the opening was, on the 3rd of January, at $101\frac{1}{2}$, receded on the 14th of May to $87\frac{1}{2}$, and remained on the 31st of December at 97.

Until Russia, by effectual means, restores the real money standard, no artificial manipulations for its improvement will be permanent, and they will only lead to new sacrifices, and, as a matter of course, to a deterioration in the exchange.

The period of war brought about an anomalous state in the exchange upon bills, which, however, was soon remedied by free sound commerce.

The highest exchange was—

Vienna, short ..	January 18	..	..	..	..	$97\frac{5}{8}$
" 2 months ..	January 3	..	..	..	..	$97\frac{1}{4}$
Amsterdam, short ..	February 5	..	..	..	..	$142\frac{3}{4}$
" 2 months ..	February 5	..	..	..	..	$142\frac{3}{8}$
Hamburg, short ..	February 12	..	..	..	..	$152\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 months ..	February 12	..	..	..	..	$151\frac{3}{4}$
London, 3 months ..	February 19	..	..	..	..	$6\cdot21\frac{1}{4}$
Paris, 2 months ..	February 19	..	..	..	..	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Augsburg, 2 months ..	March 15	..	..	..	..	$56\cdot28$
Frankfort A/M, 2 months ..	March 15	..	..	..	..	57
Bremen, short ..	February 10	..	..	..	..	$109\frac{3}{8}$
St. Petersburg, 3 weeks ..	February 3	..	..	..	..	$102\frac{1}{4}$

The lowest exchange was—

Vienna, short ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	60
" 2 months ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	59
Amsterdam, short ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	$140\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 months ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	$139\frac{3}{8}$
Hamburg, short ..	July 2	..	..	..	..	$149\frac{3}{8}$
" 2 months ..	April 28	..	..	..	..	$148\frac{1}{2}$
London, 3 months ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	$6\cdot14$
Paris, 2 months ..	April 30	..	..	..	..	$77\frac{1}{2}$
Augsburg, 2 months ..	April 28	..	..	..	..	$56\cdot18$
Frankfort A/M, 2 months ..	January 20	..	..	..	..	$56\cdot20$
Bremen, short ..	May 17	..	..	..	..	107
St. Petersburg, 3 weeks ..	May 14	..	..	..	..	87

During the whole year, with the exception of the time between 5th May and 16th July, 1859, the Bank discount was 4 per cent.: during the above interval it stood at 5 per cent.; yet the necessity for this was produced, not so much by inward as by outward causes.

The considerable export of the precious metals from England, especially to Asia, had the effect of drawing much silver over to England from Germany by bill operations. To prevent this, and to afford no cause for a scarcity of money at home (which, with the silver standard in Germany, might certainly easily occur), the discount was raised in all German places.

The experiment has lately been tried to export gold, in fixed tokens, from England to Asia, instead of silver. If India and the other countries could accustom themselves to this return, then the German Continent would be less exposed to

greater fluctuations of the money market, even in case of a more considerable export.

Money was, however, almost at all times abundant, and, very frequently, offered considerably below the Bank discount,—an appearance that might have something surprising in it, if it could not be explained by the fact that absolutely no confidence existed, and that capitalists preferred laying out their money in bills at an exceedingly low rate of interest, to investing it in funds, securities, or even in industrial undertakings.

(b.) *Prussian Funds and Securities*.—Business in this branch became brisker only in the second half of the year. Political events had exercised an essential influence on the exchange of these securities. Although the fluctuation was not so great as that of other securities, it may be taken for granted that an average sinking of 10 per cent. took place during the most disturbed times. Of course this proportion would have increased if Prussia had been obliged to take an active part in the war.

A 5 per cent. war loan was added to the Prussian loans during the year; it was willingly accepted at home and abroad, and is likewise now in great favour. In general, the market for Prussian Government securities extended itself considerably last year. South Germany, Belgium, and Holland came forward as great buyers, and reserved considerable sums as solid investments of capital.

There is no doubt that, in consequence of the well-ordered state of the Prussian finances, the inclination of foreign countries towards Government securities would become stronger if the Government would encourage this tendency by more facilitating measures. It would be especially necessary that the interest of all kinds of Prussian loans should be made payable, by order of Government, at all foreign chief money places at fixed exchange. It might be of further advantage if “talons” were issued with all Prussian loans, in order to save the inconvenience of sending the papers themselves backwards and forwards to obtain new coupons. And, lastly, it would be desirable that the payment of the interest should not be limited to take place within four years, which is too short an interval, but that it should be extended to a longer period.

(c.) *Foreign Funds*.—In taking a survey of this branch and its movements, it will be necessary to divide it into two chief parts:—

1. The traffic in Russian securities.
2. The traffic in Austrian securities.

The traffic in Russian securities moved in its old traditional track. The fluctuations in the exchange were, throughout, not more considerable than those of the Prussian securities; so that, as was the case with the latter, the difference between the highest and the lowest quotations amounts to scarcely more than 10 per cent.

When the inclination towards Russian securities in Berlin is considered, it remains an interesting fact that the omission of the last 3 per cent. loan did not meet with a favourable reception; and for the first time, Berlin generally stood aloof from any considerable participation in it. Much may be accounted for by the disturbed state of the time itself, but it is likewise worthy of remark that the manner of introduction of this loan deviated essentially from former tradition; and that perhaps to this circumstance, in conjunction with the fall that afterwards ensued, may be ascribed the inconsiderable result of the participation.

As concerns, secondly, the traffic in Austrian securities, if we consider its colossal dimensions and the sacrifices it has cost the commercial world, we should be obliged to place it at the head of the whole traffic in securities. In respect to the movements of the exchange, it is to be stated that National, on the 1st of January, 1859, stood at $83\frac{3}{4}$, receded to 41, close of 1859 remained at $62\frac{3}{4}$. Metalliques, on 1st January, 1859, stood at $82\frac{1}{2}$, receded to $32\frac{1}{2}$, close of 1859 remained at $57\frac{1}{2}$. Austrian Shares of 1858, on 1st January, 1859, stood at $105\frac{1}{2}$, receded to 73, close of 1859 remained at 92. Austrian Credit Shares of 1858, on 1st January, 1859, stood at 66, receded to $41\frac{1}{2}$, close of 1859 remained at 56.

The figures of the highest and lowest quotations do not represent the considerable losses: but it must be borne in mind that many fluctuations downwards and upwards took place between them, and that these have contributed, in most cases, to increase the losses in a still higher degree.

The reason of a preference being shown here by men on 'Change and private people for Austrian securities has been explained, and it is only to be remarked that the retrograde conjuncture of railway securities, the unwieldiness of the traffic in priority shares, and the disappointment experienced by the public in regard to

their participation in many joint-stock banks and industrial undertakings, and the unfulfilled hope that Austria would promptly meet its strict engagements entered into in the Coinage Convention to restore and maintain the standard on a solid basis,—all this, taken together, gave rise to a lively participation in Austrian securities.

The late disclosures of the Austrian financial mismanagement have caused much to be offered for sale; confidence is too radically shaken to allow any hope of an effectual improvement so long as Austrian affairs are not settled in a satisfactory manner.

(d.) *Railway Shares, and Railway Priority Shares.*—In this branch the past year brought scarcely anything but retrograde movements in the exchange, which during the war were very considerable, but which afterwards became more equalised, so that at the close of the year the quotations for many shares do not stand very wide apart between the 1st of January and the 31st of December. The effect produced by the great commercial crisis, together with the influence of the disturbed political state of the times, made themselves apparent in the traffic for the conveyance of goods as well as for passengers; the receipts of the various railways showed a falling off nearly every month, which again afforded a prospect of a diminution of the annual dividends. Business suffered during the whole year from great heaviness; a *bond fide* speculation took place only now and then in the so-called light securities, such as Frederick-William Northern Railroad, Mecklenburg railways, and others: the higher standing shares are mostly in close hands whose floating material being inconsiderable, great fluctuations were produced by trifling sales. The same limited and toilsome traffic took place in priority shares; the cause, however, was a very different one. The hope of a greater or smaller dividend cannot in this case be adduced as the motive of a greater or smaller preference; at most it may be said that the faith in the safety of some of these securities was more or less shaken. However, these were exceptional cases which have no weight against their firmly founded solidity in general. What contributed much more to the decline of this branch of business was that the capital-investing public were deterred and intimidated by the crushing competition of the sellers, into whose hands the shares had first of all got; the public would even now with well-founded preference turn to these securities if at the time a measure had been adopted to bring the good priority shares into the market by the hand of one person and under one name. Instead of that, unattainable limits were prescribed in the year 1857 and 1858 to railway companies, even as regarded omissions that in the course of time must become absolutely necessary; then, when too late, they were allowed again to sell freely: so that the very competition itself depressed the exchange without being able to effect a considerable and steady sale, precisely on account of the general offer for sale. It is still time to abandon this course, and to create, for home and foreign capitalists, a security equally safe and marketable.

(e.) *Bank Securities.*—Next to Austrian securities, Bank securities experienced the greatest agitation in the market during the past year.

As sanguine as the year 1856 had been in all its expectations of everything, just so desponding was the year 1857. At that time everything was cast into one pot, without the fact being taken into consideration that at their birth many of the new establishments bore the germ of death within them, while others were qualified for healthy development and ability to exist.

By degrees the chaff separates itself from the wheat, and it merely requires an undisturbed healthy commercial epoch to revive confidence in the really good new institutions, and unremittingly to maintain them.

Insurance Business.

The Berlin Insurance Companies thankfully acknowledge the Order of 2nd July in last year, concerning the mode of proceeding in licensing and permitting Insurance Companies to establish themselves here: impediments have been removed which rendered the erection of agencies excessively difficult, and for the setting aside of which attempts had been made in vain. If the admission of foreign Companies into Prussia has been to a certain degree facilitated by this Order, there is at the same time no mistaking the wholesome influence of competition; it remains, however, to be wished that this liberality, on the part of Prussia, should induce other States to exercise reciprocity, most of which are still closed to Prussian Insurance Companies.

As far as can be ascertained the various branches of insurance business

have, on the whole, obtained satisfactory results. The pressure of political events has even been felt by Insurance Offices; as many insurances have been discontinued upon economical considerations. Besides this, the consequences of a very hot summer were unfavourable to Insurance Offices. Nevertheless, the closing of the accounts of the Berlin Insurance Company has not been unsatisfactory. The Transport-by-water Insurance Companies had many damages and total losses to make good which were caused partly by storms, partly by the low state of the water. Neither was the year profitable for Hail Insurance Companies, and more or less all Companies of this sort (there are now eleven large Insurance Companies against hail in Prussia) had many heavy damages to make good in consequence of the many and lasting hail-storms that took place during the greater part of the summer. Nevertheless, the Berlin Hail Insurance Company has a comparatively favourable balance to show. It is true that the interest of the public whom hail insurance may interest is on the increase, but it has not yet reached the steadiness which distinguishes fire insurances.

Banks and Savings Banks.

The Annual Report of the Prussian Bank for 1859 gives the amount of capital in circulation at the beginning of the year as 107,000,000 thalers, and at the end of the year, 114,000,000 thalers; but these totals are much too high, as the average amount of notes in circulation has been placed at 75,000,000 thalers, and from that sum neither the cash assets that are to be withheld from circulation in compliance with the provisions of the statute, nor such as had already been taken out of circulation, have been deducted. The statute regulates the proportion of cash assets at one-third of the amount of notes in circulation; consequently, for the year 1859, the cash assets ought to have shown an average of 25,000,000 thalers, but the actual average was as high as 52,500,000 thalers, which has now increased to 60,000,000 thalers, while in the last Monthly Balance the notes in circulation amounted to but little under 70,000,000 thalers. As this considerable increase of the cash in hand since the conclusion of peace has been effected, not by purchase, but by the spontaneous afflux of the precious metals, for which notes are required, so the note business of the Bank is only in part a credit business, its chief function being to facilitate the monetary transactions of commerce by affording a more portable instrument of exchange than that of an exclusively metallic currency.

The notes in circulation without a metallic basis amounted to 10,000,000 thalers, which is the sum actually credited to the Bank and available for business purposes, that accrues to it from the privilege of issuing notes. If to this we add 20,750,000 thalers for deposits bearing interest, and 10,000,000 thalers for deposits without interest, we arrive at the total of 40,750,000 thalers as the effective capital which, from the credit it enjoys, has flowed into the coffers of the Bank, and remains at its absolute disposal for business purposes. To this must also be added the private capital, as follows:—

							Thalers.
1. Proprietors' capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000,000
2. State deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,876,500
3. Rest	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,855,925
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,732,425

The amount of public and private capital thus at the disposal of the Bank reaches, in round numbers, 60,000,000 thalers.

Savings Banks.—At the end of 1858 the Prussian Savings Banks had—

							Thalers.
1. Private capital, viz:—							
a. Ordinary capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	597,683
b. Rest	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,477,730
2. Savings deposit	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,693,961
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,769,374

The capital available for business purposes in the Savings Bank was about 12,500,000 thalers less than that in the Prussian Bank. This circulating capital had, however, increased, in the year 1858, by about 4,000,000 thalers, and it consequently required but a few years more of similar increase to equal the present amount of capital in the Bank.

This equalization of the working capitals of the Bank and the Savings Banks is the more important as the private capital of the Bank is more than six times

greater than the private capital of the Savings Banks, that of the latter being 3,075,413 thalers, of the Bank nearly 20,000,000 thalers; while the public capital credited to the Bank amounts to 40,000,000 thalers, to the Savings Banks 44,750,000 thalers. In this last particular, then, the Bank is, at the present time, surpassed by the Savings Banks. That the Bank possesses the power to enlarge its business capital by the further issue of uncovered notes, does not affect the worth of the argument.

It is, however, an astonishing as well as significant fact, that the Savings Banks which are supported by a public consisting of servants, journeymen, and poor people, have, by an imperceptible and little-headed development, attained an importance that almost throws the Bank into the shade, although the latter possesses all the advantages of most extended privileges and patronage, and has secured to itself the management of the magnates of commerce and industry.

At the end of 1848, the deposits in 203 Prussian Savings Banks amounted to 14,813,362 thalers; ten years later, the deposits in 453 Savings Banks had reached 44,693,961 thalers; the number of Savings Banks having increased in the proportion of 100 to 225, the amount of deposits, 100 to 312.

The value, in 1848, of the several deposits for each Bank was respectively 70,509 thalers; in 1858, 98,662 thalers. The depositors of these sums, at the end of 1849, reached the number of 201,714; at the end of 1850, 278,147; of 1858, 567,697.

At the end of 1850, one Savings Bank book was issued for every eleven families in Prussia; at the end of 1858, one for every six. At the end of 1850, each bank-book showed an average of 65 thalers as the amount; at the end of 1858, 80 thalers.

This surprising increase is of so much the greater importance, as most of the Savings Banks hold out no inducement to depositors belonging to the middle classes of society; and, further, owing to the trifling rate of interest allowed by the great majority of the Banks, the savings are withdrawn as soon as they have reached a sufficient amount to be employed to advantage in more profitable investments. Finally, the Savings Banks endeavour to acquire and maintain the important position of being, for the savings of the working classes, the temporary channel of investment, from which the small capital thus aggregated may again return into the hands of the thrifty depositor as soon as it has reached sufficient importance to be laid out in the acquirement of a small stock in trade.

Of course, it is not only as indicating the progress of the Prussian people in the virtue of economy that the amount of deposits resting in the Savings Banks presents a valuable criterion, but it furnishes a contemporaneous standard for ascertaining the development of the Savings Bank system which has gradually absorbed into itself the savings that, previous to its introduction, either remained without interest in the hands of the master, or were delivered over to the management of the employer or the man of business,

Mortgage Banks and Mortgage Insurance Companies.

The first of these Companies engages to supply money to landed proprietors in want of capital, whilst the latter are specially intended to facilitate the intercourse between the debtor and creditor; on the one hand to ensure the creditor's employed capital and interest either against possible deficiency by the compulsory disposal of his mortgages, or loss arising from delay in the payment of the called-in capital: and on the other hand to assist the debtor who has received notice of the calling in of his borrowed capital, and secure him against possible loss and inconvenience resulting therefrom.

The principal difference in the action of the two institutions is to be seen from the following: The Mortgage Bank releases the needy landed proprietor from all anxiety as to the procuring of the desired capital, which it furnishes to him either in ready money, or in the shape of mortgage bills ("pfandbriefen"), which from their intrinsic security, always possess a market value, and, indeed, promise to become a favourite investment of capital like the state paper and mortgage bills known in Prussia for the last hundred years; the Mortgage Insurance Institution on the other hand, attains its purpose of raising hypothecary credit in an indirect way only, since it attempts to enhance the influx of capital upon landed property by reducing the attendant dangers, and to lessen its sudden withdrawal. Again, the most absolute security of a mortgage does not now always necessarily offer a complete guarantee for the realisation of a capital in exchange, a circum-

stance entailing much additional trouble and anxiety upon both debtor and creditor, and forming the principal drawback of hypothecary credit, which, especially has the effect of inducing capitalists to prefer the lower rate of interest from public stocks, public mortgages ("pfandbriefen"), and preference shares, rather than invest their money in single mortgages paying a higher rate of interest. On the other hand, the Mortgage Insurance Companies present this advantage to landed proprietors, that the latter by assuring in these institutions can obtain advances bearing a higher proportion to the value of their landed property than that offered by the Mortgage Banks; for instance, the "Pomeranian Provincial Real-Credit Union" projected at New Stettin, grants loans to the amount of one-third only of the appraised value of landed estates worth from 2,000 to 5,000 thalers, of half for estates from 5,000 to 10,000 thalers, and of two-thirds for those over 10,000 thalers, while the Saxony Mortgage Insurance Company receives insurances upon 80 per cent. of the appraised value. This difference is considerable enough, especially in the case of estates of from 2,000 to 5,000 thalers value, to induce the proprietors to think the possibility of an insurance of their credit very desirable, even if they have already entered into negotiations with the Real-Credit Union.

The abolition of the limitation of interests on money lent was adopted in the House of Deputies, but was rejected by the Upper House. It had been proposed by the Government, and figures amongst the most urgent requirements cited by the great meeting of the Universal Prussian Commercial Delegates; yet a comparison of the political dispositions and of the economic situation of the large landed proprietors who influence the disposition of the Upper House, permits the supposition that this reform will be acceded to ere long by that House. The highest legal rate of interest is now 6 per cent., whereby many capitalists are prevented from lending out their money on interest; whereby also, the landed proprietor is a loser, especially at a time which requires a continual improvement of the soil, and, therefore, great capital. With the excellent legislation on mortgage which Prussia has, an unrestricted rate of interest would have given the greatest benefit to the landed proprietors themselves, and would also keep away capitalists, as has been asserted by various financial authorities, from unsafe speculations, and deprive many unsolid companies of capital, which is now freely lent at their disposal.

It would be well to mention here that two kinds of money institutions have been projected and partly realized: they are the Hypothecary Banks and the Mortgage Insurance Companies.

[Coal Trade.]

Under the influence of the complications in the political world, the Berlin Coal trade was unable to regain the prosperous condition of former years. The great industrial establishments had to limit their operations, and with them, at the same time, their consumption of coal.

The trade in English coal is dependent upon the variation in the rate of freight, and is beset with much difficulty and hazard, both because the sea-freights are dependent upon the continual rise and fall in the export and import business, and the river-freights are affected by the state of the water at all times, and, occasionally, by the deficiency or excess of boat-conveyance; all which elements of disturbance preclude the possibility of calculating beforehand with any approach to accuracy. Thus it happens that English coal is only profitable in the spring season, and when imported by the Hamburg route, sea-freights to that port being 6*l.* to 8*l.* per keel. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the Elbe, the river-freights between this city and Hamburg rose about 2 to 3 thalers per cargo, and remained, till the close of navigation, at 7 to 8 thalers the cargo. A brisk transport-business took place before and during the autumn, by way of Swinemund and Stettin, at which places sea-freights were 8*l.* to 9*l.*, occasionally rising to 10*l.* and 11*l.* River-freights began at 3 to 4½ thalers, and, towards the close of the navigation, reached 5 thalers the cargo.

English smelting-coke, in its adaptability for iron and other metal-casting, has not as yet been surpassed, and even finds a market in Saxony, where coke is produced in great abundance.

In the course of the year the price of pit-coal fluctuated between 22 and 24 thalers; lumps between 21½ and 25 thalers; small-coal ("Nuss-kohlen") 17½ to 21 thalers; coke 17½ to 20 thalers per last of 72 Berlin bushels.

In comparison with the preceding year, the water-supplies show a considerable falling off. Of English coal, coke, and brown coal, there arrived by water—

								Tons.
In the year 1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,391,907
" 1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,236,744
Decrease for the year 1859								155,163

The Silesian coal-trade diminishes every year. For the revival and maintenance of the trade, and the extension of the profits of the Upper and Lower Silesian coal-pits, it is absolutely necessary that the railway charges for carriage should be reduced, and the River Oder properly regulated. Hitherto the Oder has only been available at high-water in the spring season: late in the year, cargoes very seldom arrive in proper time. The coal-merchants use their utmost endeavours to uphold the position of the trade, and keep it in the market.

Prices, according to quality, were, for lump coal, $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 thalers; blocks 18 to 19 thalers; small coal $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ thalers; coke 17 thalers, the load of 72 Berlin bushels.

The supplies by railway of Silesian coal have undergone a material reduction.

								Tons.
There arrived in 1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490,000
" 1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303,000
Less for 1859								187,000 of 4 Berlin bushels.

The receipts of the railway for carriage of coal have also, during the last two years, suffered a very material diminution. It is not difficult to account for the falling off in the Upper Silesian coal trade, as compared with its former condition. In the first place, the freightage charges by railway have been raised from 24 silver-groschen to $26\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen, and, subsequently, to 27 silvergroschen per ton. Again, the old coal-pit measure has been abolished. Thirty tons, pit measure, used to cost 12 thalers at the pit's mouth, and the carriage of this quantity (one waggon-load) to Berlin 24 thalers, making a total of 36 thalers; this quantity making 36 tons, level measure ("Streichmass"). The price of the article at Berlin was thus 1 thaler per ton. The same coal now costs, for 30 tons, level measure only, at the pit's mouth, 12 thalers, carriage to Berlin, 27 thalers; the total thus being raised to 39 thalers, which makes the price per ton at Berlin 1 thaler 9 silvergroschen. This advance of 9 silvergroschen per ton makes it impossible for the Silesian coal to compete with English in the regular course of business.

It ought not to be omitted, that Westphalian coal and coke are nearly equal to English in quality and weight, as the consumption of this year convincingly proves.

Brown coals were mostly consumed by those who employ them to advantage, with other coal, for making a strong fire. This article, which was furnished entirely from the neighbourhood, and of extremely good quality, also found a better sale in consequence of the reduced railway charges.

In charcoal, the business was considerably less in comparison with that of the preceding year. Late in the summer prices rose about 2 to 4 silvergroschen in consequence of the higher rate of freightage; the average in the spring being $12\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen, in autumn 16 silvergroschen per ton of 4 Berlin bushels.

The supplies by water stood as follows:—

								Fudders.
In the year 1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,256
" 1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,507
Less in 1859								2,749

It will be seen, from the foregoing remarks, that, in the sale and purchase of coal, the necessity has arisen, for some time past, of dealing in this article by weight, and not by the old pit-measures.

The imports of pit-coal ("Steinkohlen") at Memel have been greater this year than in 1858. As the stock standing over from last year was not very considerable, and the new arrivals in May and June scarcely worth mentioning, a material rise in prices ensued, 16 to 18 silvergroschen for machine-coal, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen for small coal ("Nusskohlen") per 2 "scheffel tonne," being willingly paid. As soon as the disturbances occasioned by the war had subsided, and the deepening of the channel had made the river more available for shipping, such a considerable

increase in the imports took place that freights were obliged to be disposed of at cost price. Small coal ("Nusskohlen") consequently went at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 silver-groschen, and machine coal at 11 to 14 silvergroschen. The arrivals amounted to 433,000 cwt.

This year, also, the low state of the water in the river exercised a very prejudicial influence upon the easiness of the sales; and, in addition to the drawback of high freights, it was not possible for the boats to draw close up to many of the landing-places.

At Elberfeld, under the influence of mild winter and the abatement of speculation, prices, in the beginning and the middle of the year, experienced a reduction of about 8 pfennings the bushel,—an amount which, it is to be hoped for the interests of consumers, will increase as soon as the new railway communication is opened.

The general advance in coal began six years ago, in January 1854; and, even after the above-mentioned fall, prices (reckoning for the 100 lbs. delivered at the pit's mouth), stand in the proportion of about 43 to 31, or at an advance of about 40 per cent. on what they were up to January 1854. A complete fall in the quotations to the standard of 1853 cannot, in consequence of the higher cost of production, be so soon expected, and this the more especially that many of the mining proprietors who have, during this period, bought their shares at extravagant prices, will attempt to compensate themselves, at the expense of consumers, by keeping up high prices. Lately a considerable increase in the arrival of coal by waggon has occurred, and it would be for the interests of the railway company to make some reduction in their rate of charges.

In the course of the year 1859 there arrived at Dantzic 246 ships wholly or in part laden with pit coal ("Steinkohlen") of all kinds and coke. According to the official Returns; the amount brought was 1,432,100 cwt.; so that, as compared with 1858, in which year there arrived 303 ships with 1,475,665 cwt. of coal and coke, a diminution has taken place of 43,565 cwt.

The above amount of arrivals, 1,432,100 cwt., of coal and coke, according to the Custom-house standard of 20 cwt. 32 lbs. to the English ton—and this received standard of $21\frac{1}{2}$ English tons to 7 Dantzic lasts (of 18 Messtonnen) agrees pretty closely with the results of practical experience—gives a total of ..							Lasts.
To this has to be added the remainder of 1858, which, according to our accounts, amounts to							23,271
							4,500.
Total							27,771

Of this amount there was shipped up the stream in 1859—

1. To Prussia—Machine coal	1,633
Gas coal	225
Smith and small coal	6,230
Coke	329½
Total	8,417½
	Lasts.
2. To Poland—Machine coal	752
Gas coal	910
Smith and small coal	1,268
Coke	88½
	3,018½
3. Sent away per rail, and consumed at Dantzic	9,995
So that a total of	21,431

Came into the market, besides a remainder from last December, amounting to—

About 3,615 lasts Machine coal	
2,505 ..	Smith and small coal
220 ..	Coke
Total as above ..	6,340 ..

In the course of the year prices for whole freights, at first hand, varied as follows:—

Machine pit-coal from 10*l.* to 16*l.* sterling per keel of $21\frac{1}{2}$ English tons; smith and double-sifted small coal from 8*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.* sterling per keel of 8 chaldrons;

coke, from 11*l.* to 15*l.* sterling per keel of 11 English tons. All delivered, duty unpaid, to Neufahrwasser or the city of Dantzic, at prices, sea-freight included, varying from 3*l.* to 8*l.* sterling per keel.

The market prices for larger and smaller lots changed in the course of the year as follows:—

For machine pit-coal, 12 rix-thalers to 17½ rix-thalers per cour.; smith and double-sifted small coal, 11 rix-thalers to 14½ rix-thalers per cour.; coke, 13 to 13 (*sic*) rix-thalers per cour.

All duty paid per last of 18 messtonnen according to quality.

The business with Poland is getting more and more limited every year in consequence partly of the competition occasioned by rail-borne Silesian coals and partly on account of the better yieldings of their own coal-works.

The attempts recently made on the Eastern Railway to use other substitutes instead of coke for the locomotives do not seem to have been continued, and the heating is again effected by machine pit-coal, large cargoes of which have arrived at Dantzic for the use of the railway.

For the cloth manufactories of Eupen a peculiar importance attaches to the supply of a cheaper coal. The Chamber of Commerce at that place expresses itself as follows on the prejudicial effects of dear coal:—

“In Verviers a waggon-load of 5,000 kilos of the best ‘Fettkohlen,’ delivered at the factory, costs between 55 and 58 francs, this being somewhat under 4½ silver-groschen a bushel.

“The manufacturers of this place find themselves compelled to import Belgian ‘Fettkohlen,’ as the whole of the mines of Inde-Reviere belong to one proprietor, and either the price charged is too high or the quality of the material too bad to be of practical use for the demands of the flourishing business of the iron and mine works in the neighbourhood of Eschweiler and Stolberg.

“For Belgian coal per waggon-load we pay at the same rate as that of Verviers, viz., 57 francs, or 15 rix-dollars 6 silvergroschen. To this sum must be added the cost of carriage to Herbesthal, 4 rix-dollars 17 silvergroschen 6 pfennings, Customs duty and declaration, 4 rix-dollars 8 silvergroschen; making a total of 24 rix-dollars 1 silvergroschen 6 pfennings for 100 bushels, which brings the bushel to 7 silvergroschen 2½ pfennings. Again, carriage from Herbesthal to this place adds another groschen to the bushel, which consequently costs us 8 silvergroschen 2½ pfennings, while the Verviers’ manufacturers get the same for 4½ silvergroschen.

“Let us assume now that only 14 waggon-loads or 1,400 bushels of ‘Fettkohlen’ are used here daily, and that the difference of price in favour of Verviers amounts to but 3 silvergroschen 8 pfennings the bushel. On this supposition, then, our manufacturers are subjected to an extraordinary outlay of 171 rix-dollars a-day, or above 52,000 rix-dollars a-year, more than the Verviers’ manufacturers have to expect on the production of an equal quantity of goods.

“A similar, if not quite as great, disproportion exists between ourselves and the manufacturers of Aix-la-Chapelle.

“That, under such circumstances, the general attention of the manufacturers is directed towards effecting a reduction in the import duty on Belgian ‘Fettkohlen,’ is but a natural result of the pressure to which they are subjected.

“In the years 1845-46, when the import duties were reduced for some time by 3 pfennings, a material relief was experienced by the industry of this place. We might the more consider the proposal of the entire abolition of the duty as justifiable, as the circumstances are the same with respect to the Baltic ports, and the coal-mining interest in our neighbourhood cannot suffer, as the supplies from the mines are not equal even to the ordinary demand.”

At Magedburg the cheapness of English coals in the autumn of 1858 occasioned extensive purchases. The consumption, however, in consequence of the mildness of the winter, did not correspond to the supplies laid in, and, consequently, upon the reopening of navigation, a considerable stock of old coals was still left in store.

The spring prices, in comparison with those of 1858 were about 2 thalers per last cheaper, and the water freight from Hamburg commenced low at 3½ to 3¾ rix-dollars, in comparison with last year’s rate of 6 thalers. The political complications immediately following depressed the coal trade, as it did nearly all other branches of industry, and prices could not be maintained, even after the

conclusion of peace, although, in consequence of a deficiency of water in the summer and following autumn, freights rose about 1 rix-dollar to 2 rix-dollars.

As the principal cause of this depression it may be alleged that a great part of the factories in this neighbourhood have lately employed inland brown-coal for their purposes, and, consequently, the consumption of pit-coal has undergone a considerable diminution. Should the prices of pit-coal give way any further, the state of the case would be altered, and it would be for the interest of the brown-coal proprietors to modify their prices accordingly.

How far the introduction of Westphalian coal is possible, will be seen in the course of the present year. Should the proposed reduction in freightage of 1 pfenning per cwt. per mile take place, these coals will undoubtedly stand the best chance of success in competition with English coal, provided that the price of the latter does not, as it did several years before, undergo any considerable reduction below this year's standard.

Of Saxony coals very little has been imported this year.

The reason appears to be this: that, in consequence of the increasing demands of the home market an advance of price has been made by the whole of the works in the Plauen estates, and thus the import of coals to this place, if not rendered an impossibility, has at least been reduced to a minimum.

The supply of Zwickau coal has not been very considerable.

Bohemian coals arrived here in the spring in great quantities, on account of the favourable state of the water, but shared the fate of all other articles of fuel. in as far as the overwhelming supplies were not balanced by a corresponding demand. Prices, accordingly, went down to $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 silvergroschen in the month of May, to which low standard, however, the depressed condition of the Austrian market of course contributed its share.

Hides and Leather.

There is no trade in Germany in hides or leather equal to that of England, France, Belgium, Holland, or America. All inland business in hides and leather is done in a comparatively small way, and by a great number of small establishments, and even those in the Prussian ports are but very small. As a proof of which it may be remarked that in the last Report of the Stettin Commercial Chambers the trade in hides was not even mentioned.

Although Hamburg has, of late years, opened connexions in the hide trade with Brazil and the River Plate to some extent, that business is but very small as compared with that of Antwerp and some of the larger French and English hide markets; the chief cause of there being no real hide depôts in the Zollverein or Prussian ports, and of the importation of raw hides into them direct from the lands of origin, being found in the extraordinary measure existing in the Zollverein which puts an export duty of 1 rix-dollar 20 silvergroschen a-piece on all raw hides, which has increased since 1855 from 71,341 thalers to 107,926 thalers in 1857. There are no positive statistical data existing yet on the inland hide trade. The following are indications made by the best authority on this branch, viz., the "German Tanners' Gazette":—

The production of tanned leather in Germany (excluding Austria) amounts to about 1,120,000 cwt., or at the rate of 50 thalers per cwt., to the sum of 140,000,000 thalers per annum.

The value of labour paid in getting the bark, and in working the hides till they are tanned, is rated at 15 thalers per cwt., and amounts, therefore, to 16,000,000 thalers. If all this tanned leather was made of the heaviest hides of 30 lbs. weight a-piece, 3,740,000 hides would be required; but this number is much greater, because many much lighter hides are employed, and besides, other smaller skins of calves, &c.

One lb. of tanned leather requires 6 lbs. of bark on an average, and the German tan-yards thus require 6,720,000 cwt. of bark. The cultivation of the oak is, therefore, a vital question for German tanneries.

There have been imported into the Zollverein, on an average, 215,314 cwt. of hides and skins more than exported, or about 717,713 hides.

From the statistical lists, as far as they go, a slowly increasing importation is seen, as well as a rapidly decreasing export, which latter in 1857 was 18,778 cwt. less than in 1855.

Tobacco.

The area of land employed in the cultivation of tobacco was in—

				1856.	1857.	1858.
				Prussian acres.	Prussian acres.	Prussian acres.
Prussia	..	..	..	28,861	38,592	41,317
Zollverein States	..	..	..	1,871	2,893	2,711
Saxony	..	..	..	194	375	426
Hanover	..	..	..	4,686	8,220	8,677
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	880	1,098	1,136
Thuringian Union	..	..	..	805	1,024	1,088
Brunswick	..	..	..	28	52	65
Total	..	..	..	37,325	49,246	55,417

There is no official Return made yet of the land employed in 1857 in the cultivation of tobacco. There is an impost on the land employed in this cultivation, according to its quality. It is divided into four classes, besides such land as is, from its sterility, or from the smallness of its extent (6 acres), not taxed at all.

The best land is rated to produce 10 cwt.; the next best, 8 cwt.; the third class, 6 cwt.; and the fourth class and that which is exempt from the impost (the last being 1,643 acres), 5 cwt. per acre. The average value of the tobacco is at least 6 thalers per cwt. Thus the total produce in Prussia in 1858 was 293,682 cwt., equal in value to 1,762,092 thalers.

The tobacco imported in 1858 was 489,685 cwt., that exported was 301,527 cwt.

Prussia alone, therefore, produces more than remains in the Zollverein of tobacco imported, which was 1858 about 188,108 cwt.

Distilleries.

There existed in Prussia in 1858, in towns, 1,551, in the country, 7,182, together, 8,733; of these there had been actively employed in towns, 1,245, in the country, 5,634, together, 6,879; 1,577 used chiefly corn, 3,798, potatoes, and 1,504, various other materials. They consumed 3,418,548 scheffel of corn, 21,618,445 scheffel of potatoes; they employed 177,935 barrels and 307,463 cwt. of other material: 338 of these distilleries paid 5,000 thalers a-piece, and more, for excise duty; 2,599 paid from 500 to 5,000 thalers; 2,201 paid from 50 to 500 thalers; 1,741 paid less than 25 thalers. Notwithstanding the great increase of distilling in Prussia, home consumption of spirits has much diminished, beer being more generally adopted by the people. The drawback paid is expressly meant by the Prussian Government as the repayment of the excise duty paid upon the present system of distilling, the excise duty being only upon home consumption.

There is a strong intention on the part of the Prussian Government to imitate the English system of distilling under bond for export, and to remove every restriction for such distilleries as are not suited to the home market, it having been noticed that under that arrangement the export of spirits has increased in England thirty-fold within the last ten years.

According to official data, the quantities of beer and of spirits produced, and the amount of excise per head of the respective populations, were in 1858 as follows:—

				Produce.		Excise paid.	
				Beer.	Brandy.	Beer.	Brandy.
						sgr. pf.	sgr. pf.
East Prussia	..	..	..	14·87	6·04	3 00	12 1
West Prussia	..	..	..	9·64	8·05	1 11	16 1
Posen	..	..	..	4·62	10·58	0 11	21 2
Pomerania	..	..	..	4·89	8·35	1 00	16 8
Silesia	..	..	..	9·13	6·45	1 8	12 11
Brandenburg—							
Berlin	..	..	..	34·35	..	6 10	..
Potsdam	..	..	..	10·70	9·46	2 2	18 11
Frankfort	..	..	..	10·55	13·48	2 1	26 11
Saxony	..	..	..	18·81	8·97	3 9	17 11
Westphalia	..	..	..	6·76	3·01	1 4	6 00
Rhenish Provinces	..	..	..	12·12	2·07	2 5	4 2
Total	..	..	..	11·11	6·47	2 29	12 11

In Berlin less was produced than was exported. The exports from Berlin amounted to 1.25 per head.

Salt and Salt Mines.

	Cwt.	Thalers.	Employed	
			Men.	Women.
White salt	2,493,468	1,590,564	1,805	4,730
Black and yellow	3,148	2,474		
Rock salt	516,465	120,547	262	347
Total	3,013,081	1,713,585	2,067	5,077

The average production of salt in Prussia is $17\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per cwt.: the newly-discovered rock-salt mine of Stassfurth would alone suffice to provide all Germany and the countries of the Baltic if properly used. As yet, a good deal of English salt is imported into Stettin, being brought from England as ballast. Last year 607,000 cwt. of salt were exported from Memel, chiefly to Prussia, mostly by transit, and originally imported from England. Lately the Government of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin laid on a transit duty for salt through the Duchy, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen, which is equal to the amount of freight; subsequently it removed that duty for salt going to the port of Lubeck, but that from Stassfurth to Stettin is still in vigour. Salt is a monopoly in Prussia, and yields about 8,000,000 thalers per annum to the Treasury. The duty on salt used for agricultural purposes is reduced, and the salt so destined is deteriorated by mixtures of coal or ashes to make it unfit for culinary purposes. A similar proceeding takes place also with unrefined colonial sugar, on passing the frontier inwards, if not paying the duty of refined, for it is also mixed with coal or ashes; a practice adopted some twenty-five years ago for favouring the refineries, which produced the result that in Germany no unrefined sugar is consumed at all, not even by the lower classes, or even for cooking; which has been a great check to the consumption of sugar in Germany.

(Signed)

WILLIAM LOWTHER.

Report of the Receipts of the States of the Zollverein, &c.—(continued.)

Articles.	Receipts from Importation Duties in														Per-centage of the whole Revenue of														Per-centage of the entire Revenue.
	Prussia.	Luxembourg.	Bavaria.	Saxony.	Hanover.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Electoral Hesse.	Grand Ducal Hesse.	Thuringia.	Brunswick.	Oldenburg.	Nassau.	Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	Total.	Prussia.	Luxembourg.	Bavaria.	Saxony.	Hanover.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Electoral Hesse.	Thuringia.	Brunswick.	Oldenburg.	Nassau.	Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	
Carried over	17,291,751	91,393	1,942,064	2,452,070	2,613,005	425,901	976,838	301,349	596,276	879,800	285,720	277,317	79,470	941,074	27,865,984	78.43	0.28	1.25	6.83	4.64	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34
Dried Fish	28,310	103	450	2,466	1,076	481	800	63	441	506	306	306	105	130	2,863	31,701	2.06	0.35	0.48	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.137
Pottery	17,201	716	1,235	2,892	3,416	887	3,355	432	746	596	296	296	4	24	2,863	31,701	0.12	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.118
Shell Fish	80,580	112	1,152	2,892	3,416	887	3,355	432	746	596	296	296	4	24	2,863	31,701	0.08	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.118
Paper	15,044	766	2,643	8,127	2,138	923	3,188	192	901	1,088	361	361	160	135	2,644	32,157	0.10	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.111
Hops	5,178	22	14,790	4,415	1,023	923	923	7	923	20	17	17	133	223	3,188	31,575	0.07	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.109
Straw, Canes, &c.	12,980	860	2,107	4,415	1,023	923	923	7	923	20	17	17	133	223	3,188	31,575	0.07	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.109
Clothing	12,980	860	2,107	4,415	1,023	923	923	7	923	20	17	17	133	223	3,188	31,575	0.07	0.95	0.95	3.83	0.84	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.85	0.23	0.109
Beer and Vinegar	23,833	73	1,170	1,307	1,990	77	4,000	211	149	80	271	7	166	146	1,990	23,833	0.27	0.62	0.62	4.99	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.083
Wax-cloth	17,089	115	237	4,000	1,467	245	874	24	149	80	271	7	166	146	1,990	23,833	0.27	0.62	0.62	4.99	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.083
Meat	2,974	9	133	630	1,880	43	374	24	149	80	271	7	166	146	1,990	23,833	0.27	0.62	0.62	4.99	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.083
Instruments	8,644	183	494	1,024	1,880	290	863	218	482	124	264	74	68	68	17,015	57,491	0.57	1.46	1.46	19.96	1.16	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	0.072
Silk	2,974	9	133	630	1,880	43	374	24	149	80	271	7	166	146	1,990	23,833	0.27	0.62	0.62	4.99	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.072
Soup	8,644	183	494	1,024	1,880	290	863	218	482	124	264	74	68	68	17,015	57,491	0.57	1.46	1.46	19.96	1.16	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	0.072
Sticks	4,675	40	502	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	0.068
Books	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Whaling Vessels	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Dried Fruit	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Zinc and Zinc Ware	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Furs, manufactured	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Brass and Brass	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Peas, Quills	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Quilled and Tin Ware	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Lead and Lead Ware	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Candles	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Ropes	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Oil in bottles or cases	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Sponges	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Subjects of Inheritance	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Gunpowder	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Miscellaneous	2,007	75	6	4,394	1,415	74	833	11	38	2	13	202	159	110	4,394	8,342	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.83	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.007
Total	17,875,483	90,397	1,974,080	2,500,050	2,657,035	436,340	1,020,098	303,103	608,663	883,101	291,500	277,320	81,021	958,997	28,800,000	61.96	0.35	4.49	8.83	9.02	1.53	3.60	1.07	1.03	1.03	0.98	0.28	3.38	100
According to their population, and the provisions of the Treaty with Hanover and Oldenburg, the States of the Union share in the revenues by the following ratio of per-centage ...	17,875,483	90,397	1,974,080	2,500,050	2,657,035	436,340	1,020,098	303,103	608,663	883,101	291,500	277,320	81,021	958,997	28,800,000	50.93	0.55	13.19	5.91	10.06	4.84	2.06	2.46	2.98	0.71	1.27	1.24	100	

According to their population, and the provisions of the Treaty with Hanover and Oldenburg, the States of the Union share in the revenues by the following ratio of per-centage ...

ACCOUNT OF THE COMMON RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS OF THE STATES OF THE ZOLLVEREIN DURING THE YEAR 1859.

States.	Population.	Gross Amount of Receipts.				Deductions.				Rest.
		Importation.	Other Receipts.	Miscellaneous Defections.	Total.	Payments on revision of Documents.	Erroneous Payments returned.	Payments for Exportation.	Total.	
		Thalers gr. pf.	Thalers gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Thalers gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Thalers gr. pf.
Prussia .	18,107,274	13,809,969 13 3	..	2,980 0 4	13,812,949 13 7	53 3 5	12,223 14 0	381,751 18 0	394,028 5 5	13,418,921 8 2
Luxembourg ..	192,196	143,632 21 0	..	4 21 0	143,637 12 0	2 28 6	634 27 0	..	637 25 6	142,999 16 6
Bavaria .	4,621,279	1,214,299 28 0	..	656 12 7	1,214,956 10 7	373 16 4	1,228 5 5	..	1,601 21 9	1,213,354 18 10
Saxony .	2,122,148	2,323,628 28 5	..	361 18 0	2,323,980 16 5	276 5 0	606 23 0	..	882 28 0	2,323,097 18 5
Hanover ..	1,865,104	2,121,098 13 2	7 24 1	1,146 28 4	2,122,253 5 7	556 15 6	4,031 26 6	23,075 11 7	27,663 23 7	2,094,589 12 0
Wurtemberg ..	1,690,898	418,459 1 5	..	79 18 3	418,538 19 8	61 15 8	165 6 3	408 3 8	634 25 7	417,903 24 1
Baden .	1,334,052	915,409 8 3	..	361 13 9	915,770 22 0	355 28 7	2,214 14 0	12,746 28 0	15,317 10 7	900,453 11 5
Electoral Hesse .	699,798	299,021 27 6	..	48 25 6	299,070 23 0	..	34 2 0	..	34 2 0	299,036 21 0
Grand Ducal Hesse .	862,999	461,067 23 9	..	3 28 0	461,071 21 9	23 22 10	1,621 17 5	1,508 22 0	3,154 2 3	457,917 19 6
Thuringia ..	1,043,771	346,538 18 3	..	140 9 7	346,678 27 10	189 28 0	30 1 0	..	219 29 0	346,458 28 10
Brunswick ..	249,771	273,103 10 6	..	56 22 0	273,160 2 6	48 3 0	12 27 6	..	61 0 6	273,099 2 0
Oldenburg ..	236,789	235,899 11 9	..	158 23 5	236,058 5 2	136 3 2	149 14 10	..	285 18 0	235,772 17 2
Nassau .	435,777	82,282 18 0	..	1 1 2	82,283 19 2	..	1 9 5	329 14 4	330 23 9	81,952 25 5
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	823,042 14 0	1,436 28 0	121 23 8	824,601 5 8	5 7 5	152 16 0	..	157 23 5	824,443 12 3
Total ..	33,461,856	23,467,453 27 3	1,444 22 1	6,112 5 7	23,475,010 24 11	2,082 27 5	23,106 24 4	419,820 7 7	445,009 29 4	23,030,000 25 7

Account of the Common Receipts of Customs, &c.—continued.

States.	Carried over.	Add			Total.	Deduct Expenses of the Customs establishments at the frontiers, &c.	Remain for Division.	Share of each State according to Population.	There are, consequently,		Share of each State, according to its Population.		
		Amount of Duties remitted by Exemptions.	Reduction for Goods sold at Frankfurt Fair.	Reduction for Objects.					To disburse.	To receive.	Of Importation Receipts.	Of Exportation and Transit Dues.	Total.
Prussia ..	Thalers gr. pf. 13,418,921 8 2	Th. gr. pf. 48,805 15 6	Th. gr. pf. 4,028 24 0	Th. gr. pf. 5,872 18 6	Thalers gr. pf. 13,477,628 6 2	Thalers gr. pf. 1,070,844 0 0 11,202 3 2	Thalers. 12,395,582 10,301,425	Thalers. 2,094,157	Thalers. ...	Thalers. ...	Thalers. 10,301,425	Thalers. 247,459 56,195	Thalers. 10,605,079
Luxembourg ..	142,999 16 6	120 27 0	...	...	143,120 13 6	99,580 0 0	43,540	109,343	65,803	...	109,343	2,182	111,525
Bavaria ..	1,213,354 18 10	11,232 12 4	...	...	1,224,587 1 2	341,090 0 0 236 18 9	883,260	2,629,096	1,745,836	...	2,629,096	52,459	2,681,555
Saxony ..	2,323,097 18 5	...	...	...	2,323,097 18 5	141,165 0 0	2,181,933	1,207,313	...	974,620	1,207,313	39,914	1,247,227
Hanover ..	2,094,589 12 0	4,720 5 7	...	...	2,099,309 17 7	486,078 0 0 18,655 0 4	1,594,577	2,083,778	489,201	...	2,083,778	41,443	2,125,221
Wurtemberg ..	417,903 24 1	...	...	...	417,903 24 1	19,555 0 0	398,349	961,970	563,621	...	961,970	19,195	981,165
Baden ..	900,453 11 5	...	...	...	900,453 11 5	313,337 0 0 14,844 21 5	572,272	753,956	186,684	...	753,956	15,144	774,100
Electoral Hesse ..	299,036 21 0	61 13 0	...	...	299,098 4 0	...	261,274	396,123	136,849	...	396,123	7,944	406,067
Grand Ducal Hesse ..	457,917 19 6	145 22 3	...	...	458,063 11 9	37,823 29 4 9,125 0 0	448,938	490,970	42,032	...	490,970	9,796	500,766
Thuringia ..	346,458 28 10	...	...	...	346,458 28 10	...	346,459	593,812	247,353	...	593,812	19,632	613,444
Brunswick ..	273,099 2 0	...	...	...	273,099 2 0	...	247,456	142,097	...	105,359	142,097	3,064 986	146,147
Oldenburg ..	235,772 17 2	808 5 2	...	...	236,580 22 4	25,642 27 6 106,049 0 0 755 8 0	129,777	264,552	134,775	...	264,552	5,261	269,813
Nassau ..	81,952 25 5	...	...	...	81,952 25 5	...	81,953	247,919	165,966	...	247,919	4,947	252,866
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ..	824,443 12 3	...	...	...	824,443 12 3	42,330 2 9 2,738,313 21 3 178,129 4 3	603,984	...	...	603,984	...	...	...
Total ..	23,030,000 25 7	65,894 10 10	4,028 24 0	5,872 18 6	23,105,796 18 11	2,916,442 25 6	20,189,354	20,189,354	3,778,120	3,778,120	20,189,354	525,621	20,714,975

(No. 2.)—PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT of the Common Duty on Beer, levied between those States of the Zollverein which have entered into an agreement to that effect.

1859.

States of the Union.	Population.	Receipts.	Duty levied according to Population.	Besides this the following sums	
				are to be expended.	to be received.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia	18,052,381	10,948	58,467	..	47,519
Luxembourg	192,196	123	623	..	500
2. Saxony	2,122,148	53,917	6,873	47,044	
3. Thuringia	1,043,771	4,969	3,380	1,589	
4. Brunswick	242,482	171	785	..	614
Total	21,652,978	70,128	70,128	48,633	48,633
For the year 1858 ..	20,999,952	71,394	71,394	49,760	49,760

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT of the Common Duty on Wine and Must, and Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured, between those States of the Zollverein which have entered into an agreement to this effect.

1859.

States.	Population.	Receipts.			Miscellaneous Deficits.	Share of each State according to Population.	Besides this	
		Wine.	Tobacco.	Total.			to be expended.	to be received.
		Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th.	Th.	Th.	Th.
1. Prussia	18,033,059	131,057 11 11	48,915 26 3	179,997 11 1	180,505	245,811	...	65,306
Luxembourg . .	192,196	4 3 6	2,397 18 0	2,485 17 6	2,485	2,619	...	134
2. Saxony	2,122,148	48,498 3 0	17,382 13 0	65,880 16 0	65,808	28,533	37,275	
3. Hanover	1,865,104	9,626 4 6	4,695 27 1	14,322 1 7	14,342	47,518	...	33,176
4. Electoral Hesse . .	698,802	50,937 10 6	9,214 4 3	60,230 10 3	60,041	10,523	49,518	
Total		78 25 6						
5. Thuringia	1,043,771	24,164 9 6	7,854 13 6	32,018 23 0	32,014	14,034	17,980	
6. Brunswick	249,771	2,011 22 6	387 17 6	2,899 10 0	2,415	3,360	...	945
7. Oldenburg	236,789	778 0 0	43 28 1	821 28 1	822	6,034	...	5,212
Total	24,446,640	267,244 0 5	90,891 27 8	358,135 28 1	358,432	358,482	104,773	104,773
For 1858	...	282,806 12 6	112,505 20 2	395,312 2 8	395,739	395,739	99,104	99,104

(No. 3.)—LIST of Articles imported in 1859, free and paying Duty. Comparative Tables of 1858 and 1859.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
1	Remains of leather from tan yards, raw hides, &c. ..	Th. gr. Free	76,293	101,406	..	24,483
2	Cotton and Cotton-ware goods—	do.	1,321,884	1,109,770	212,114	
a.	Raw cotton ..	3 00	456,699	577,544	..	120,845
b.	Cotton yarn, mixed or unmixed, with wool or linen—	1 22½	1,783	891	892	
	1. Unbleached, one and two-thread, and wadding ..	8 00	4,123	4,016	107	
	Besides from Austria ..	1 22½	576	494	82	
	2. Unbleached, three or more thread, and all other spun yarn ..	50 00	10,476	10,820	..	344
	Besides from Austria ..	30 00	194	157	37	
	Cotton, stuffs of cotton, of cotton, linen, or silk, or animals' hair, lace, &c. ..	0 7½	13,705	7,455	6,250	2
3	Besides from Austria ..	Free	2	4	..	
a.	Lead and Leadens goods—	3 10	18,189	19,294	..	1,105
	1. Lead, raw, pigs, mould, and old lead ..	Free	25,085	20,883	4,252	
	" for ship-building ..	0 7½	25,260	15,336	9,894	
a.	Drugs, Goods for Druggists, Apothecaries, and for Dyeing—	Free	15,711	16,832	..	1,121
	Chemical, and medical, and industrial purposes ..	0 2½	62,005	73,497	..	11,492
d.	Besides from Austria ..	Free	1	101	..	100
e.	Iron vitriol (green); iron liquor ..	do.	172,658	164,776	7,882	
	The following raw products of the mineral, animal, and vegetable world—	do.	423,002	396,245	26,757	
	1. Madder ..	do.	155,135	109,064	46,071	
	Besides from Austria ..	do.	298,268	302,494	..	
	2. Aloes, gall-apples, buckthorn-berries, &c. ..	do.	144,248	130,367	13,881	
	Resins of all sorts ..	do.	13,910	14,441	..	531
	Saltpetre, cleaned and uncleaned ..	do.	8,233	13,193	..	4,960
	Sulphur ..	do.	535	628	..	93
	3. Alcamna, alkermes, Avignon berries, &c., myrobalan, palm-nuts ..	do.	100,298	102,700	..	2,402
	Gall-nuts ..	do.	21,982	21,209	773	
	India-rubber in natural shape, of shoes, bottles, &c. ..	do.	3,090	2,482	608	
	Gutta percha, raw, unprepared ..	do.	11,387	11,421	..	34
	Woods, not European, for carpenters, in blocks and planks ..	0 15	1,402	1,553	..	151
	Indigo ..	0 15	..	..	..	
	Whalebone ..	0 15	..	..	..	
	Ann. 1. Acorns, dried ..	0 15	1,049	1,023	26	
	Ann. 1. Archilla, in paste .. (in which the plant is still recognizable)	0 15	3,819	3,167	152	
	Ann. 1. Persio, which also may be in a fluid state without the addition of other materials ..	Free	5	17	..	12
	Ann. 1. Seagrass ..	..	..	..	..	
	Besides from Austria ..	..	..	..	..	

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
<i>f.</i>	Ann. 1. Wax.	Th. gr. 0 15	8,640	6,536	2,077	
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	43	..	43	
	Ann. 1. Other products of the mineral, animal, or vegetable world, for trade and medical purposes ..	0 15	63,605	69,841	..	6,236
<i>g.</i>	Besides from Austria ..	0 10	579	350	229	
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	3,095	2,621	474	
	2. Ground ..	do.	317,382	494,786	..	176,954
<i>i.</i>	Woods for dyeing:—1. In blocks ..	0 5	25,753	26,015	..	262
	Copper vitriol, mixed and white, fluid glass, ammonia, kali. ..	1 00	22,961	23,703	..	742
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	916	470	446	
<i>m.</i>	Soda, prepared and not prepared ..	1 00	98,227	124,573	..	26,346
	Potash, ground chalk ..	0 5	163,089	149,087	14,002	
	Oil of turpentine, besides blubber ..	Free	70	..	70	
<i>6</i>	Blubber, the produce of the fisheries of countries belonging to the Zollverein ..	0 10	52,560	53,216	..	656
	Iron and Steel, Iron and Steel wares—	Free	374	466	..	92
	All sorts of raw iron, iron dust ..	do.	203	..	203	
<i>a.</i>	Besides ..	0 10	2,325,293	5,232,008	..	2,906,615
	Besides from Austria ..	0 7½	6,386	3,056	3,330	
	For ship-building ..	0 5	6,418	15,534	..	9,116
<i>b.</i>	Wrought iron and rolled iron, in staves or ⅓ Prussian square foot cut across and more, lumps of iron ..	Free	2,556	2,565	..	9
	Besides from Austria ..	1 15	176,138	391,199	..	215,061
	Besides ..	0 20	10,102	9,369	733	
<i>c.</i>	For ship-building ..	Free	153	..	153	
	Iron rails ..	do.	17,497	23,273	..	5,776
	Besides from Austria ..	1 15	12,027	332,802	..	320,775
<i>d.</i>	Raw steel, cast and refined steel ..	0 20	6	341	..	335
	Besides from Austria ..	1 15	24,313	28,969	..	4,656
	Ann. 1. Raw steel, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Weichsel inclusive, with certificate of permission for steel works ..	0 20	17,173	20,865	..	3,692
<i>e.</i>	Besides from Austria ..	0 15	3,730	1,496	2,234	
	Wrought iron in pigs, less than ⅓ square foot cut across ..	Free	33	..	33	
	Besides ..	2 15	17,598	35,345	..	17,747
<i>f.</i>	Besides from Austria ..	0 20	298	173	125	
	Besides ..	1 22½	..	3	..	3
	For ship-building ..	Free	6	..	6	
<i>g.</i>	Besides ..	do.	17,948	20,320	..	2,372

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—*continued.*

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
<i>d.</i>	Shaped iron in staves, iron for wheels of railway carriages ..	Th. gr. 3 00	33,645	64,204	..	30,559
	Besides ..	1 00	812	977	..	165
	Besides from Austria ..	1 22½	..	2	..	2
	Objects used in ship-building, by special agreement ..	1 00	.. 168	599	..	431
	Besides ..	Free	67	..	67	..
	For ship-building ..	do.	45,291	43,892	1,399	160
	Iron-plate, varnished or polished steel-plate, &c. ..	4 00	14,532	14,693	..	14
	Besides ..	22½	357	343	66	..
	Objects used in ship-building, by special agreement ..	Free	66	..	..	1
	For ship-building ..	do.	4	5	..	..
<i>e.</i>	Iron and steel wares—	..	..	..	..	100,312
	1. Coarse cast-iron articles for stoves, plates, gates, &c.	1 00	162,778	263,090	..	1,996
	Besides from Austria ..	0 15	2,915	919	1,996	..
	Besides ..	Free	369	..	369	..
	Besides from France ..	0 10	..	421	..	421
	For ship-building ..	Free	.. 684	1,187	..	503
	Coarse articles made of wrought iron ..	6 00	41,422	57,783	..	16,311
	Besides from Austria ..	2 00	11,153	12,159	..	1,006
	By special agreement ..	2 00	..	4	..	4
	For ship-building ..	2 00	..	77	..	77
<i>f.</i>	3. Fine cast-iron goods, &c. ..	Free	1,671	3,881	..	2,210
	Besides from Austria ..	10 00	5,516	5,381	..	65
	Besides from France ..	3 5	541	976	..	425
	For ship-building ..	3 5	..	1	..	1
	For ship-building ..	Free	.. 2	1	..	1
	Metals—	..	..	..	..	..
	Iron and ore steps ..	do.	549,882	199,051	350,831	106,245
	Galmey, sulphate of zinc ..	do.	167,849	273,594	..	97,465
	Flax, Tow, Hemp, Oakum ..	0 5	280,918	378,383	..	..
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	46,540	27,262	19,278	..
<i>g.</i>	Grains, Fruits in Shells, Seeds, and Berries—	..	..	..	..	..
	Grains, fruits in shells, viz.—	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Wheat and others not specially enumerated under 9a, 2	0 2	2,341,478	3,322,997	..	981,519
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	138,818	195,041	..	56,223
	From the Enclaves ..	do.	323	449	..	126
	Beans, peas, millet, lentils ..	-0 2	251,354	371,037	..	119,683
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	91,556	79,217	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—continued.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
<i>b.</i>	2. Rye Besides from Austria .. From the Enclaves .. Corn given as rent .. Barley (also in the state of malt) .. Besides from Austria .. From the Enclaves .. Corn given as rent .. Oats, buckwheat, unshelled spelt .. Besides from Austria .. From the Enclaves .. Corn given as rent ..	T h. gr. 0 00½ Free do. do. 0 00½ Free do. do. 0 00½ Free do. do.	6,526,341 684,193 565 283 484,565 514,229 171 22 2,753,955 748,972 387 61	4,784,814 547,320 512 254 606,127 371,197 43 8 1,205,980 542,426 522 61	1,741,527 136,873 53 143,032 128 14 1,547,975 206,546	21 121,562
	Seeds and berries— 1. Annis and caraway seed .. Besides from Austria .. 2. Hemp seed .. Besides from Austria .. Linseed and gold of pleasure .. Besides from Austria .. From the Enclaves .. Poppyhead .. Besides from Austria .. Rapeseed .. Besides from Austria .. Clover seed .. From the Enclaves .. All seeds not specially enumerated .. Besides from Austria ..	1. 00 Free 0 1¼ Free 0 1¼ Free do. 0 1¼ Free 0 1¼ Free do. 0 5 Free do. Free	4,315 3,962 11,722 1,426 683,601 34,600 1 15,337 661 508,716 165,556 15 20,033 81,711 18,538 654	4,192 1,973 28,931 1,785 619,224 36,798 1 22,096 381 825,026 16,305 57 24,520 56,667 22,288 1,585	123 1,989 64,877 280 .. 149,251 .. 25,044	17,209 359 2,198 6,759 316,310 42 4,487 2 3,750 981
	Glass and Glass Wares— Looking glass— Ann. Raw, uncut looking glass .. Skins, Furry, and Hairs— Raw hides and skins for leather, and raw horse-hair .. Skins for furrery .. Besides seal skins .. Hare and rabbit skins and hair ..	0 15 Free 0 20 Free do.	36,720 335,396 18,572 187 11,981	37,253 290,964 15,942 327 12,299	.. 44,432 2,630	533 140 318

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d.

11

*a.**b.**c.*

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—continued.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
12	Wood and Wooden Articles—					
a.	Firewood, if brought by water	0 2½	23,618	26,110	..	2,492
b.	Wood for building and use, sent by land or water	Free	6,304	6,861	..	557
	Ann. 2. In the eastern provinces of Prussia, and in the harbours of Hanover and Oldenburg—					
	a a. Blocks or planks of hard wood	0 06	70,333	101,852	..	31,519
	Besides from Bremen	Free	479	783	..	304
	By special agreement	do.	324	93	231	
	b b. Blocks or planks of wood	0 1½	1,121,591	930,226	191,365	
	Besides from Bremen	Free	9,418	10,211	..	793
	By special agreement	do.	980	294	686	
	c c. Planks, laths, &c.	0 15	47,422	40,706	6,716	
	Besides from Bremen	Free	275	90	185	
	By special agreement	do.	162	159	3	
	Ann. Wood in cut inlays	1 00	4,131	5,185	..	1,054
	Besides from Austria	0 15	605	766	..	161
	Ann. Cork stoppers, usual	1 00	9,344	9,687	..	343
	Besides from Austria	0 1½	..	20	..	20
c.	Bark of wood or tanning bark	Free	57,581	45,319	12,262	
	Charcoal	do.	156,434	334,925	..	178,491
	Coarse cooper wares and used	0 5	12,922	14,331	..	1,409
h.	Besides from Austria	Free	1,512	1,662	..	150
	Besides from Bremen	do.	13,030	11,392	1,638	
	After Pos. 12 to e and 4. Ann. Coarse, rough, and not dyed, cooper and turnery wares, joiner's work, &c., only planed; wooden and cartwright's articles, &c.	0 15	19,775	19,667	108	
	Besides from Austria	Free	20,101	22,779	..	2,678
	Besides from Bremen	do.	14,385	12,241	2,144	
	Coarse machines of wood	0 15	10,340	10,023	317	
	Besides from Austria	Free	264	179	85	
	Besides from Bremen	do.	37	39	..	2
13	Hops	2 15	16,882	12,630	4,252	
19	Copper and brass, and copper and brazier's wares—					
	Ann. Rough brass, rough or black copper	0 15	69,563	112,428	..	42,865
	Besides from Austria	Free	2,376	771	1,605	
20	Hardware—					
a.	Of mother-of-pearl, and of fine metal mixtures, pure pearls, corals, or stones, but in conjunction with whalebone, glass, &c.	50 00	1,407	1,809	..	402

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—*continued.*

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More,	Less.
b.	Besides	Th. gr.	30	42	..	12
	Besides	35 00	23	14	9	
	Besides	21 00	7	5	2	
	Besides from Austria.	10 15	465	53	412	
21	Of gold, silver, or fine metal compositions, bronze, &c., then the same in conjunction with alabaster, amber, &c.	3 5				30
	Besides from Austria	100 00	448	478	..	
	Leather, Articles of Leather and similar wares—	35 00	38	28	10	
	Tanned leather, skins prepared as red, as tan-bark, dressing hides, sole leather, &c.	6 00	4,173	3,293	880	
b.	Besides from Austria	1 22½	764	482	282	
	Ann. Also for inland with certificate of permission under control; further, threads of gum, without and with other materials	3 00	2,485	2,348	137	
	Brussels and Danish kid leather, also cordovan, &c., all dyed leather, &c.	8 00	991	974	17	
	Besides from Austria	1 22½	135	51	84	
d.	Ann. Half-dressed goat's and sheep-skins for inland, morocco leather, &c.	0 15	8,527	9,632	..	1,105
	2. Leathern gloves	44 00	107	135	..	28
	Besides from Austria	21 00	37	41	..	4
	Linen Yarn, Linen Cloth, and other Linen-ware Goods—					
22	(That is: Wove goods made of yarn, of flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning, cotton excepted.)					
a.	Rough yarn—					
	1. Twist	2 00	60,027	67,200	..	7,173
	Besides from Austria	0 15	8,152	12,371	..	4,219
	2. Spun yarn	0 5	916	1,080	..	164
b.	Besides from Austria	Free	2,054	2,969	..	915
	Bleached and coloured	3 00	31,855	34,660	..	2,805
	Linen thread	4 00	11,379	11,270	109	
	Grey pack-cloth	0 20	22,601	12,710	9,891	
d.	Sail-cloth	0 20	1,445	2,259	..	814
	To one-third of the rate of duty, by agreement	..	27	7	20	
	Rough linen, ticken and tick	4 00	8,766	9,091	..	325
	Besides	Free	12,345	17,726	..	5,381
e.	From the Enclaves	do.	49	26	23	
	Bleached, dyed, printed linen, &c., dressed ticken and tick	20 00	1,309	1,644	..	335
	Rags and other remains for Paper Manufacturers—					
	Linen, cotton, and woollen rags, also macerated ones, &c., scraps of paper, waste paper	Free	19,830	25,069	..	5,239
24	Old fishing nets, old cordage and cords	do.	3,044	1,821	1,223	

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—continued.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
25	Drugs, Spices, Confitures, and other Victuals—	Th. gr.				
a.	Beer of all sorts in barrels, also mead in barrels ..	2 15	10,168	9,565	603	
b.	Brandy and leaven—					
	a. Brandy, arrac, rum, &c.	8 00	42,465	45,142	..	2,677
	From the Enclaves ..	Free	135	38	97	
	French brandy and mixed brandy ..	8 00	4,045	3,402	643	
	β. Leaven of all sorts, with the exception of barm and dregs of wine	11 00	8,123	9,100	..	977
f.	Wine and must, also cyder—					
	In barrels ..	6 00	222,619	206,392	16,227	
	From the Enclaves ..	Free	24,810	15,949	8,861	
	In bottles ..	8 00	33,411	38,884	..	5,473
	Butter ..	3 20	4,396	7,016	..	2,620
	Besides from Austria ..	1 15	20,084	23,106	..	3,022
	Besides after Pos. 25 g, Ann. 1 ..	1 00	892	1,353	..	461
	Besides after Pos. 25 g, Ann. 2 ..	Free	1,848	1,908	..	60
	From the Enclaves ..	do.	139	130	9	
h.	Flesh, cut up for sale, fresh and prepared, &c.	2 00	9,776	8,655	1,121	
	Besides from Austria ..	1 15	1,367	403	964	
	From the Enclaves ..	Free	14	49	..	35
i.	Tropic fruits, &c					
	a. Fresh tropic fruits, as oranges, citrons, &c.	2 00	48,858	48,999	..	141
	β. Dry and dried dates, figs, &c.	100 20	116,986	117,939	..	953
k.	Spices—	4 00	149,023	139,747	9,276	
	Galangal, ginger, cardamom, cubebs, nutmegs, &c.	6 15	8,290	11,035	..	2,745
	Pepper and pimento ..	6 15	43,523	44,971	..	1,448
	Cinnamon and cinnamon-cassia, cinnamon flowers	6 15	9,033	10,100	..	1,067
l.	Herrings ..	1 00	296,373	283,049	13,324	
m.	a. Coffee, rough, and succedaneums of coffee ..	5 00	1,256,671	1,342,027	..	85,356
	Besides from proceedings ..	6 15	..	244	..	244
	β. Cocoa nuts and cocoa shells ..	6 15	15,950	15,186	..	764
o.	Cheese of all sorts ..	3 20	35,430	36,414	..	984
	Besides from Austria ..	1 00	7,841	4,298	3,543	
p.	Confitures, sweetmeats, cakes, &c.	11 00	7,268	7,773	..	505
	Besides from Austria ..	7 00	152	109	43	
	Besides ..	5 00	8	9	..	1
q.	a. Starch, vermicellis, powder arrow-root, sagro, &c., tapioca	2 00	5,491	5,505	..	14
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	12,386	17,258	..	4,872

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—continued.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1860.	More.	Less.
Q.	β. Ground grains and legumes (pulse), Besides from Austria Besides other Ann. 1 Besides other Ann. 2 Besides Cuscutaceae animals, as cysters, shell-fish Besides as the produce of the fisheries of countries belonging to the Zollverein	cts. 15 Free do. do. 0 00 4 00 Free	87,455 85,966 143 493 804 8,365 570	87,455 85,966 143 493 804 8,365 570	.. 103,868	20,928 143 492 803 640 349
R.	Rice— 1. Shelled 2. Not shelled Syrup— α. Coarse syrup Besides β. If it contains a great deal of crystallizable sugar	1 00 0 20 3 00 2 00 4 00 4 00	661,198 115 48,919 528,322	626,376 493 24,976 19,022 9,884 472,536	 53,882 33,786	65,980 378 4,963
S.	Tobacco— 1. Tobacco leaves and stalks 2. Manufactures of tobacco— α. Tobacco in rolls, &c., or cut β. Cigars γ. Snuff Tob Sugar— 1. Loaf-sugar, candy, lump-sugar, and white pulverized sugar 2. Raw sugar and powder sugar 3. Raw sugar for inland sugar-house	11 00 20 00 20 00 8 00 10 00 8 00 5 00	7,775 9,769 75 24,639 1,561 281 220,891	7,877 9,097 113 28,840 1,560 276 536,631	 1 5 ..	102 40 4,201
26	Oil— In barrels Besides from Austria Lard—oil in barrels Besides from Austria Ann. 1. Olive-oil in barrels, if on delivery 1 lb. of turpentine-oil or ¼ lb. of rosemary-oil has been added Ann. 2. Coconut oil, palm and spermaceti oil Ann. 3. Oil-seeds, &c., and meal of such seeds Besides from Austria	1 10 0 15 1 10 0 15 Free 0 15 0 1 Free	82,409 314 14,832 386 130,679 322,344 29,268 86,054	150,759 305 930,306 27 220,391 340,780 23,659 31,161	 339 3,609 53,793	296,740 77,350 281 75,474
27	Paper and Paper Not sized and printing paper, also coarse (white and dyed) packing paper Besides from Austria	1 00 Free	6,630 8,501	4,019 8,006	5,611 435	109,313 18,286

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—continued.

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	More.	Less.	Therefore in 1859
30	Sized paper, and not sized, fine and coloured ones. Besides .. Besides from Austria ..	5 00 1 00 Free	1,014 1,409 34	2,106 832 71	.. 667 ..	192 39	
a.	Silk and Silk Ware— Raw, not dyed silk, also red forest silk Dyed, also white bleached silk, and forest silk, cotton and silk yarn— 1. Not thrown .. 2. Thrown ..	0 15 3 00 11 00 110 00 80 00 Free	19,254 675 1,182 5,072 97 7	18,131 367 1,191 5,497 89 ..	1,123 308 8 7	 9 425 701 13	
b.	Silk stuffs and stockings, draps, blond lace and borders Besides from Austria .. Besides ..	0 15 3 00 11 00 110 00 80 00 Free	19,254 675 1,182 5,072 97 7	18,131 367 1,191 5,497 89 ..	1,123 308 8 7	 9 425 701 13	
c.	Ware which contain also other stuffs besides silk. Besides from Austria .. Besides ..	0 15 3 00 11 00 110 00 80 00 Free	19,254 675 1,182 5,072 97 7	18,131 367 1,191 5,497 89 ..	1,123 308 8 7	 9 425 701 13	
34	Pk-coals Besides from Austria .. By special agreement ..	0 15 3 00 11 00 110 00 80 00 Free	19,254 675 1,182 5,072 97 7	18,131 367 1,191 5,497 89 ..	1,123 308 8 7	 9 425 701 13	
35	Straw, Reed, and Best Ware— Best covers and carpets of straw—1. Undyed Besides from Austria .. Besides from Bremen ..	0 5 Free do.	10,204 15 115	13,408 11 209	.. .. ..	3,144 94	
36	Tallow and Stearine— Tallow .. Besides from Austria .. Stearine and stearic acid .. Besides from Austria .. Tar and Pitch .. Besides from Austria ..	2 00 1 15 3 00 1 15 0 5 Free	15,793 15,814 42 3 109,773 2,368	40,340 12,697 207 .. 110,633 2,427	.. 3,117 .. 3	31,047 165 10,851 59	
37	Potteries— Coarse potteries, flugs, &c. Besides from Austria .. Besides from Bremen ..	0 10 Free do.	24,570 4,176 1,737	26,174 4,898 2,208	.. .. ..	1,604 863 561	
38	Cattle— Horses, mules, asses Besides from Austria .. Besides after Prov. 39, Anno 3 a From the Duchy of ..	1 19 Free 0 15 Free	32,379 3,927 219 24	24,063 6,656 254 13	8,303 11	9,129 3	

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—*continued.*

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
b.	Neat cattle:—1. Oxen and bulls kept for breeding	No.				
	Besides from Austria	Th. gr.	2,033	1,374	659	
	Besides after Ann. 2 a	5 00	2,491	453	2,038	
	Besides after Ann. 3 b	2 15	12,726	8,180	4,546	
	Besides after Ann. 2 b	1 10	20	8	12	
	From the Enclaves	2 15	72	29	43	
	2. Cows	1 00	39	18	21	
	Besides from Austria	Free	14,503	12,513	1,990	
	Besides after Ann. 2 b	3 00	3,243	1,387	1,856	
	Besides after Ann. 3 c	1 15	11,972	6,023	5,949	
	From the Enclaves	1 00	92	74	18	
	3. Fawn	1 15	200	198	2	
	Besides from Austria	Free	4,024	2,883	1,141	
	Besides after Ann. 2 c	2 00	414	170	244	
	Besides after Ann. 3 d	1 00	4,855	2,920	1,935	
	From the Enclaves	0 20	14	17	..	3
	4. Calves	1 00	113	69	44	
	Besides from Austria	Free	26,127	31,310	..	5,183
	From the Enclaves	0 5	11,493	14,523	..	3,030
	Pigs:—1. Fattened.	do.	306	296	10	
c.	Besides from Austria	1 00	26,954	28,025	..	1,071
	From the Enclaves	0 20	31,428	23,285	8,143	
	2. Meagre	Free	121	123	..	2
	From the Enclaves	0 20	328,917	275,287	53,630	
	3. Sucking pigs	Free	171	112	59	
	Besides from Austria	0 5	101,368	87,162	14,206	
	From the Enclaves	Free	23,173	30,855	..	7,682
	4. Sheep	do.	543	656	..	113
	Besides from Austria	0 15	31,320	42,779	..	11,459
	From the Enclaves	0 10	2,141	4,699	..	2,558
d.	Other species of sheep and goats	Free	33	45	..	12
	Besides from Austria	0 5	34,836	42,484	..	7,648
	From the Enclaves	Free	11,145	18,786	..	7,641
	Wool and Woollen Goods:—	do.	69	89	..	20
	Raw and carded sheep's wool, including tanner's wool	do.	330,885	289,201	41,684	
	White woollen yarn, twisted three or several times, and mohair yarn	8 00	15,546	17,471	..	1,925
	Woollen goods:—1. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	50 00	2,312	2,706	..	394
	Besides from Austria	30 00	321	341	..	160
	2. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	..	..	..	..	..
	Besides from Austria	..	..	..	..	..
e.	41	..	..	..	..	..
	Raw and carded sheep's wool, including tanner's wool	..	..	..	..	..
	White woollen yarn, twisted three or several times, and mohair yarn	..	..	..	..	..
	Woollen goods:—1. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	..	..	..	..	..
	Besides from Austria	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	..	..	..	..	..
	Besides from Austria	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	..	..	..	..	..
	Besides from Austria	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Printed goods of all sorts, not fulled, or if they are figured	..	..	..	..	..

List of Articles imported in 1859, &c.—*continued.*

Qualification by the Tariff.	Species of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	Therefore in 1859	
					More.	Less.
43	2. Different stuffs of cloth and felt, filled and not printed, also stockings ..	Th. gr.	22,626	24,337	..	1,711
	3. Carpets ..	30 00	889	1,693	..	804
	Ann. <i>a a</i> . Woollen yarn not dyed, of one and two threads ..	20 00	102,382	114,392	..	12,010
	Ann. <i>b b</i> . Oil-cloths of horse-hair and coarse weavings of calf hair, and hemp ..	0 15	208	387	..	179
	Tin and Tin Wares—	0 15	5,172	3,201	1,971	
	Ann. Tin in blocks, stoves, &c., and old tin ..	Free	229	120	109	
	Besides from Austria ..	do.	22,952	26,276	..	3,324
	Besides from the Colonies. ..					
	<i>Universal Import Duty.</i>					
	Books, printed, bound as well as not bound, maps and engravings ..	0 15	15,927	16,656	..	729
	Besides from Austria ..	Free	4,628	6,795	..	2,167
	Bed feathers, quills ..	0 15	7,224	7,775	..	551
	Besides from Austria. ..	Free	35,294	32,103	3,191	
	Fish, salted, dried, fumed, marinated, &c. ..	0 15	56,072	72,214	..	16,142
	Dried fruit ..	0 15	9,223	9,520	..	297
	Besides from Austria. ..	Free	170,669	103,520	67,149	
	From the Enclaves ..	do.	136	21	115	
	Oeldrass ..	0 15	8,245	7,400	845	
	Roper's work ..	0 15	3,216	4,284	..	1,068
	By special agreement ..	0 5	21	29	..	8
	Besides from Austria. ..	Free	..	12	..	12
	Train oil ..	0 15	181,001	181,441	..	440
	Besides lard of seals ..	Free	2,251	2,551	..	300
	<i>Particular Objects.</i>					
	Common and mineral salt ..	..	449,423	490,724	..	41,301
	II. GOODS WHICH ARE EXPORTED.					
	Raw cotton ..	0 5	30,306	18,412	11,894	
	Besides to Austria ..	0 3½	275,822	238,222	37,600	
	Flax, hemp, oakum ..	Free	149,710	189,246	..	39,536
	Raw skins and furs ..	1 20	64,756	53,330	11,426	
	Rags and other remains for the manufacturing of paper ..	3 00	4,440	5,257	..	817
	After Pos. 24 Ann. ..	0 10	5	20	..	15
	Raw and carded sheep's wool, including tan wool ..	0 10	111,033	109,121	1,912	
	Besides to Austria ..	Free	2,242	5,382	..	3,140
41 <i>a</i>	Fleidschnucken (a small breed of sheep) wool ..	0 2½	2,250	1,445	805	
	Raw silk ..	Free	1,136	1,680	..	544

(B.)—VIEW of the Common Receipts of Import, Export, and Transit Duties in 1859, compared to those of 1858.

The Brutto Receipts of Duty at disposal for Common Partition, without the Deduction of the equivalent for the Water Duties, which belong to Prussia, amount to :—

States belonging to the Zollverein.		Import Duties.		Export Duties.		Transit Duties.		Together.	
		In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	In the Year 1859.	In the Year 1858.	In the Year 1858.	In the Year 1859.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia	..	13,477,628	17,245,899	33,178 *	47,472 *	252,250 *	173,938 *	17,524,041	3,669,591
Besides Luxembourg	..	143,120	99,300	57,009 †	39,871 †	14,385 †	16,861 †	44,769	..
2. Bavaria	..	1,224,587	1,273,154	2,237	1,491	238	35	100,826	51,174
3. Saxony	..	2,323,098	2,505,185	14,416	14,105	13,490	16,408	1,303,667	225,411
4. Hanover	..	2,099,310	2,542,880	43,241	41,062	87,000	132,503	2,678,750	446,998
5. Wurtemberg	..	417,904	434,489	11,351	13,016	16,775	18,538	2,574,434	15,478
6. Baden	..	900,453	1,006,584	3,286	2,024	4,037	4,192	440,705	107,630
7. Electorate of Hesse	..	299,098	303,784	28,705	28,877	10,043	11,390	1,046,851	4,637
8. Grand Duchy of Hesse	..	458,063	601,858	75	26	36	36	303,846	143,910
9. Thuringia	..	346,459	381,122	2,097	1,964	743	991	604,813	34,533
10. Brunswick	..	273,099	291,415	59	72	275	132	381,326	18,429
11. Oldenburg	..	236,551	277,213	91 *	184 *	101 *	121 *	291,720	39,132
12. Nassau	..	81,953	80,283	2,730	1,258	2	4	278,445	137,559
13. Frankfurt-on-the-Maine	..	824,443	959,683	471	323	190	1,325	81,931	45,452
Together	..	23,105,796	28,002,849	31,892	32,881	1,343	2,723	995,237	4,894,502
				250,838	224,546	400,908	379,197	28,606,592	4,849,050
								45,452	

* Eastern Union.

† Western Union.

(No. 4.)—List of Vessels Entered and Cleared out of Prussian Harbours in 1859.

LIST OF SHIPS ENTERED IN 1859.

The *italic* figures indicate the Steamers.

RUSSIAN.

Countries from which Ships came.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	43	3,860	38	2,931	5	929
				7	<i>1,176</i>	3	<i>361</i>	4	<i>815</i>
Sweden	..	..	..	2	90	2	90		
Denmark	..	..	..	9	731	1	49	8	682
Lübeck	..	..	..	11	999	1	66	10	933
England	..	..	..	4	1,410	3	957	1	453
				<i>1</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>112</i>		
France	..	..	..	2	182	2	182		
				<i>1</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>114</i>		
Two Sicilies	..	..	..	2	357	2	357		
Sum	..	..	..	73	7,629	49	4,632	24	2,997
				9	<i>1,402</i>	5	587	4	<i>815</i>
Prussia	..	..	..	4	454	..	..	4	454
Total	..	..	..	77	8,083	49	4,632	28	3,451
				9	<i>1,402</i>	5	587	4	<i>815</i>

SWEDISH.

Countries from which Ships came.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	7	639	7	639		
				6	<i>598</i>	6	<i>598</i>		
Sweden	..	..	..	137	5,616	124	4,962	13	654
				4	<i>353</i>	3	<i>279</i>	1	<i>74</i>
Norway	..	..	..	8	303	8	303		
Denmark	..	..	..	28	1,525	8	385	20	1,140
Lübeck	..	..	..	3	220	..	..	3	220
				<i>1</i>	<i>108</i>	..	..	<i>1</i>	<i>108</i>
Holland	..	..	..	14	905	14	905		
England	..	..	..	6	312	6	312		
France	..	..	..	1	117	1	117		
Spain	..	..	..	2	294	2	294		
North America	..	..	..	1	134	1	134		
Sum	..	..	..	207	10,065	171	8,051	36	2,014
				<i>11</i>	<i>1,059</i>	9	877	2	<i>182</i>
Oldenburg	..	..	..	1	43	1	43		
Sum	..	..	..	208	10,108	172	8,094	36	2,014
				<i>11</i>	<i>1,059</i>	9	877	2	<i>182</i>
Prussia	..	..	..	10	674	5	318	5	356
Total	..	..	..	218	10,782	177	8,412	41	2,370
				<i>11</i>	<i>1,059</i>	9	877	2	<i>182</i>

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

NORWEGIAN.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	11	626	4	351	7	275
Sweden	9	499	1	45	8	454
Norway	333	13,436	312	12,142	21	1,294
Denmark	15	655	1	36	14	619
Bremen	1	146	1	146		
Holland	4	200	4	200		
Belgium	2	208	2	208		
England	38	4,306	36	4,003	2	303
France	3	375	2	230	1	145
Spain	2	465	2	465		
Two Sicilies	1	118	1	118		
Sum	419	21,034	366	17,944	53	3,090
Prussia	6	355	1	52	5	303
Total	425	21,389	367	17,996	58	3,393

DANISH.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	19	1,498	11	775	8	723
Sweden	18	730	14	469	4	261
Norway	79	2,808	77	2,748	2	60
Denmark	785	35,271	221	6,568	564	28,703
Mecklenburg	11	592	..	..	11	592
Lübeck	19	1,302	..	..	19	1,302
Hamburgh	31	793	27	653	4	140
Bremen	19	433	19	433		
Holland	31	1,921	29	1,812	2	109
	2	382	2	382		
Belgium	2	130	2	130		
England	134	11,834	129	11,364	5	470
	29	4,736	29	4,736		
France	5	549	4	294	1	255
Spain	1	87	1	87		
Two Sicilies	4	415	4	415		
South America	1	118	1	118		
Sum	1,159	58,481	539	25,866	620	32,615
	31	5,118	31	5,118		
Hanover	5	221	3	126	2	95
Sum	1,164	58,702	542	25,992	622	32,710
	31	5,118	31	5,118		
Prussia	45	2,220	3	243	42	1,977
	4	764	4	194	3	573
Total	1,209	60,922	545	26,235	664	34,687
	35	5,882	32	5,309	3	573

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

MECKLENBURG.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	1	272	1	272		
Sweden	2	224	..	..	2	224
	1	124	..	..	1	124
Denmark	9	1,700	..	..	9	1,700
Mecklenburg	52	8,309	2	191	50	8,118
Lübeck	9	1,250	..	..	9	1,250
Holland	2	248	2	248		
	2	248	2	248		
Belgium	1	115	..	..	1	115
England	88	13,964	77	12,144	11	1,823
France	1	185	1	185		
Spain	11	2,047	11	2,047		
Sum	176	28,314	94	15,084	82	13,230
	3	372	2	248	1	124
Prussia	15	2,683	2	294	13	2,389
	2	248	1	124	1	124
Total	191	30,997	96	15,378	95	15,619
	5	620	3	372	2	248

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	10	1,568	9	1,320	1	248
	9	1,504	8	1,256	1	248
Sweden	2	64	2	64		
Denmark	10	439	4	227	6	212
Lübeck	7	1,028	2	153	5	875
	4	583	1	117	3	466
Hamburg	12	420	11	332	1	88
Bremen	6	103	5	91	1	12
Netherlands	2	50	2	50		
Belgium	1	79	1	79		
England	2	108	2	108		
France	1	166	1	166		
South America	1	176	1	176		
Total	54	4,201	40	2,766	14	1,435
	13	2,087	9	1,373	4	714

NETHERLANDS.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	10	1,006	2	127	8	879
	2	451	..	..	2	451
Sweden	3	161	..	..	3	161
Norway	3	194	2	99	1	95
Denmark	72	3,555	15	694	57	2,861
	2	294	1	147	1	147
Mecklenburg	5	210	..	..	5	210
Lübeck	5	240	..	..	5	240
Hamburg	18	873	17	777	1	96
Bremen	32	1,542	27	1,324	5	218

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Netherlands	185	15,020	162	13,366	23	1,654
	29	4,931	29	4,931		
Belgium	20	1,471	17	1,229	3	242
England	144	10,121	140	9,850	4	271
France	7	493	6	401	1	92
Spain	4	341	4	341		
Two Sicilies	1	75	1	75		
Greece	1	82	1	82		
Sum	510	35,384	394	28,365	116	7,019
	33	5,676	30	5,075	3	598
Hanover	1	36	1	36		
Oldenburg	1	56	1	56		
Sum	512	35,476	396	28,457	116	7,019
	33	5,676	30	5,078	3	598
Prussia	24	1,731	9	724	15	1,007
	2	459	1	235	1	224
Total	536	37,207	405	29,181	131	8,026
	35	6,135	31	5,313	4	822

BELGIUM.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	1	92	..	..	1	92
Norway	1	57	1	57		
Total	2	149	1	57	1	92

BRITISH.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	70	12,600	7	1,409	63	11,191
	25	6,583	3	921	22	5,662
Sweden	5	543	..	..	5	543
Denmark	75	9,095	17	2,476	58	6,619
	20	3,099	16	2,416	4	683
Mecklenburg	3	251	..	..	3	251
	1	115	..	..	1	115
Lübeck	2	225	..	..	2	225
Hamburgh	1	91	..	..	1	91
Bremen	1	72	1	72		
Netherlands	2	130	2	130		
England	671	108,743	655	106,240	16	2,503
	122	55,989	119	55,348	3	641
France	2	175	2	175		
Two Sicilies	1	185	1	185		
Sum	833	132,110	685	110,687	148	21,423
	168	65,786	138	58,685	30	7,101
Prussia	103	16,235	10	1,145	93	15,090
	13	3,270	2	350	11	2,920
Total	936	148,345	695	111,832	241	36,513
	181	69,056	140	59,035	41	10,021

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

FRENCH.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	1	253	1	253		
	1	253	1	253		
France	10	827	10	827		
	1	253	1	253		
Total	11	1,080	11	1,080		
	2	506	2	506		

NEAPOLITAN.

Country from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Two Sicilies	2	213	2	213		
Total	2	213	2	213		

NORTH AMERICAN.

Nil.

HANOVERIAN.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	9	679	6	425	3	254
Sweden	2	62	1	23	1	39
Norway	1	21	1	21		
Denmark	37	1,249	10	296	27	953
Mecklenburg	3	93			3	93
Hamburgh	21	700	14	447	7	253
Bremen	28	1,134	25	988	3	146
Netherlands	28	1,490	26	1,403	2	87
Belgium	13	1,127	12	996	1	131
England	88	5,213	88	5,213		
France	1	43	1	43		
Spain	1	46	1	46		
Two Sicilies	1	61	1	61		
Sum	233	11,918	186	9,962	47	1,956
Hanover	42	1,572	28	999	14	573
Oldeuburg	5	223	4	169	1	54
Sum	280	13,713	218	11,130	62	2,583
Prussia	13	825	7	339	6	486
Total	293	14,538	225	11,469	68	3,069

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

OLDENBURG.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	7	701	1	115	6	586
Sweden	3	267	2	143	1	124
Denmark	1	107	..	..	1	107
Hamburgh	2	70	1	22	1	48
Bremen	16	1,033	15	947	1	86
Netherlands	1	31	1	31		
Belgium	1	83	1	83		
England	2	127	2	127		
Spain	1	86	1	86		
Sum	34	2,505	24	1,554	10	951
Hanover	4	207	2	111	2	96
Oldenburg	2	156	..	..	2	156
Sum	40	2,868	26	1,665	14	1,203
Prussia	1	22	..	..	1	22
Total	41	2,890	26	1,665	15	1,225

AMOUNT OF FOREIGN FLAGS.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	189	23,794	87	8,617	102	15,177
	50	10,565	21	3,389	29	7,176
Sweden	183	8,256	146	5,796	37	2,460
	6	477	3	279	2	198
Norway	425	16,819	401	15,370	24	1,449
Denmark	1,041	54,327	277	10,731	764	43,596
	22	3,393	17	2,563	5	830
Mecklenburg	74	9,455	2	191	72	9,264
	1	115	..	..	1	115
Lübeck	56	5,264	3	219	53	5,045
	5	691	1	117	4	574
Hamburgh	85	2,047	70	2,231	15	716
Bremen	103	4,463	93	4,001	10	462
Netherlands	269	19,995	242	18,145	27	1,850
	33	5,561	33	5,561		
Belgium	40	3,213	35	2,725	5	488
England	1,177	156,138	1,139	150,315	39	5,823
	152	60,837	149	60,196	3	641
France	33	3,112	30	2,620	3	492
	2	367	2	367		
Spain	22	3,366	22	3,366		
Two Sicilies	12	1,424	12	1,424		
Greece	1	82	1	82		
North America	1	134	1	134		
South America	2	294	2	294		
Sum	3,713	313,083	2,562	226,261	1,151	86,822
	270	82,006	226	72,472	44	9,534
Hanover	52	2,036	34	1,272	18	764
Oldenburg	9	478	6	268	3	210
Sum	3,774	315,597	2,602	227,801	1,172	87,796
	270	82,006	226	72,472	44	9,534
Prussia	221	25,199	37	3,115	184	22,084
	21	4,741	5	900	16	3,841
Total	3,995	340,796	2,639	230,916	1,356	109,880
	291	86,747	231	73,372	60	13,375

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

PRUSSIAN.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	109	12,733	94	10,316	15	2,417
	56	7,997	50	7,131	6	866
Sweden	27	1,455	23	1,023	4	432
Norway	5	354	3	143	2	211
Denmark	408	15,399	100	3,714	308	11,685
Mecklenburg	32	1,665	14	471	18	1,194
Lübeck	32	1,212	9	211	23	1,001
Hamburgh	14	701	12	352	2	349
Bremen	52	1,673	44	1,370	8	303
Netherlands	24	2,440	18	1,742	6	698
	6	955	6	955		
Belgium	35	6,483	31	5,857	4	626
England	1,227	193,051	1,108	167,089	119	25,962
	51	8,730	51	8,730		
France	41	6,265	27	4,020	14	2,245
Spain	23	5,186	22	5,063	1	123
Portugal	9	1,782	9	1,782		
Two Sicilies	3	456	3	456		
Austria	1	133	1	133		
Turkey	1	109	1	109		
North America	1	208	1	208		
East India	2	855	2	855		
Sum	2,046	252,160	1,522	204,914	524	47,246
	113	17,682	107	16,816	6	866
Hanover	10	842	4	530	6	312
	3	480	2	341	1	139
Oldenburg	3	53	3	53		
Sum	2,059	253,055	1,529	205,497	530	47,558
	116	18,162	109	17,157	7	1,005
Prussia	3,062	141,910	2,280	72,925	782	68,985
	643	51,765	458	37,242	185	14,523
Total	5,121	394,965	3,809	278,422	1,312	116,543
	759	69,927	567	54,399	192	15,528

GRAND TOTAL.

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	298	36,527	181	18,933	117	17,594
	106	18,562	71	10,520	35	8,042
Sweden	210	9,711	169	6,819	41	2,892
	5	477	3	279	2	198
Norway	430	17,173	404	15,513	26	1,660
Denmark	1,449	69,726	377	14,445	1,072	55,281
	22	3,393	17	2,563	5	830
Mecklenburg	106	11,120	16	662	90	10,458
	1	115			1	115
Lübeck	88	6,476	12	430	76	6,046
	5	691	1	117	4	574
Hamburgh	99	3,648	82	2,583	17	1,065
Bremen	155	6,136	137	5,371	18	765
Netherlands	293	22,435	260	19,887	33	2,548
	39	6,516	39	6,516		
Belgium	75	9,696	66	8,582	9	1,114
England	2,404	349,189	2,246	317,404	158	31,785
	203	69,567	200	68,926	3	641
France	74	9,377	57	6,640	17	2,737
	2	367	2	367		

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*GRAND TOTAL—*continued.*

Countries from which Ships came.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Spain	45	8,552	44	8,429	1	123
Portugal	9	1,782	9	1,782		
Two Sicilies	15	1,880	15	1,880		
Austria	1	133	1	133		
Greece	1	82	1	82		
Turkey	1	109	1	109		
North America	2	342	2	342		
South America	2	294	2	294		
East Indies	2	855	2	855		
Sum	5,759	565,248	4,084	431,175	1,675	134,068
	383	99,688	333	89,288	50	10,400
Hanover	62	2,878	38	1,802	24	1,076
	3	480	2	341	1	139
Oldenburg	12	531	9	321	3	210
Sum	5,833	568,652	4,131	433,298	1,702	135,354
	386	100,168	335	89,629	51	10,539
Prussia	3,283	167,109	2,317	76,040	966	91,069
	664	56,506	463	38,142	201	18,364
Total	9,116	735,761	6,448	509,338	2,668	226,423
	1,050	156,674	798	127,771	252	28,903

VESSELS CLEARED OUT IN 1859.

PRUSSIAN.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	63	6,461	36	3,122	27	3,339
	6	1,085	1	116	5	969
Denmark	3	217	3	217		
Lübeck	2	93	1	28	1	65
Bremen	1	49	1	49		
England	5	597	5	597		
	2	226	2	226		
France	1	131	1	131		
	1	131	1	131		
Sardinia	1	131	1	131		
	1	131	1	131		
Australia	1	453	1	453		
Sum	77	8,132	49	4,728	28	3,404
	10	1,573	5	604	5	969
Prussia	2	242	..	..	2	242
Total	79	8,374	49	4,728	30	3,646
	10	1,573	5	604	5	969

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

SWEDISH.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	20	1,440	12	965	8	475
				6	610	5	490	1	120
Sweden	..	..	..	116	4,610	19	845	97	3,765
				1	79	1	79		
Norway	..	..	..	13	574	11	466	2	108
Denmark	..	..	..	22	1,018	20	951	2	67
Lübeck	..	..	..	4	296	1	41	3	255
				2	216	..	..	2	216
Bremen	..	..	..	4	157	4	157		
Netherlands	..	..	..	3	217	3	217		
				1	74	1	74		
England	..	..	..	23	1,778	23	1,778		
France	..	..	..	2	169	2	169		
Sum	..	..	..	207	10,259	95	5,589	112	4,670
				10	979	7	643	3	336
Hanover	..	..	..	1	49	1	49		
Sum	..	..	..	208	10,308	96	5,638	112	4,670
				10	979	7	643	3	336
Prussia	..	..	..	14	863	5	318	9	545
				1	74	..	..	1	74
Total	..	..	..	222	11,171	101	5,956	121	5,215
				11	1,053	7	643	4	410

NORWEGIAN.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	12	674	7	346	5	328
Sweden	..	..	..	15	890	7	318	8	572
Norway	..	..	..	311	11,152	285	10,119	26	1,033
Denmark	..	..	..	10	376	5	174	5	202
Netherlands	..	..	..	1	61	1	61		
Belgium	..	..	..	4	527	4	527		
England	..	..	..	49	4,630	48	4,595	1	35
France	..	..	..	9	1,050	9	1,050		
Spain	..	..	..	1	159	1	159		
Sum	..	..	..	412	19,519	367	17,349	45	2,170
Hanover	..	..	..	1	58	1	58		
Sum	..	..	..	413	19,577	368	17,407	45	2,170
Prussia	..	..	..	17	1,024	8	324	9	700
Total	..	..	..	430	20,601	376	17,731	54	2,870

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

DANISH.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	14	775	6	358	8	417
Sweden	5	134	2	34	3	100
Norway	129	5,043	128	4,968	1	75
Denmark	408	13,167	327	10,618	81	2,549
	1	191	..	..	1	191
Mecklenburg	3	60	2	46	1	14
Lübeck	3	59	3	59		
Hamburgh	21	458	21	458		
Bremen	47	1,058	47	1,058		
Netherlands	82	5,163	82	5,163		
	2	382	2	382		
Belgium	9	620	9	620		
England	389	31,164	389	31,164		
	29	4,873	29	4,873		
France	9	597	9	597		
Sardinia	1	43	1	43		
Sum	1,120	58,341	1,026	55,186	94	3,155
	32	5,446	31	5,255	1	191
Hanover	31	827	31	827		
Oldenburg	2	38	2	38		
Sum	1,153	59,206	1,059	56,051	94	3,155
	32	5,446	31	5,255	1	191
Prussia	60	2,656	5	140	55	2,516
	3	573	..	..	3	573
Total	1,213	61,862	1,064	56,191	149	5,671
	35	6,019	31	5,255	4	764

MECKLENBURG.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	12	1,948	3	462	9	1,486
Sweden	7	1,107	..	..	7	1,107
Denmark	1	91	1	91		
Mecklenburg	4	238	3	231	1	7
Bremen	2	312	2	312		
Netherlands	5	649	5	649		
	3	372	3	372		
Belgium	9	1,240	9	1,240		
England	135	22,681	135	22,681		
Sum	175	28,266	158	25,666	17	2,600
	3	372	3	372		
Prussia	21	3,551	..	..	21	3,551
	2	248	..	..	2	248
Total	196	31,817	158	25,666	38	6,151
	5	620	3	372	2	248

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	10	1,570	10	1,570		
	10	1,570	10	1,570		
Denmark	2	30	..	..	2	30
Lübeck	3	305	1	36	2	269
	2	269	..	..	2	269
Hamburg	6	167	5	152	1	15
Bremen	17	618	16	442	1	176
Netherlands	1	15	1	15		
England	11	1,210	11	1,210		
	1	248	1	248		
France	1	79	1	79		
Tuscany	1	88	1	88		
Sum	52	4,082	46	3,592	6	490
	13	2,087	11	1,818	2	269
Hanover	1	28	1	28		
Oldenburg	1	50	1	50		
Sum	54	4,160	48	3,670	6	490
	13	2,087	11	1,818	2	269
Prussia	1	15	1	15		
Total	55	4,175	49	3,685	6	490
	13	2,087	11	1,818	2	269

DUTCH.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	24	2,198	14	1,005	10	1,193
	2	426	..	..	2	426
Sweden	4	240	2	93	2	147
Norway	3	187	3	187		
Denmark	14	637	14	637		
Mecklenburg	1	39	1	39		
Lübeck	2	68	2	68		
Hamburg	3	129	3	129		
Bremen	32	1,290	32	1,290		
Netherlands	250	18,996	249	18,772	1	224
	31	5,291	30	5,067	1	224
Belgium	21	1,502	21	1,502		
England	108	7,261	108	7,261		
France	19	1,430	19	1,430		
Tuscany	2	156	2	156		
Sum	483	34,133	470	32,569	13	1,564
	33	5,717	30	5,067	3	650
Hanover	30	1,626	30	1,626		
Oldenburg	6	244	6	244		
Sum	519	36,003	506	34,439	13	1,564
	33	5,717	30	5,067	3	650
Prussia	22	1,401	6	412	16	989
Total	541	37,404	512	34,851	29	2,553
	33	5,717	30	5,067	3	650

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

BRITISH.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	60	8,780	7	1,458	53	7,322
				7	1,884	4	1,068	3	816
Sweden	..	..	..	9	1,248	1	72	8	1,176
Denmark	..	..	..	13	1,930	12	1,779	1	151
				13	1,930	12	1,779	1	151
Belgium	..	..	..	1	143	1	143		
England	..	..	..	702	84,341	689	82,796	13	1,545
				123	29,181	118	28,061	5	1,120
Sum	..	..	..	785	96,442	710	86,248	75	10,194
				143	32,995	134	30,908	9	2,087
Prussian	..	..	..	141	23,125	14	2,152	127	20,973
				36	8,155	9	1,720	27	6,435
Total	..	..	..	926	119,567	724	88,400	202	31,167
				179	41,150	143	32,628	36	8,522

FRENCH.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
England	..	..	..	1	83	1	83		
France	..	..	..	10	997	9	744	1	253
				2	506	1	253	1	253
Total	..	..	..	11	1,080	10	827	1	253
				2	506	1	253	1	253

PORTUGUESE.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Hamburgh	..	..	..	1	83	..	..	1	83
Total	..	..	..	1	83	..	..	1	83

NEAPOLITAN.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
England	..	..	..	1	68	1	68		
Austria	..	..	..	1	145	1	145		
Total	..	..	..	2	213	2	213		

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH AMERICAN.

Nil.

HANOVERIAN.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	11	749	4	313	7	436
Sweden	..	..	..	1	46	..	..	1	46
Norway	..	..	..	4	179	4	179		
Denmark	..	..	..	9	339	9	339		
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	1	19	1	19		
Hamburgh	..	..	..	3	38	3	38		
Bremen	..	..	..	32	911	32	911		
Netherlands	..	..	..	28	1,455	28	1,455		
Belgium	..	..	..	13	965	13	965		
England	..	..	..	81	4,462	81	4,462		
France	..	..	..	5	375	5	375		
Tuscany	..	..	..	1	70	1	70		
Sum	..	..	..	189	9,608	181	9,126	8	482
Hanover	..	..	..	75	3,454	73	3,432	2	22
Oldenburg	..	..	..	7	394	7	394	..	..
Sum	..	..	..	271	13,456	261	12,952	10	504
Prussia	..	..	..	21	1,284	9	552	12	732
Total	..	..	..	292	14,740	270	13,504	22	1,236

OLDENBURG.

Countries for which Ships cleared.				Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
						Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	..	..	..	8	593	2	158	6	435
Denmark	..	..	..	2	73	1	51	1	22
Hamburgh	..	..	..	3	92	3	92		
Bremen	..	..	..	13	832	13	832		
Netherlands	..	..	..	1	63	1	63		
England	..	..	..	9	698	9	698		
Sum	..	..	..	36	2,351	29	1,894	7	457
Hanover	..	..	..	3	254	3	254		
Oldenburg	..	..	..	1	50	1	50		
Sum	..	..	..	40	2,655	33	2,198	7	457
Prussia	..	..	..	1	103	..	..	1	103
Total	..	..	..	41	2,758	33	2,198	8	560

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*

SUM OF FOREIGN FLAGS.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	234	25,188	101	9,757	133	15,431
	31	5,575	20	3,244	11	2,331
Sweden	157	8,275	31	1,362	126	6,913
	1	79	1	79		
Norway	460	17,135	431	15,919	29	1,216
Denmark	484	17,878	392	14,857	92	3,021
	14	2,121	12	1,779	2	342
Mecklenburg ..	9	356	7	335	2	21
Lübeck	14	821	8	232	6	589
	4	485			4	485
Hamburgh	37	967	35	869	2	98
Bremen	148	5,227	147	5,051	1	176
Netherlands ..	371	26,619	370	26,395	1	224
	37	6,119	36	5,895	1	224
Belgium	57	4,997	57	4,997		
England	1,514	158,973	1,500	157,393	14	1,580
	155	34,528	150	33,408	5	1,120
France	56	4,828	55	4,575	1	253
	3	637	2	384	1	253
Spain	1	159	1	159		
Sardinia	2	174	2	174		
	1	131	1	131		
Tuscany	4	314	4	314		
Austria	1	145	1	145		
Australia	1	453	1	453		
Sum	3,550	272,509	3,143	242,987	407	29,522
	246	49,675	222	44,920	24	4,755
Hanover	142	6,296	140	6,274	2	22
Oldenburg	17	776	17	776		
Sum	3,709	279,581	3,300	250,037	409	29,544
	246	49,675	222	44,920	24	4,755
Prussia	300	34,264	48	3,913	252	30,351
	42	9,050	9	1,720	33	7,330
Total	4,009	313,849	3,348	253,950	661	59,895
	288	58,725	231	46,640	57	16,085

PRUSSIAN.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	164	19,458	74	8,614	90	10,844
	56	7,963	43	6,054	13	1,919
Sweden	54	7,344	3	309	51	7,035
Norway	17	1,441	17	1,441		
Denmark	376	13,296	333	11,929	43	1,367
Mecklenburg ..	22	376	22	376		
Lübeck	21	434	21	434		
Hamburgh	9	191	9	191		
Bremen	65	2,432	65	2,432		
	1	88	1	88		
Netherlands ..	47	4,701	47	4,701		
	6	909	6	909		
Belgium	53	9,317	53	9,317		
England	1,077	164,300	1,069	162,470	8	1,830
	54	9,324	51	8,756	3	568
France	112	17,985	112	17,985		
Spain	3	448	3	448		
Sardinia	6	585	6	585		
Tuscany	3	362	3	362		
Austria	2	204	2	204		

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared, &c.—*continued.*PRUSSIAN—*continued.*

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Egypt and Africa	1	97	1	97		
South America	1	328	1	328		
Sum	2,033	243,299	1,841	222,223	192	21,076
	117	18,294	101	15,807	16	2,487
Hanover	37	2,495	37	2,495		
	6	965	6	965		
Oldenburg	2	55	2	55		
Sum	2,072	245,849	1,880	224,773	192	21,076
	123	19,259	107	16,772	16	2,487
Prussia	3,116	147,607	2,226	68,849	890	79,758
	641	51,758	430	34,312	211	17,446
Total	5,188	393,456	4,106	293,622	1,082	99,834
	764	71,017	537	51,084	227	19,933

SUM TOTAL.

Countries for which Ships cleared.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Russia	398	44,646	175	18,371	223	26,275
	87	13,548	63	9,298	24	4,250
Sweden	211	15,619	34	1,671	177	13,948
	1	79	1	79		
Norway	477	18,576	448	17,360	29	1,216
Denmark	860	31,174	725	26,786	135	4,388
	14	2,121	12	1,779	2	342
Mecklenburg	31	732	29	711	2	21
Lübeck	35	1,255	29	666	6	589
	4	485			4	485
Hamburgh	46	1,158	44	1,060	2	98
Bremen	213	7,659	212	7,483	1	176
	1	88	1	88		
Netherlands	418	31,320	417	31,096	1	224
	43	7,028	42	6,804	1	224
Belgium	110	14,314	110	14,314		
England	2,591	323,273	2,569	319,863	22	3,410
	209	43,852	201	42,164	8	1,688
France	168	22,813	167	22,560	1	253
	3	637	2	384	1	253
Spain	4	607	4	607		
Sardinia	8	759	8	759		
	1	131	1	131		
Tuscany	7	676	7	676		
Austria	3	349	3	349		
Egypt and Africa	1	97	1	97		
South America	1	328	1	328		
Australia	1	453	1	453		
Sum	5,583	515,808	4,984	465,210	599	50,598
	363	67,969	323	60,727	40	7,242
Hanover	179	8,791	177	8,769	2	22
	6	965	6	965		
Oldenburg	19	831	19	831		
Sum	5,781	525,430	5,180	474,810	601	50,620
	369	68,934	329	61,692	40	7,242
Prussia	3,416	181,871	2,274	72,762	1,142	109,109
	683	60,808	439	36,032	244	24,776
Total	9,197	707,301	7,454	547,572	1,743	159,729
	1,052	129,742	768	97,724	284	32,018

III.—GENERAL REVIEW of Vessels entered and cleared out of Prussian Harbours in 1859 and 1858.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.								
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Lden.		In Ballast.		Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	
1. With Foreign flags—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	In 1859	3,995	340,796	2,639 40·93	230,916 45·34	1,356 50·82	109,880 48·53	313,845	3,348 44·92	253,950 46·38	661 37·92	59,895 37·5
	..	4,263	345,956	2,728 43·14	229,636 47·46	1,535 59·06	116,320 53·63	347,715	3,312 46·69	253,620 47·5	945 48·74	94,095 46·86
	In 1858	..	..	..	1,280	..	..	..	36	330	..	34,200 9·36
2. With Prussian flag—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In 1859	268	5,160	89 2·21	.. 2·12	179 8·24	6,440 5·1	33,870	.. 1·77	.. 1·12	284 10·82	..
	..	5,121	394,965	3,809 59·07	278,422 54·66	1,312 49·18	116,543 51·47	393,456	4,106 55·08	293,622 53·62	1,082 62·08	99,834 62·5
	In 1858	4,659	354,824	3,595 56·86	254,250 52·54	1,064 40·94	100,574 46·37	387,076	3,781 53·31	280,364 52·5	994 57·26	106,712 53·14
Total—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In 1859	462	40,141	214 2·21	24,172 2·12	248 8·24	15,969 5·1	6,380	325 1·77	13,258 1·12	88 10·82	9·36 6,878
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In 1858	9,116 8,922	735,761 700,780	6,448 6,333	509,338 483,886	2,668 2,599	226,423 216,894	707,301 734,791	7,454 7,093	547,572 533,984	1,743 1,939	159,729 200,807
1859 { More Less	194	34,981	125	25,452	69	9,529	..	..	361	13,588	196	41,078
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,490	..	..	..	..

The figures in *italics* denote the proportionate per-centage of the Foreign and Prussian flags in the whole of the maritime movement.

(No. 5.)—*Memorandum respecting Beet-root Sugar.*

In the season 1856-57 (September 1 to August 31) 27,551,208 cwt. of beet-root was manufactured into sugar in the Zollverein; from 1857 to 1858, 28,915,134 cwt.; from 1858 to 1859, 36,668,557 cwt. It has been tried to deduce from this circumstance, that in the before-mentioned season eight more manufactories were employed, and 7,753,423 cwt. more beet-root manufactured, than in the former seasons; that the beet-root sugar industry, after the last raising of the duty from 6 to $7\frac{1}{4}$ silver-groschen, is still considered to be very profitable: but this is not the case; those manufactories are set in motion because they are threatened by the ominous increase of duty, and because it was hoped that export compensation, which had been demanded from many sides, would be really given. The increase of the manufactories is also much less towards spring than in former years, in which the increase towards spring amounted to sixteen or seventeen manufactories, whereas the increase of produce, according to the above-mentioned grounds, has increased to a much higher degree, for it shows, with an increase of only eight manufactories, an increase of manufacture of more than 7,000,000 cwt. beet-root.

In this increased manufacturing of beet-root, in the great tax-profit on manufactured beet-root in the Zollverein, Prussia participates to the amount of 86.17 per cent. by 36,666,557 cwt. with 31,600,308 cwt., and from this amount two-thirds go to Saxony, with its environs. Prussia has, therefore, a peculiar interest in this question.

An objection has been made to the manufacture of beet-root, that, from not being indigenous, it requires protective duty. Sugar duties are, always and everywhere, finance duties, and therefore, in the surplus revenue of the Zollverein States of April 4, 1853, there was set forth for the adjustment of the duty the principle that the entry-duty on foreign sugar and treacle, and the duty on Zollverein beet-root, should afford altogether per head for the population of the Zollverein, annually, at least "brutho" of receipts of 6.0762 silvergroschen. But with a population of the Zollverein of 33,777,582 inhabitants, 36,668,557 cwt. of beet-root, at a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen, are manufactured; thus the beet-root duty alone brings in 8.14 silvergroschen per head: it may therefore be supposed that the beet-root industry has reached its aim with regard to duty. Moreover, when it is taken into consideration that, besides that beet-root sugar in the year 1858, 1,562 cwt. of sugar more, at the rate of 10 rix-dollars, 279 cwt. at the rate of 8 rix-dollars, and 526,631 cwt. at the rate of 5 rix-dollars: added to this, 19,523 cwt. of treacle, at the rate of 2 rix-dollars, and 24,324 cwt. at the rate of 3 rix-dollars, and 10,045 cwt. at the rate of 4 rix-dollars, have been imported by the Zollverein, through which an amount of 2.49 silvergroschen more, with the above said sum total, namely, an amount of 15.63 silvergroschen will be reached, which will surpass the stipulated receipts by 6.0762 silvergroschen; about 74.94 per cent. That the interest of the consumer is advanced by such an increased production requires no further explanation. The consumption has increased in an extremely advantageous manner, as can easily be imagined, through the lowering of prices to nearly the half. In the twelve years from 1822 to 1833, the average price for refined sugar was 31.22 rix-dollars per cwt.; at the present time, it has fallen to 14 rix-dollars, and even to 12 rix-dollars, for crushed lump.

No decrease of duty is demanded, however desirable it might be, for injured trade; the possibility of our manufactories competing in commerce with the world is only asked for. Analogy is asked for of the compensation duty which is paid for exported Indian sugar and spirits, without detriment to the exchequer; a compensation for the duty paid on sugar which is exported; indeed, it would be enough if at least a part of the paid duty corresponding to the proposition of the Government in the fourteenth general "Zoll-konference" should be repaid.

It is asserted by individual organs of Free Trade, and in the yearly accounts with respect to trade, that the beet-root sugar trade is only kept up through protective duty. This is decidedly wrong. The Indian sugar must be protected, and the financial interests must be considered; therefore the beet-root manufacture, in a space of less than twenty years, is burdened with the thirty-fold amount of duty (from 3 pfennings in 1840, up to $71\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen in 1858), and still it has come off victorious. If the manufacture of beet-root be free, according to the specific Free Trade theory, and the entry-duty on the Indian sugar moderated from about 25.50 to 75 per cent., then the beet-root trade will succeed better than with the present unjust duty; but certainly the financial interests of the State, which in all States is constituent with sugar-duty, would undergo a great abatement.

Prussia agreed, at the before-mentioned Conference, to an export indemnification, on beet-root and moist sugar, of 2 rix-dollars 22 silvergroschen 6 pfennings per cwt., and on lump and candy sugar, of 3 rix-dollars 10 silvergroschen per cwt., thence deducting that from 11 cwt. of beet-root and 1 cwt. raw sugar, 1 cwt. raw sugar and 82 pfennings refined sugar will result. There cannot be seen in this the full compensation of the imposed duty, in which, on an average, decidedly more than 11 cwt. of beet-root to 1 cwt. raw sugar are required; still there is the beginning of a possibility of entering into a concurrence with our manufacturers also beyond the Zollverein, and thereby much is gained. No proof is required to show that it is a compensation in the interest of trade. The entrance of sugar manufactories in the commercial world must, moreover, raise and strengthen our signs of trade in foreign parts. It is enjoined in the interest of oppressed industry; this, it is believed, has been proved already. It is also enjoined in the interest of farming, particularly of trade, and, lastly, of the finances of the State.

It is to the interest of farming, for the farmer aims, by means of the beet-root cultivation, at a greater production from the soil than from any other harvest in the proportion of from 3 to 6. Beet-root requires a very careful cultivation, and great care in keeping the soil free from weeds, and brings to the farmer, through the well-employed returns, nearly the highest soil-revenue in sugar production, besides valuable means of manuring. This branch of industry is therefore, in every respect, a publicly useful one, and is well worthy of consideration. But it is more particularly to the interest of trade, for almost all trade stands here more or less in connection with the sugar industry. It is not only the machine manufactories, and the many mechanics who work in the sugar factories, that suffer under this calamity, but the whole trade community is also concerned in it.

Concerning the interests of the State finance, it should be remarked that the beet-root sugar duty in the Budget for 1860, forms one of the few items which is higher than in 1859, and, in fact, with 4,377,000 rix-dollars at 829,000 rix-dollars higher. But this, without granting the export compensation, is a decidedly false calculation. In consideration of the notorious over-production, and diminution in value of the raw material of sugar manufacture, beet-root will be grown less than heretofore; these assertions are not made as unfounded alarming news, but as grounded and proved matters of fact, learned by conferences with the sugar fabricators of the country. The beet-root sugar duty will, therefore, not furnish a higher, but a less profit. It would nevertheless produce a greater profit if the export compensation were entered upon in the shortest space of time, and therewith to the cultivation of beet-root and to the sugar fabrication at least a prospect of recompence would be given for their activity, and thereby the duty capability of the country in one of the propositions would continue to receive corresponding strength. It may be well to consider not only that every 13 to 14 cwt. of raw sugar bring a duty of $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars, but that profits are also made by it with the rude duty and income tax.

It is not to be apprehended that the export compensation, as put forth by Prussia, will cause to the revenue an essential and lasting injury, in consequence of the present sugar "preisekonjunktur;" a greater export would perhaps take place for the moment, but the thing would soon be set right, the trade would receive new strength, and there would always remain to the Zollverein, besides the duty necessitated by increased consumption on every cwt. of $\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollar—for the duty amounts at this rate to more than the drawback: indeed, this revenue remaining to the Zollverein would be raised still higher, for there would be added the better manufactories, for which, through the increased employment of taxed beet-root, a higher duty has been gained in the foreign markets, where the first gains must be realised. The interest of the consumers, so much advanced by the cheapness of produce, would be supported by the proposition for the decrease of the entry duty on Indian sugar, connected at the same time with the proposition about granting the export compensation.

It may be asked in the general interest, that the rulers of the State should work with energy and earnestness for the granting of compensation duty for exported beet-root sugar. The Magdeburg season of beet-root for 1858-59 was extended, in individual manufactories, even as far as the month of April of this year; for in consequence of the enlarged cultivation and the good return obtained, most of the manufactories had gained an important increase in the quantity of beet-root. The greatly increased produce, and the want of an export allowance ("Exportbonification"), caused this great disadvantage, that the purchasers lost all fancy for

the article, because they had only a substantial over-produce in view, and thus believed in a still greater disproportion than has exhibited in reality. Thus it happened, that every more favourable appearance of the sugar markets outside the Zollverein provinces remained without any influence on the Magdeburg trade.

In the month of January and February the following prices continued steady: for raw sugar quite white, best, first product, 12 rix-dollars; half-white and light-coloured, $11\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars; light yellow, $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 rix-dollars; yellow and dark, $10\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars; and loaf sugar ("centrifügte"), second and third products, 11 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars; for refined sugar, 17 to $17\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars; lump sugar, $15\frac{3}{4}$ to $16\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars. But, as to the prevailing small desire for speculation in the article, there was a still further depression arising from anxiety about the threatening political complication: the prices sank in the beginning of March $\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollar, remained at this point till the middle of April, but then continued to fall again, which in the course of four weeks caused a falling off in the prices of $1\frac{1}{4}$ rix-dollars. The quotation of prices reached a somewhat lower station in the month of June, when, for the light yellow, first product, only 9 to $8\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars, yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 rix-dollars, refined sugar $14\frac{5}{8}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars, and for lump sugar $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars were paid.

The fear of a partition of Germany, at the time of the war between Austria and France, induced many beet-root sugar manufacturers to sell their residue stock in spite of these excessively low prices, which did not by a great deal cover the expenses of production. These sad circumstances caused a heavy loss in consequence to those branches of industry concerned. A better time for the sugar business came, however, with the conclusion of peace in the middle of July, for the extraordinarily depressed prices rose rapidly and caused great demands; the trade became rather dull again in the course of August, when the disproportion was shown between a larger offer and a need that did not correspond. The market, therefore, of the season of 1858-59, ultimo August, closed flat; individual refineries carried over into the new season tolerably considerable stocks of refined ware; the stocks of raw sugar at first had been cleared out to about 50,000 cwt., which were bought in the first weeks of the new season in opposition to the lump-sugar manufactories.

The cultivation of beet-root suffered less from unfavourable weather in the following season than might have been expected after the dry winter of 1858-59; a warm, damp spring brought the young plants quickly through the first and most important stages of development, and was the cause of their being able to withstand the injurious influence of the dry summer. It is true that the beet-root fields did not present a very good aspect in the summer; for in order to do that, they should, above all things, be very thickly beset with plants, whereas places could be perceived from which the plants had entirely disappeared. The nature of the ground is of course influenced by the changes of the weather, and, therefore, dry and warm fields furnished in this year a rather satisfactory result; but upon the whole, the environs of Magdeburg on this side of the Elbe offer, as is known, few such fields, and, therefore, the beet-root harvest in general may be considered as a good average harvest.

The saccharine nature of the beet-root was much better in the season 1859-60 than in the two previous; the cultivation of the beet-root offers also no particular difficulties.

The quantum of beet-root ready for manufacture in the season 1859-60 will apparently always remain considerably behind, and if the manufacturers had been able to foresee that with the real over-production, their certain hope of an export-allowance would be frustrated, then these seasons would already show an entirely different diminution in the beet-root manufacture. The beet-root industry is, however, not in a position to modify itself according to circumstances in a short space of time.

They paid in the beginning of the season for the best white, first product, $11\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars; white and half-white, $11\frac{3}{4}$ to 11 rix-dollars; light coloured and light yellow, $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars; for refined sugar, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 rix-dollars; for lump sugar, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 rix-dollars: yet these prices could not be long maintained, but in October gave way successively $\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollar; maintained this point till December, in the first half of which they again suffered damage of $\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollar; and of that, in the second half of December, could only gain back $\frac{1}{4}$ rix-dollar. The year closes, therefore, with the quotation of prices of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ rix-dollars for best; quite white, first product, $10\frac{1}{8}$ to $9\frac{5}{8}$ rix-dollars; for white and half-white, $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars; for light-coloured and light yellow, $9\frac{1}{3}$ to 9 rix-dollars; for

yellow, $8\frac{5}{8}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars; for common yellow and brown, 9 to 7 rix-dollars; for centrifugal, second and third products, $14\frac{5}{8}$ to 15 rix-dollars; for refined sugar, $13\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars for lump sugar. In general there exists a less favourable difference in price for the refiners between refined and raw goods in this season than in the former.

There are no prospects of new sugar-manufactories being established this year. The East Indian sugar-boiling establishments have also laboured weakly and uselessly during the past years under the pressure of the beet-root sugar-boiling establishments, and will be obliged, if more favourable circumstances do not soon arise, to discontinue their business, as many others have already done. This sad state of affairs can only be remedied, according to some, if through a drawback ("Rück-zoll") an opportunity could be given for exportation abroad of beet-root sugar, their produce being greater than is needed for the Zollverein, or by the reduction of the duty on Indian raw sugar to 4 rix-dollars, and brought more in unison with the beet duty. But the disproportion is at this time so great that the fine sorts of beet-root lump sugar can be procured 1 rix-dollar per cwt. cheaper than the middle sort of Indian raw sugar. If these disadvantageous relations continue, the period must imperceptibly approach, with rapid strides, when the whole trade of Indian sugar-boiling houses must be discontinued. Besides, the continuing superabundance of refined goods, the fear of war operated in the same paralysing manner on the Berlin sugar trade: it experienced in August a brisk rise, with ascending prices, but soon, however, fell again very quickly, and could only be kept up at the close of the year by still greater concessions of price to the purchaser; the change in prices was as follows:—

1859.	Best White Raw Sugar.	Light-coloured Raw Sugar.	Extra fine Refined Sugar.	Fine Lump Sugar.	White Moist Sugar.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
January 1 ..	12 to $11\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	17	$14\frac{1}{2}$
June 1 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	13
August 1 ..	Wanting.	$10\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	14
December 31 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$

The Berlin and Potsdam refining houses manufactured beet-root raw sugar during the year, according to report:—

						Cwt.
Messrs. Schickler, Brothers	..	..	..	..	..	110,000
Mr. L. Jacobs, Potsdam	..	..	..	..	..	110,000
The Berlin Sugar-boiling Company	..	..	..	..	..	40,000

Which, as refined goods, passed over partly into the Berlin trade and consumption; the rest was sent into Silesia, the March, and Lusatia, the Kingdom of Saxony, Thuringia, and Bavaria. The Indian "Brodzucker" of the Berlin new sugar boiling-house went mostly abroad with drawback.

The consumption of Indian treacle diminishes in consequence of the low sugar prices; beet-root treacle (for a long time neglected, and selling formerly at 23 silbergroschen per cwt.) is now employed with advantage in the manufacture of spirits, through which the price rose to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars per cwt. The fall in price to which sugar has been subjected during the past year amounts, between the beginning and end of the year, to about 3 rix-dollars.

(No. 5 A.)—Division of the Receipts of Exportation and Transit Duties in Prussia, Saxony, Thuringia, and Brunswick, in the Year 1859.

States.	Population.	Gross Receipts.				Deductions.			Rest.	Add—		Total of common gross Receipts.	Deducted, the half of Prussia's share of Transit duties, as equivalent for Water duties, on the Oder, Weichsel, and Memel.	Remain for division.	Share of each State, according to population.	Remain—	
		Exportation.	Transit.	Defects of Register.	Total.	Made good on revision of the registers.	Erroneous charges paid back.	Total.		Exemptions.	Reduction of duty for objects ("übersundischen unsprungs.")					To disburse.	To receive.
		Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. g. pf.	Th. g. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thlrs.
Prussia ...	13,156,877	53,146 7 0	252,637 23 6	159 8 0	305,943 8 6	76 27 0	444 10 0	521 7 0	305,422 1 6	...	5 13 5	305,427 14 11	126,125	179,303	247,459	...	63,156
Saxony ..	2,122,143	43,256 3 2	87,283 11 5	68 25 6	130,608 15 1	70 21 0	296 13 0	367 4 0	130,241 11 1	...	...	130,241 11 1	...	130,241	39,914	90,327	...
Thuringia ...	1,043,771	58 28 0	274 15 0	0 2 0	333 15 0	0 1 0	...	0 1 0	333 14 0	...	...	333 14 0	...	333	19,632	...	19,299
•Brunswick...	162,937	91 2 6	100 23 6	...	191 26 0	...	...	...	191 26 0	...	...	191 26 0	...	192	3,064	...	2,872
Total ...	16,485,733	96,562 15 8	340,296 13 5	228 5 6	437,077 4 7	147 19 0	740 23 0	888 12 0	436,188 22 7	...	5 13 5	436,194 6 0	126,125	310,069	310,069	90,327 90,327	...

* Of Brunswick are excluded the Circle of Holzminden and Gandersheim, &c., mentioned in the next Table.

(No. 6.)—Division of Exportation and Transit Dues.

States.	Population.	Gross Receipts in 1859.				Deducted—			Rest.	Exemptions.	Total of Gross Receipts.	Share according to population of each State.	Remain—	
		Exportation.	Transit.	Errors in Register.	Total.	Repayments for errors in Register.	Repayments for errors in notation.	Total.					To disburse.	To receive.
		Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Th. gr. pf.	Thalers.	Thalers.
Prussia	4,950,397	57,222 24 0	14,730 16 0	36 29 6	71,999 9 6	0 28 6	663 19 6	604 18 0 ¹	71,394 21 6	...	2,474 13 0	56,195	202	24,553
Luxemburg	192,196	2,216 22 0	238 10 0	...	2,455 2 0	...	...	...	2,455 2 0	19 11 0	27,005 26 0	52,459	...	13,317
Bavaria	4,621,979	14,401 10 7	13,612 9 5	63 5 5	28,076 25 5	164 24 10	6 18 0	171 12 10	27,005 12 7	0 13 5	28,125 17 2	41,443	...	11,871
Hanover	1,665,104	11,350 23 1	16,754 23 0	68 2 6	28,173 18 7	25 11 0	22 29 5	48 1 5	28,125 17 2	...	7,323 18 1	19,195	...	7,853
Wurtemberg	1,690,898	3,267 17 3	4,088 1 5	0 17 8	7,376 6 4	52 9 8	0 8 7	52 18 3	7,323 18 1	...	36,748 10 11	15,144	...	6,956
Baden	1,334,052	20,717 25 9	10,106 9 2	23 22 7	36,847 27 6	22 21 9	76 24 10	99 16 7	36,748 10 11	...	111 3 0	7,944	...	986
Electoral Hesse	699,798	74 29 0	36 4 0	...	111 3 0	...	...	...	111 3 0	...	2,732 6 10	5,261	...	4,286
Grand Duchy of Hesse	862,999	2,096 29 5	741 18 4	1 8 10	2,839 26 7	...	...	...	2,839 26 7	...	33,234 26 10	...	...	72,331
*Brunswick	86,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oldenburg	236,789	2,729 18 1	2 16 3	0 4 2	2,732 8 6	0 1 8	...	0 1 8	2,732 6 10	...	661 12 10	4,947	...	...
Nassau	434,777	471 4 0	190 8 10	...	661 12 10	...	...	...	661 12 10	...	...	...	...	...
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	...	31,879 14 3	1,338 1 5	19 3 9	33,236 19 5	...	1 22 7	1 22 7	33,234 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,976,123	164,449 7 5	61,847 27 10	213 4 5	216,310 9 8	266 7 5	711 23 11	978 1 4	215,632 8 4	19 24 5	215,552 2 9	215,552	72,331	72,331

* Of Brunswick are more fully included the Circle of Holzminden and Gaudersheim, and the District of Theedinghausen.

States.			Receipts of Importation.	Exportation and Transit in the Western Portion.	Exportation and Transit in the Western Portion.
Prussia..	..	..	51·025	79·808	26·070
Luxemburg	..	..	0·542	..	1·012
Bavaria..	..	..	13·022	..	24·337
Saxony..	..	..	5·980	12·873	..
Hanover.	..	..	10·321	..	19·227
Wurtemberg	..	..	4·765	..	8·905
Baden ..	..	..	3·759	..	7·026
Electoral Hesse	..	..	1·572	..	3·685
Grand Ducal Hesse	..	..	2·431	..	4·545
Thuringia	..	..	2·941	6·231	..
Brunswick	..	..	0·704	0·988	0·457
Oldenburg	..	..	1·310	..	2·441
Nassau..	..	..	1·228	..	2·295
Total	..	..	100	100	100

(No. 8.)—COMPARISON of the Customs Revenues from Importation, Exportation, and Transit, during the year 1859, with those of the preceding year.

States.	Importations.			Exportations.			Transit.			Total.		
	1859.	1858.	1859.		1858.	Thalers.	1859.	Thalers.	1858.	Thalers.	1859.	Thalers.
			More.	Less.								
Prussia	13,477,628	17,245,899	Thalers. .	Thalers. 3,768,271	Thalers. 47,472	Thalers. 5,706	Thalers. 17,138	Thalers. 173,938	Thalers. 16,861	Thalers. 17,524,041	Thalers. 13,554,450	Thalers. 17,524,041
Luxemburg	143,120	99,300	43,820	...	38,871	746	...	35	...	100,826	145,595	44,769
Bavaria	1,224,597	1,273,154	...	48,567	2,237	1,491	...	16,408	...	1,303,667	1,252,493	...
Saxony	2,323,098	2,505,185	...	182,087	14,105	311	...	132,503	...	2,678,750	2,453,339	...
Hanover	2,099,310	2,542,880	...	443,570	41,062	2,179	...	18,538	...	2,574,434	2,127,436	...
Wurtemberg	417,904	434,489	...	16,585	13,016	1,262	...	4,192	...	440,705	425,227	...
Baden	900,453	1,006,584	...	106,131	28,677	...	...	11,390	...	1,046,851	989,201	...
Electoral Hesse	299,098	303,784	...	4,686	26	49	...	36	...	303,846	299,209	...
Grand Ducal Hesse	458,063	601,838	...	143,795	1,964	133	...	743	...	604,813	460,903	...
Thuringia	346,459	381,122	...	34,663	72	...	...	132	...	381,326	346,793	...
Brunswick	273,069	291,415	...	18,316	184	...	...	121	...	291,720	273,291	...
Oldenburg	236,581	277,213	...	40,632	1,228	1,502	...	4	...	278,445	239,313	...
Nassau	81,953	80,263	...	...	323	146	...	1,325	...	81,951	82,614	...
Frankfort a/m	824,443	999,663	...	135,240	32,831	...	...	2,723	...	995,207	857,678	...
Total	23,105,796	28,002,849	45,490	4,942,543	224,546	29,174	2,882	379,197	78,658	28,606,592	23,757,542	45,452
				45,490		2,882			21,711			45,452
				4,897,053		26,292						4,849,080

Montenegro.

Report by Mr. Rumbold on Montenegro.

Vienna, July 20, 1858.

THE country known under the name of Montenegro is situated between the Austrian provinces of Dalmatia and Austrian Albania and the Turkish Pashalics of Bosnia and Albania. That range of mountains which under the name of Dinaric Alps runs parallel with the coast of the Adriatic, here assumes gigantic proportions, and drawing near to the seaboard towers over the narrow territory of the Bocche di Cattaro. Nowhere, probably, in Europe has nature set such massive and clearly defined boundaries to the inhabitants of a given district. The whole country may be described as one huge mountain-fortress rising perpendicularly out of the sea, and thence gradually shelving down towards its only gate leading into the plains of Albania. Here the River Moraca, which falls into the Lake of Scutari, forms a natural moat, and thus completes the castellated simile. The comparison is further carried out by the four huge Mountains of Suturman, Dormitor, Ternovo, and Kom, which, looming above all the rest, stand like watch-towers at the four extreme points of the land.

The whole extent of the country is between 65 and 70 square geographical miles.* It is historically, and to a certain extent politically, divided into two portions, the Cèrnagora, properly so called, and the Bèrda, of which the former contains 31, and the latter 34 square miles. Each of these again is subdivided into four nahies or circles. Those of the Cèrnagora are the Katunska nahia and the nahies of Cèrmnicka, Recka, and Lesanska. Those of the Bèrda are the nahies of Belopavlic, Piperi, Moracka, and Kucka or Zeta, from the ancient duchy of that name.

The Katunska nahia deserves special notice. It is that bordering on Austrian Albania and the Herzegovine. It is the most inaccessible part of the country, the innermost keep, as it were, of the citadel. Its inhabitants are the wildest and fiercest; its rocks the most rugged and steep of the whole land. Here from the earliest period of a history founded mostly on legends and oral tradition, was the chief stronghold of the mountaineers. Here, when the Crescent was triumphant throughout the Greco-Slavic Peninsula, the monks and their defenders, driven from rock to rock, at last took refuge and founded the Convent of Cetinje, to this day the capital and centre of administration of the country. From hence, even in the worst days of Turkish bondage, the mountaineers daily carried on that desperate struggle which in their own eyes constitutes their claim to uninterrupted independence. Nor can it be well doubted that many a rock in the iron-bound district remained unpolluted by the hated tread of the Moslem, and that the Highlander could with truth boast that his mountain-eyrie at least was free as the gale blowing over it from the Adriatic.

The number of the inhabitants of Montenegro is variously stated at 105,000 to 125,000.† As may be gathered from the above description of the country these are a poor and hardy race, ignorant of both the arts and necessities of civilisation, and with such limited means of subsistence as can by sheer labour be wrung from the barrenest and driest of soils. With the exception of half-a-dozen mountain streams, the chief of which are the Moraca, the Cèrnojevic or Obod, and the Cèrnica, all running to the Lake of Scutari, the greatest scarcity of water exists throughout the country. Potatoes (introduced by Peter I on his return from Russia in 1790), tobacco, and a little corn, wine, and oil, grown mostly in the valleys bordering on the Lake of Scutari, are the only produce of the soil. These, together with cattle, fish from the lake and rivers, and dried meat, are the chief articles of the Monte-

* Vaelik, seventy miles; Paic and Scherb, sixty-five miles.

† Vaelik, Paic and Scherb. Kohl, on the authority of the late Vladika, states the number as being 105,000. This was in 1850.

negrin trade, or rather barter, with the Austrian towns of the coast. The absence of manufactures need not be mentioned were it not for the reason assigned for their non-existence by one of the panegyrists of the Cernagora: "Manufactures," he says, "do not seem to suit the chivalrous spirit of the mountaineers."* Indeed, every trade short of that of arms appears to be repugnant to the national notion of honour and freedom, since even for their cherished weapons of defence the mountaineers are dependent on Turkish and Austrian armourers.

It need hardly be said that amongst such a people education, even of the most elementary kind, is unknown. Yet of late years an attempt has been made to found schools, and a sum for the payment of schoolmasters figures in the Montenegrin budget. The late Vladika Peter II, who was a man of considerable learning and great poetical genius, had established a printing press in his residence at Cetinje. On the authority, however, of one of his late advisers, it is reported that by order of the actual Prince Daniel the press and types were melted down into bullets at the time of Omer Pasha's invasion. This fact, if true, affords but a dismal prospect for the intellectual progress of the Cernagora.

The Government and institutions of Montenegro can best be judged of in their successive modifications and changes by a reference to the history of the country. At the close of the last Vladika's reign the form of Government is thus described by a Slave historian: "Cernagora, silently torn from the Porte since 1777, is a limited Monarchical State, as yet without fundamental laws, the Head of which, the Vladika (the temporal power of the Governors was broken in 1833), chooses his successor at an early age from the next succeeding line, which successor is then brought up to his exalted destiny in the bosom of the nation."†

The expression of "limited Monarchical State" would hardly apply to Montenegro under its actual Prince. To judge, however, of the alterations lately introduced, it is necessary to go back a few years and review the Government as above described.

At the head of it stood the Vladika (Bishop), or, as his full title styled him: "The Prince Vladika of Cernagora and Bërda, of Skadar (Scutari), and all Primore (the coast land)." His revenues were composed, first, of the domains called Ivan-Begovina, derived from Ivo-Cernojevic, and valued at an income of 40,000 florins (4,000*l.*) per annum; and, secondly, of a Russian dotation of 30,000 florins (3,000*l.*) per annum, which were paid as instalments of a debt arising out of losses sustained by Montenegro in the combined Russian and Montenegrin operations against the French in Dalmatia.‡

The Vladika had a guard of honour of thirty Perjanici.

Next to the head of the State we find the Senate founded by Peter II in 1831. It was composed of a President (the Vladika's brother), a Vice-President (his nephew), and twelve Senators chosen by the Sovereign, and yearly confirmed in or dismissed their dignity at his will.§ All laws and ordinances were deliberated on by this body, and promulgated by the Prince in the name of the Senate and people. The laws were enforced, if necessary, by 420 paid guards.

The popular element of the Government, though its action had been already much narrowed by the last Vladika, consisted in the patriarchal form of local administration common to all nations of the Slavic race.

The unit with the Montenegrin, as with every Slavic people, is the "family." Each family is ruled and administered by the "gospodar" or father. Where several families reside together, a head is acknowledged under the name of "staresina," or elder of the community; and a certain number of families forming a tribe or clan are administered by a "glavar" or chieftain. All these leaders are freely chosen by their dependents. In certain cases several tribes unite in electing a "knjaz" or Prince, who rules the whole union and to whom all internal questions are referred for settlement.|| In cases of urgency "skupstine" (assemblies) of the gospodari, staresine, glavari, and knjazi, were called; these assemblies were formerly summoned at Cetinje, and no political step of any importance was taken without their being consulted.

The Montenegrins have no nobility but such as is conferred by dignities like those of knjaz or vojvoda.¶ Perfect equality of civil rights has, from time immemorial, been one of the chief conditions of their social polity.

* Paic and Scherb, p. 88.

† Paic and Scherb, p. 142; Andric, p. 149.

|| Paic and Scherb, p. 72.

‡ Ibid., p. 142.

§ Paic and Scherb, p. 145.

¶ Ibid., p. 144.

The military organization of the country is of the simplest and most formidable kind. Every Montenegrin is bred to arms, and all those capable of bearing them leave their huts or caves at the first notice and go bounding over the rocks to the scene of danger, where they are sure of meeting their comrades in array. Kohl, in his interesting narrative of a tour in Montenegro,* gives curious instances of the rapidity with which intelligence travels from mountain to mountain, and thus explains that surprising quickness of concentration, on a given point, which enables the mountaineers to meet the enemy at the least alarm. At the first sight of a turban or fez the herdsman shouts out into the rocky desert. Hidden somewhere behind a neighbouring crag another herdsman takes up the cry, and thus, with a celerity equal nearly to that of electricity, the news reaches the furthestmost valleys, and, in a few hours, the whole country is up and against the Infidel. The only existing standing measure of defence against invasion consists in the appointment of seven Serdars or Captains, whose duty is to keep watch at one of the seven points from which a Turkish attack may be apprehended.† The Montenegrin levée, *en masse*, is stated, by some authors, at 20,000 men.‡ Of these, however, one-half at least are men of the Bërda; and recent events have shown that this part of the Montenegrin territory is not always to be trusted by its actual Ruler.§ Whatever the number of combatants, their organization is admirably adapted to purposes of defence, though by no means suited to aggression. In the passes and glens, behind the rocks and crags of their native land, the mountaineers are most formidable. When overpowered by numbers they slowly withdraw, burning their huts and scanty crops, and stopping their cisterns, in their retreat; invisibly hovering round the enemy's line of march and pouring down destruction from behind every sheltering stone or shrub. Their last—and as their history proves—generally successful stand, is at the Pass of the Granitza, which divides the Katunska from the Recka nahia. Thousands of Turks have met with death and destruction in these Montenegrin Thermopylæ;|| and even when the Sultan's armies have succeeded in forcing their way through the deadly pass, it has been to find a grave in the wild highlands beyond.

Such is the skill of the mountaineers in this mode of warfare and such the strategical difficulties of the country,¶ that, according to Austrian officers of experience, the conquest of Montenegro could not be achieved with less than an army of 40,000 men, carrying their supplies with them, and keeping their communications open with the sea or plain.** On the other hand, the same authorities entertain no opinion of the military value of the Montenegrins, or, indeed, of their personal valour when removed from their native field of action. Yet one cannot but be struck with the terror caused by the Montenegrins to their Austrian and Turkish neighbours. To this day the citizen of Ragusa, with horror, points out the blackened ruins of many a villa on the fair coast burnt down by the mountaineers in the campaign of 1806; and, at the least rumour of war in the Highlands, there reigns from Castel Lastua to the Valley of Ombla a sort of hidden panic which even the protecting presence of the Imperial garrisons cannot wholly allay. This feeling is, in part, explained by the known ferocity of the mountaineers, such frightful instances of which were so lately witnessed at Grahovac.

To complete this sketch of Montenegrin warfare it need only be added that the mountaineers are incorrigible and desperate marauders even in time of peace, and that to very lax notions respecting their neighbours' property they join a great relish for deceit and treachery. In the national songs and epics, by which they love to commemorate their warlike deeds, they boast as fully of victories effected by surprise or breach of faith as of fair and well-contested fights against an overwhelming enemy.†† Those who indulge in a hackneyed comparison between the heroes of Troy and the warriors of the Black Mountain would, it is to be feared, find in Sinon and Ulysses more common types of Montenegrin valour than in Ajax or Achilles.

The finances and budget of Montenegro, under the last Vladika, are given, as

* Kohl, p. 398.

† Vaclik, p. 66.

‡ Kohl, p. 318.

§ Vide Paic and Scherb, p. 51 and following, where the hypothesis of an Austrian invasion is discussed.

** This is the opinion of General Mamula, Governor of Dalmatia.

†† Vide Kohl, p. 377. See also the bulletin respecting the late battle of Grahovac.

† Paic and Scherb, p. 153.

§ Vide "Ost Deutsche Post," quoted in the "Times" of July 5.

below, by Messrs. Paic and Scherb.* Taxation had been unknown up to the reign of Peter II, and he, with difficulty, succeeded in levying a tax of 2 florins per annum on each family in the country. In order to effect a just distribution of the taxes the Assemblies above-mentioned were yearly summoned to Cetinje, and each family was called upon to pay what was deemed just by the elder of the community as its representative. There were further titles for the maintenance of the churches and convents, but these were chiefly supported by Turkish spoils and plunder.

The reigning Prince has increased the taxation to a considerable extent, and this, with other causes, is likely much to endanger his hold on his subjects.

Such is the social state and condition of the country, a short historical sketch of which, from its earliest origin down to the present day, it is attempted to give below.

The early history of Montenegro is closely bound up with that of the Servian Empire, of which it is a remnant.

The Cernagora itself first appears as a portion of the Duchy of Zetta or Zenta, founded at the beginning of the thirteenth century by Vuk, a rebellious brother of Stephen Nemanja II, King of Servia.† The Zenta extended from Trebigne in the Herzegovina to Durazzo in Albania, over Cattaro, Antivari, and Dulcigno, forming a territory 150 Italian miles long and 120 broad. The greater part of this territory is to this day considered by the Montenegrins as their birthright.‡ Under the reign of the Emperor Dusan the Great (1336-56), the Zenta is stated to have become independent,§ having been conquered by a Servian of the name of Balsa, the founder of a Dynasty known under the name of the Balsides, which ruled till about the year 1420, when the government passed into the hands of Stephen Crnogorac.

Little is known respecting the origin of this Stephen.¶ His name is frequently mixed up with that of his son and successor, Ivo Cernojevic. Both are made to marry the same person, Voisava, or, as others call her, Maria, the daughter of George Kastrioti, father of the great Skanderbeg.¶ To both, the same victories are ascribed, and both are mentioned as the founders of the Fortress of Zabljak, on the Lake of Scutari.

With Ivo, however, the real history of Cernagora Proper begins, for down to this period the black uplands had no fixed population.** It was only when menaced in their faith and existence in the more fertile but unguarded parts of the Zenta, that the hardier inhabitants of the Duchy withdrew to these fastnesses. From the mournful 15th of June, 1389, when the hosts of Amurad I, surnamed Ghazy, for ever broke the might of Servia on the fatal Plain of Kosovo-polje (the field of blackbirds), the vanquished Slaves knew no rest in the fair land of their ancestors. It is said that some of the brave bands who had escaped the slaughter of that day,

* Paic and Scherb put the number of families at 11,700, each paying 2 florins, or 23,400 florins together:—

Persons receiving Public Salaries.	Annual Salary in Florins.	Number of Persons.	Receive together.
			Florins.
President of the Senate ..	1,200	1	1,200
Vice-President	1,000	1	1,000
Minister	800	1	800
Aide-de-camp	300	1	300
Senator	200	12	2,400
Captain	100	12	1,200
Perjanik (Body-Guard) ..	80	30	2,400
Guard (Police)	40	420	16,800
Schoolmasters	300	2	600
Together	..	..	26,700

Thus leaving a deficit of 3,300 florins, paid by the Sovereign out of his own resources.

† Andric, p. 3.

‡ Vaclik, p. 10. See also Prince Daniel's Manifesto of May 1856.

§ Vaclik, p. .

¶ Andric, p. 9.

¶ According to Andric, Maria was a daughter of Stephen, Ban of Bosnia.

** Paic and Scherb, p. 175.

after being hunted down from spot to spot, at last found a refuge in the Cèrnagora.* This seems to be the most plausible account of the foundation of the country. It is harmony with every-day facts, for at this very time the Cèrnagora is still the asylum of the persecuted around it. Austrian deserters, Turkish criminals, fugitive Rayahs, all find here a safe retreat. It is a land of refugees, of "uskoks," that is, of men who have "leapt in" when pursued.† The ominous name of the land completes the dark picture. It is "Cèrnagora," the Black Mountain, or in Turkish, "Kara Dag," and gloomily it frowns on all who do not visit it with peace and goodwill towards those whom it harbours.

Ivo Cèrnojevic, or, as he is styled in the old Slave songs or "Piesme," Ivan Beg, is the darling hero of Montenegrin history. In conjunction with the Albanians and Venetians, he fought many victorious battles against the armies of Mahomet II, and rendered great services to Venice, especially at the defence of Scutari in 1478. But the Turkish power was in the ascendant. The circle grew narrower every day. The Herzegovina, the Zenta, and those districts now known under the name of the Bèrda, were conquered one after the other. The old warrior gave up his Fortress of Zabljak, and withdrew to the highlands, where he founded the Convent of Cetinje in 1485, five years before his death. He left two sons, Gjurarj (George) IV and Stanisa, or Stephen. One of these sons married a Venetian of patrician family. The tradition respecting this marriage is curious, and worthy of quotation, as a specimen of those old epics which are the chief documents of Montenegrin history.‡

Ivo wrote to the Doge of Venice: "Listen, O Doge! I have a carnation as blooming as thine own lovely rose. Therefore let us unite the rose to the carnation."

Ivo then goes to Venice, and himself sues the fair Venetian in his son Stanisa's name. The marriage is agreed upon for the following vintage; but on parting, the wise Ivo, for once forgetting his prudence, speaks the following rash words: "Soon, O Doge, shalt thou see me again at the head of 600 chosen wedding-guests; and shouldst thou find amongst them a single one fairer than my son Stanisa, thou shalt owe me neither bride nor marriage portion!"

Alas! before the year came round, Stanisa was visited by the small-pox, and his beauty destroyed. When the 600 "svati" (wedding-guests) met, Ivo found many a one who was fairer than his son. At sight of his grief, his wife upbraids him with pride in seeking an alliance with the haughty Latins.§ Ivo, stung by her reproaches, dismisses the "svati," and gives up all thoughts of the marriage.

After several years, however, the Doge writes to him: "When thou hast inclosed a meadow, either thou must thyself mow, or leave it to others, lest the snow of winter wither the flowery grass. He who woos a maiden and is accepted, must either take her to his home, or tell her she is free to plight her troth to another."

The "svati" are once more summoned; and Ivo, after confiding to them his unguarded words, proposes that one of them should take Stanisa's place during the journey, and receive one-half of the marriage portion. The young Voivode of Dulcigno, Obrenovo Djuro, enacts the part of the bridegroom. Amongst the wedding presents are two shirts of finest linen, marvellously worked in gold. The stratagem succeeds admirably, but when Stanisa has received his bride, a quarrel arises out of the division of the marriage presents. The bride weeps at the loss of the costly garments she has herself wrought with such patience and labour, and excites her husband to revenge on the haughty Djuro. In the battle which ensues, Stanisa slays Djuro, and is obliged to fly from the wrath of his kinsmen. The historical interest of this legend consists in the fact of Stanisa having, by all accounts, become a renegade, and made war, with the help of the Turks, against his brother Gjurarj IV. His descendants, under the name of Buschatli, were Pashas of Scutari down to 1833, and the bitterest foes of the Cèrnagora; and to this day the feud of Djuro Obrenovo and Stanisa is carried on between the men of Skadar and those of the Cèrnagora.||

Ivo's race survived but shortly the rebellion of Stanisa. His successors were Gjurarj IV, Stephen II, Ivan II, and Gjurarj V. Of these Princes little is known

* Paic and Scherb, p. 172.

† "Uskok," literally "he who has leapt in."

‡ Paic and Scherb, p. 181.

§ Paic and Scherb on this occasion quote the Oriental prejudice against a Sovereign marrying out of his own people.

|| Paic and Scherb, p. 188.

beyond their constant struggles for independence and their friendship with Venice. Both these facts are proved by the answer returned by the Venetian Governor Trevisano to the Turks, when they announced to him their intention of occupying the Cernagora after Gjurgj IV's death. Trevisano, writing from Cattaro, tells the Turks "that they never had any rights over Montenegro, and less now than ever." *

With Gjurgj V closes the first period of Montenegrin history.† That chief-tain, following the traditions of his race, married a Venetian, who prevailed on him to leave the rugged land of his forefathers, and spend his days in peace and splendour in the luxurious City of the Lagoon. He accordingly, in 1516, assembled the people, and, in their presence, made over the Government, together with the armorial bearings of his house, to the Metropolitan Vavil.

Montenegro was thenceforth governed by its Bishops or Vladikas, who were assisted in the exercise of power by the Bans of the Katunska nahia, or, as they are better known, Governors.

The Vladikas or Metropolitans depended on the Servian Patriarch of Ipek as their Spiritual Head. Their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as conveyed by their title, extended far beyond the limits of the Cernagora; and they thus personally exercised uninterrupted influence even when, together with their immediate subjects, bowed down beneath the Turkish yoke.

The few data respecting the second period of Montenegrin history are hardly less obscure and unsatisfactory than those regarding the first. Beyond a register of the successive Vladikas and Governors, we know little of the events of this epoch. One important fact alone seems undoubted, however great the pains to conceal it taken by Montenegrin panegyrists.‡ Whether from the weakness of the new spiritual rulers of the country, or from internal dissension, the Turks soon overran and subjected the whole Cernagora. The descendants of the renegade Stanisa stormed Obod and the other fortresses of their Christian brethren,§ and the proud Montenegrins sank to the level of the Rayahs of the Porte, and paid a humiliating tribute (harac) destined to defray the Sultan's expenditure for "foot-gear."

Yet, even in those dark days of bondage, the heroic struggle was carried on— at times successfully—by an undaunted few. Some of the Montenegrin revolts of this period are worthy of notice. Thus, in 1604, a general insurrection took place, in the course of which Ali Beg, Pasha of Scutari, was driven out of the country with great loss. This victory obtained for the Montenegrins certain concessions on the part of their masters. They were allowed to maintain a force of 8,027 armed men for the defence of their ninety-three villages, their ruler was recognized as Vladika, and they thenceforth stood immediately under the Sultan, who became their "Spahi," or Military Chief. In this condition they were found, in 1606, by the Venetian patrician, Mariano Bollizza, when sent to settle the frontier towards Turkey.

The Venetians, themselves engaged in a constant warfare with the Porte, found a useful support in the Cernagora; though it is to be observed that, in the Treaties of Carlovic and Passarovic they ungratefully made no stipulations in favour of their allies. In 1687, the forces of the Republic were besieging Castelnovo, when the Montenegrins attacked and routed the Mussulman army sent to raise the siege. But whilst they were thus occupied, the Pasha of Scutari, Soliman, broke through the passes, and, after burning down all the villages and destroying Cetinje, retired, leaving behind him garrisons, who levied the harac as heretofore.

At this same period occurred the emigration to Austria of 37,000 Servian families, led by the Patriarch of Ipek, Assenije III Carnojevic.|| The Patriarchal seat was, later (1765), removed from Ipek and transferred to Carlovic, in Austria, and the Montenegrin Vladikas became substitutes of the Patriarchs,—a fact which not a little increased their ecclesiastical influence.

In 1697, at a General Assembly or "skupstina," Daniel Petrovic Njegus¶ was

* Vaclik, p. 43. Andric, p. 16.

† Cyprien Robert ("Les Slaves de la Turquie"), followed by others, divides the history of Montenegro into four periods:—the first, extending from the foundation to the battle of Skadar, in 1604; the second, from 1604 to 1703, when the Katunska ceased paying the "harac" (tribute or poll-tax); the third, from 1703 to the battle of Kruse, in 1796; the fourth, down to the present day. A similar division is here adopted, extending, however, only to 1796. What human foresight can tell the destiny of the Cernagora in our time!

‡ Vaclik, at p. 48 of his very ill-written work, says:—"Quant à la Turquie le Monténégro ne lui a jamais accordé des avantages quelconques ni des tributs (harac)."

§ Paic and Scherb, p. 190.

|| Vaclik, p. 55.

¶ From the tribe of Negusi in the Katunska.

elected Vladika. With him the dignity became hereditary. He was the founder of the present reigning family and the liberator of his people. "Sve-Oslobod!" "Quite Free!" is the title of the poem recording the nation's delivery. The story is told as follows:—

The Ravahs of the Zenta, having obtained leave to build a new chapel, sent to request the Vladika to come and consecrate it. Under cover of a Turkish safe-conduct, Daniel set out on the journey: but he was seized, thrown into a dungeon, and cruelly tortured by the treacherous Turks. At the news of his captivity the Montenegrins flocked to Scutari to pray for his liberation, and succeeded in ransoming him for 3,000 ducats; to raise which sum the holy vessels of Cetinje had to be sold. On his return to Cetinje, Daniel, burning for revenge, called together the Chiefs of the Mountain, and fixed a day upon which a general rising should take place. On Christmas night, 1702, the highlanders, led by the five brothers Martinovic,* massacred in their sleep the whole of the Turkish garrisons. Even the women and children fell under the avenging sword. Those alone who consented to be baptized were spared; and when dawn broke on the Black Mountain, the true faith, which had begun to be shaken by Mussulman contact, was saved, "and, for the first time since Kosovo-polje, the Cernagora was free."†

By the Cernagora, however, must be understood only the Katunska nahia.

About this time the Servian pirates of the coast, renowned as "uskoks," were nearly exterminated by Bembo, Doge of Venice, and the remnant sought a refuge in the mountains, where they settled at Niksic and in the Nahia of Piperi. By degrees, all these refugees, whose numbers were daily swelled by the distressed subjects of the Porte, formed large "plemes," or tribes, headed by a Military Chief, who soon become hereditary, and whose temporal power grew by successive encroachments on that of the Vladika. These Chiefs or Governors were taken from the numerous tribe of the Negusi, which thus furnished to the nation the two ruling Houses of the Vladikas and the Governors.

The butchery of Christmas night, 1702, is the last and bloodiest page of the Montenegrin annals of slavery.

But whilst in this obscure corner of Illyria a handful of men of the Slavic race were successfully struggling for independence, far away in the North the huge Slave Empire of Russia was being revealed to Europe in the person of its great founder, Peter.

With the appearance of Russia begins the third period of Montenegrin history. Peter the Great having declared war against the Porte in 1711, his Envoy, Michael Miloradovic, brought a proclamation to the Montenegrins, calling upon them to rise and join the Russian crusade. This first step of Russia towards acquiring influence in Montenegro was accompanied by the language of a suzerain towards his vassal: "In recognition of their former and actual faithful services," says this proclamation, "we allow them (the Montenegrins) to be independent and to have no other ruler over them than the Emperor;"‡ and so on in the same strain.

The Russian call to arms was at once responded to with alacrity. The Montenegrins fell into Bosnia and the Herzegovine, and committed great ravages. Notwithstanding the peace to which Peter was forced on the Pruth, and which enabled the Sultan to direct all his power against the Cernagora, the struggle was carried on, and a Turkish army of 50,000 men led by Achmed Pasha was destroyed on the field of Carev-Laz. Two years later, however, the Vizier Duman Kiuprili, at the head of 120,000 men, penetrated the Black Mountain on all sides, and took a fearful revenge on its inhabitants. As soon as the tide of war had withdrawn, the Vladika went to St. Petersburg to claim assistance for his impoverished countrymen. Peter sent a sum of 5,000 roubles to the Montenegrins, and made an annual grant of 500 roubles for the support and restoration of the churches and convents destroyed by Kiuprili.

It would be tedious to a degree to record in detail all the endless Montenegrin feats of arms of this century. Cyprien Robert compares the history of the Cernagora to "one long heroic poem to which every new struggle adds a glorious page." Without wholly partaking in the admiration thus expressed, it may be said that the Montenegrin annals of the eighteenth century contain many of those

* The song above quoted is said to be still sung in the tribe of Martinovic.

† Paic and Scherb, p. 191.

‡ Andric, p. 28. Vaelik, p. 17, where he uses the following words, speaking of this document:—"Pierre le Grand accorda aux Montenégrins leur indépendance par un manifeste."

"glorious pages," as well as others indelibly stained by the most ferocious cruelty.* In fact, alternately allied with Venice and with Russia, the men of the mountain daily did battle with the Turks. Beyond a few districts torn from the Porte they obtained, however, little more than the consolidation of their independence, and at Passarovic as at Carlovie they were abandoned by their allies. Meanwhile in the same proportion as Venice forfeited her influence in Montenegro by successive acts of tortuous policy, Russia went on steadily increasing hers. The Vladikas grew to consider the Czar as their natural patron and protector. Daniel, Vassilje, and Peter I, successively went to St. Petersburg and obtained liberal promises of support and supplies in money, these latter, however, as yet doled out but sparingly.†

A singular instance of Montenegrin veneration for Russia is afforded by the strange story of Stephen Mali, a low-born adventurer, who under the reign of the Vladika Sava (the second from Daniel)‡ suddenly gave himself out as the Czar Peter III of Russia (murdered in 1769), and who as such was hailed with enthusiasm and defended even against Dolgorouki, Catherine's Envoy, sent to disabuse the Montenegrins as to his pretensions. To the presence of this adventurer the Montenegrin historians ascribe in part the faith of the mountaineers in the great destinies of their country.§ "The thought that a banished Emperor was residing amongst them, strengthened them in their belief of their being worthy to found an Empire." The usurper Stephen Mali governed Montenegro for several years until murdered at the instigation of the Turks, but to this day his origin is enveloped in mystery.

At this time commence the relations of the Cernagora with Austria. In 1778 a sort of Treaty was made, which, however, led to no results.|| In 1782 the Vladika Sava died, and was succeeded by Peter I, the greatest man of Montenegrin history. With singular wisdom Peter, by alternately flattering Austria and Russia, found a support in both. Thus, when refused a passport for Russia, he got himself consecrated by the Patriarch of Carlovic, and when unable later to obtain at Vienna ammunition for his countrymen he went to the Czar, who named him an honorary member of the Synod of Novgorod. Peter was not only an able politician but a good administrator. On his return from Vienna and St. Petersburg he found his country ravaged by Kara Mahmut, the Pasha of Scutari, who, profiting of the Vladika's absence and internal dissensions between the Montenegrin Chiefs, had advanced into the heart of the Highlands, and for the last time pillaged and laid in ashes the sanctuary of Cetinje (1785). Peter soon effaced all traces of this catastrophe; he went from tribe to tribe preaching peace and concord, and exhorting his countrymen to union against the common foe, and like the stout Bishops of the middle ages, with the cross in one hand, and the handzar in the other, he valiantly led his people to victory. In 1788, both Austria and Russia having declared war against the Porte called the Cernagora to arms. Joseph II sent one Colonel Vukasovic with a proclamation and instructions to use every endeavour in order that Montenegro "should participate in the Christian liberty and other dignities and advantages enjoyed by the Austrian provinces."¶ The Montenegrins at once obeyed this summons, and on the 16th October, 1789, signally defeated Kara Mahmut near the fortress of Spuz. The Turks offered peace and the cession of Spuz, Podgorica, and Zabljak, if the Cernagora would but acknowledge the authority of the Porte and pay the harac. But this the mountaineers stedfastly refused, and the war was carried on till the Treaty of Sistow in 1791, where not only was the Cernagora as usual abandoned by its allies, but it was admitted by them to be a Turkish territory, and its inhabitants subjects of the Porte.

In 1796 Kara Mahmut resolved to attack the Venetian provinces of the coast, and took the Cernagora on his road. On the 11th of July he was a second time defeated with great loss at Spuz, and the districts of Belopavlic and Piperi permanently added to the Cernagora. He soon appeared again, however, with 30,000 men. To this army the Montenegrins opposed a force of 6,000 men led by

* Paic and Scherb, p. 204.

† Vaclik, p. 60.

‡ Vaclik, who is habitually incorrect, makes Sava the immediate successor of Daniel.

§ Paic and Scherb, p. 211.

|| This Treaty guaranteed to the Montenegrins the independence of their territory, assured them the possession of the old limits of the Zenta, if conquered from the Turks, and stipulated the payment by Austria of certain fixed salaries to the Governor, Metropolitan, Serdars, &c. The death of Maria Theresa (according to

¶ Andric, p. 58; Vaclik, p. 75.

the Vladika in person. The armies met on the 22nd of September, 1796, at a village called Krussa. For four hours the fight lasted, hand to hand, till the Turks fled, leaving the Pasha in the hands of the enemy. The Montenegrins cut off 3,000 heads after the battle, and first of all that of their relentless foe Kara Mahmut, the descendant of the renegade Stanisa. So complete was the Turkish disaster that from that day no attempt of importance was made upon the Cernagora (till that of Omer Pasha), and on the anniversary of the victory the elders of the nation were wont to read out aloud to the people that passage where it is said that "Midian was subdued so that they lifted up their heads no more, and the country was in quietness forty years in the days of Gideon." The embalmed head of Kara Mahmut was preserved at Cetinje, where, to quote the Montenegrin historian, "like the head which at Rome was the foundation of the Temple of Jupiter, it became the corner-stone of the Cernagorian capitol." From this day the Turks ceased claiming tribute, and their pretensions to the Cernagora were confined to those nominal rights of suzerainty of which the world has of late heard so much.* Two years after the battle of Krussa a Pole of the name of Wuic appeared in Montenegro with a Turkish proclamation requesting the mountaineers to recognise him (Wuic) as their Prince, and to pay to the Porte an annual tribute of 300,000 okas of unwashed wool.† Wuic soon found his life in danger in the mountains, and with his flight ended this strange attempt to reconquer by negotiation that which had been irretrievably lost by the sword. Peter availed himself of the boon of peace, so new to the Cernagora, in order to effect internal reforms and settle the administration of the country. At a General Assembly of the nation he pointed out the necessity of some definite form of legislation, and a code of laws was accordingly framed and published on the 18th October, 1798, and later augmented in 1803.‡ In 1799 new dissensions arose, which the Vladika quieted by a threat of abdication.

The firm and victorious rule of Peter obtained for him distinguished marks of Russian favour. Paul I sent him the Order of Alexander Newsky, and granted the Montenegrins an annual dotation of 1,000 ducats. His authority was such, that, in 1802, certain inhabitants of the Circle of Cattaro (then under Austrian rule) referred to him their complaints against their Governors.

The brightest page, perhaps, of Montenegrin annals is that recording the resistance made in 1804 to the attempts at dictation of Count Ivelic, the Envoy of Alexander. The Archimandrite Vucetic sent to St. Petersburg to announce the victory of Krussa, having grossly calumniated the Vladika, Alexander gave orders for the seizure of that Chief and for his removal to Corfu, whence he was to be conveyed to Siberia. Failing in his attempt to get hold of the person of Peter, Ivelic endeavoured to excite the people against him and circulated a letter from the Russian Synod, imperiously calling the Vladika to account for certain charges brought against him. The Montenegrin reply to these attempts, signed by all the Chiefs of the nation, after repudiating the interference, in ecclesiastical matters, of "Archbishops to whom their Church is not subject," contains the following remarkable passages:—

"We, the people of Montenegro and Bërda, are in no way in the relation of subjects towards the Russian Empire, but are merely under the moral protectorate of the same, and this because we are of the same race and faith, and for no other reason. . . . We do not wish to be the subjects of Russia; we will defend our hereditary freedom to the last extremity, and sooner die, sword in hand, than submit to slavery under any foreign Power whatsoever."‡

This bold assertion of independence entitles the Montenegrin Government of that day to considerable respect.

In 1806 took place the memorable campaign in which the Montenegrins, for the first time, met the French. United with the Russians the mountaineers devastated the Bocche di Cattaro as far as Ragusa, and everywhere left fearful vestiges of their passage. At this period of French occupation several attempts are said to have been made by the Generals of Napoleon to obtain lasting influence in Montenegro. Vaelik states that Lauriston promised the Vladika that he would be

* Vaelik (who is, however, little to be trusted) even quotes (p. 125) the following recognition of Montenegrin independence by Sultan Selim in 1799. The document, according to him, is in the "Archives" of Cetinje:—

"Nous Sultan Selim, Emir, &c., donnons à la connaissance de nos Vizirs, Pachas, et Cadis en Bosnie, Herzégovine, Albanie, et Macédoine, qui sont les voisins du Monténégro, que les Monténégrins n'ont jamais été sujets à notre Cour, afin qu'ils soient bien accueillis à nos frontières, et nous espérons que ceux-ci agiront de la même manière envers nos sujets."

† Andric, p. 94.

‡ Vide Vaelik, p. 103, and Andric, p. 85, where all the documents are quoted at full length.

recognized as Patriarch of Dalmatia, but that the offer was rejected with disdain; Peter replying that he preferred his independence and his dignity as substitute of the Patriarchs of Ipek. Another attempt to establish a French Consulate at Cetinje likewise failed through the wisdom of Peter.

With the taking of Cattaro in 1813 by the joint English and Montenegrin forces end the military events of Peter's long and agitated reign. The surrender, however, of Cattaro to the Austrians—as agreed upon in the Treaty of Paris—seems, by all accounts, to have cost many a pang to Montenegrin ambition. The Vladika's attempts to obtain, at this time of European settlement, a public recognition of his independence remained fruitless.

On his accession to the throne in 1825 the Emperor Nicholas at once, with energy, resumed the traditional policy of his predecessors. At last the arrears of the annual subsidy of 1,000 ducats promised by Paul, in 1799, were paid, and the favour was further increased by a pension of 9,000 ducats, granted in 1837, to Peter II.*

In 1828 a Treaty was made at Kupa Duh with the Turks, who laid claim to the Nahia of Piperi. By the stipulations of this Treaty, which is of importance, inasmuch as it, to a certain extent, recognizes Montenegrin independence, the Montenegrins were to keep possession of the district in dispute and peace was to reign along the Albanian frontier.†

On the 18th of October, 1830, Peter died, at the age of eighty-four, and after a reign of nearly half-a-century. His people deservedly revere his memory; and, in 1834, at a general assembly of the nation, his name was added to the calendar of Greek saints.

His nephew and successor Peter II, though only eighteen years of age at the time of his uncle's decease, was at once hailed as Vladika by the assembled people, and consecrated as Bishop at St. Petersburg in 1833. Hardly was he on the throne when the Turks renewed their attempts to regain possession of the Černagora. The Grand Vizier Mehemed Reschid, who had just chastised the rebellious Pasha of Scutari (Kara Mahmut's son and the last of the Buschatlis), offered the Vladika a recognition of his title, but was met by a haughty refusal and his troops defeated at Martinic on the 23rd April, 1832.

Flushed by this victory the youthful Vladika resolved to increase his authority at home by doing away with the rival power of the Governors. With this object he accused Radonic of treasonable intelligence with the Austrians and with designs on the Supreme Power. The Governor, with his whole family, was banished the country, his property confiscated, and his residence at Njegus reduced to ashes.‡ After this arbitrary act Peter reigned in an absolute manner. The extent of his authority can be judged of by two facts:—

In 1835 some men of the Nahia of Kucka had surprised and taken possession of the Turkish fortress of Zabljak, on the Lake of Scutari, the ancient residence of Ivan Beg. The Vladika, who required peace in order to strengthen his authority, threatened his subjects with excommunication if they did not at once relinquish their conquest. The threat had the desired effect and peace was maintained on the Albanian frontier, with the interruption only of the unavoidable feuds and "tchelas" (forays) of the outlying tribes of Uskoks.

The second instance is furnished by the settlement of the frontier towards Austria in 1838. The Austrian engineers occupied in surveying were attacked by the Montenegrins, and a series of engagements took place which lasted seven days, and which is known as the "Campaign of Pandours." The Vladika, however, restrained his subjects; set up a gallows, on the road to Cattaro, as a warning to all trespassers on Austrian ground; and, later, even sold to Austria, for a sum of 70,000 florins, the convents and districts of Pod Maini and Stanjevic. The frontier was finally settled by Treaty in 1841.§

During the years 1838 to 1842 unceasing warfare reigned on both the northern and southern frontier. It is remarkable that the cause of this is to be found in the frontier districts of Drobnjak, Niksic, Grahovo, &c. The latter territory especially was the scene of several bloody engagements; and, in 1838, a species of Treaty of neutrality respecting it was signed between the Vladika and the Viziers of Bosnia.

* Andrie, pp. 120, 132.

† Vaclik, p. 84.

‡ The Radonics live, under Austrian protection, at Cattaro. Their expulsion was sullied by the murder of the younger brother of the Governor, the most popular member of the family.

§ Vaclik, p. 81, quotes a letter of Prince Metternich to the Vladika, dated September 4, 1841, thanking him for his friendly conduct in the frontier question.

and the Herzegovine.* In consequence of these constant disturbances a Commission was formed at Ragusa, composed of an Austrian, a Russian, and a Turkish Commissioner, before whom the Vizier of the Herzegovine and the Vladika of Montenegro appeared in person. A suspension of arms, to last fifteen months, was agreed upon, and the old frontiers were to be maintained until some decision had been taken by the said Commission. It is needless to add that no decision was ever come to on the subject.

The policy followed by Peter II in all these frontier disputes is characteristic enough, and very similar to that of his actual successor. He never himself appeared in any of these transactions excepting to make a truce or mediate, and invariably openly disavowed his subjects engaged in them (as at the affair of Drobnjak in 1840), at the same time presenting the bravest amongst them with money and medals of valour.† His residence of Cetinje, too, over and over again, witnessed the decapitation of the Turkish prisoners.

Peter, like his predecessor, enjoyed the Russian favour. He was decorated with the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and, independently of the dotation above mentioned, a sum of 20,000 roubles was sent to him in 1845 for distribution amongst the poor. The stormy year of 1848 passed unperceived over the Cernagora. As a proof, however, of his friendly dispositions towards his Austrian neighbours, Peter sent two Senators to the Ban of Croatia, Jellacic, offering him 10,000 men to assist him in his operations against the Hungarians.‡

An affection of the lungs, for which he had several times undertaken journeys to Italy, at last carried off the Vladika, on the 31st of October, 1851. He left a fortune of about 25,000*l.*, gradually formed out of the sources of revenue above described. According to his will, after the death of certain relatives, the bulk of this fortune is to become national property. Peter was much regretted by his people. He governed despotically, but with a gentle hand. The changes he had effected in the Government, his Senate, and his Guards, even his system of taxation, do not seem to have offended the public mind. His mode of life was most simple. A traveller who visited Cetinje towards the close of his reign, speaks in glowing terms of his hospitality, his learning, and his popularity amongst his people. He left his country secure and prosperous—an object of no interest to Europe, but likewise of no danger to the peace of the world. He died, it is true, at that critical period when the feverish dream of regenerated nationalities had but just begun to disturb the equanimity of Statesmen and Governments; but with his indolent nature, rather astute than daring, more prudent than ambitious, it may well be believed that the part taken by the Cernagora in the impending movement would have been as insignificant as that country itself. Yet there is no denying the existence, even in Peter's reign, of a tendency on the part of the Montenegrins to absorb all the Slaves around their territory. The facts above mentioned respecting Grahovo, Drobnjak, &c., go far towards proving this.

To Danilo, however, it was reserved to acquire in this respect for his country a vast but most unenviable notoriety.

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

* Vaclik, p. 85, where the Treaty is quoted at length.

† The Russians formerly sent medals to the Montenegrins, but gave up the practice on account of the cruelties committed by them.

‡ Andric, p. 146.

Sardinia.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, July 1, 1860.

THE annexed Table No. 1 gives the imports into the Sardinian States for the whole year 1859.

From these Returns it might be inferred that the country was not making the commercial progress which might have been expected, but it must be borne in mind that the political crisis through which it has passed has been by no means favourable to the development of its internal resources or to the extension of its foreign commercial relations. The benefits likely to have accrued from the introduction of Free Trade principles, which have more or less been in force for the last ten years, have been counteracted by exceptional circumstances, and political events have, to a great extent, closed the doors to foreign capital and commercial enterprise. It is not, therefore, to be expected that the Returns for the last year should show any great improvement, and that such is the case only affords additional proof that great political excitement, and the uncertain state of affairs in general arising therefrom, are most injurious for the time being to the commercial and industrial interests of a country. The manifest impulse, however, given to the commerce of the country since the year 1851 is sufficient proof of what might be expected from an adherence to and careful development of the principles of Free Trade.

By the union of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, Tuscany and the Romagna, to Piedmont, a wide field is opened for the application of these principles; but it is to be feared that some time will elapse before the hitherto different systems of these provinces will be assimilated, and one uniform system established, for upon the judicious carrying out of this policy depends the future commercial progress and well-being of the new kingdom as at present constituted. In any future Reports, therefore, it will be necessary to take into consideration the commerce and general statistics of the provinces acquired by the Treaty of Zurich, and of those subsequently annexed; but until the Piedmontese commercial system is applied to those provinces their commercial systems will remain in force, and their annexation in this respect will make but little difference. Not so, however, as regards the Lombard provinces, the trade and commerce of which may be expected largely to increase.

The application of the Piedmontese Tariff to the Duchies and Tuscany would, on the contrary, unless modified, raise the scale of duties, and tend to check their commerce; for in some respects the commercial system of those provinces is more liberal than that of Piedmont, and the contrary, therefore, would be the effect in them to what it would be in Lombardy.

The repeated declarations, however, of Count Cavour, in favour of Free Trade, may be fairly taken as an indication of what the future commercial policy of the Government over which he now presides will be. In the year 1851, he stated that he did not think the Government of a country had the right to impose duties upon this or that branch of industry; that it had the right to favour one at the cost of another, or to impose a tax upon the consumer in general for the benefit of one particular class or interest. Upon these broad principles he advocated the adoption of a policy similar to that under which the commerce of England was making such gigantic strides, and successfully carried the modifications of the then existing Tariff.

These modifications, although they certainly do not constitute a real Free Trade policy, yet were a great step in advance, and have been productive of great benefit to the native industry. By the new Tariff cotton-wool, wool, raw silk, wheat, cast-iron, iron-ore, coal, and rags, were relieved of all duty, and Table No. 2 will show the effect of the abolition of the duty upon the importation of these articles.

There is no reason to believe that the Government over which Count Cavour at present presides, and which is called upon to adjust the commercial system of

the new kingdom, will be actuated by any retrograde commercial principles, and it may be hoped that in carrying out this work they will rise superior to all class interests, and the narrow spirit of monopoly.

I may observe now upon the increased importation of the following articles over the year 1858:—

Wine.—In the year 1858, 20,359,084 litres were imported, while the last Returns give 39,682,367 litres, showing an increase of 19,323,283 litres.

The still-deficient produce caused by the effect of the vine-disease accounts, in some degree, for this increase; but I am inclined to believe that it is as much owing to the increased temporary demand for it during the war, as to the deficiency of the native produce. The vines have, however, suffered great injury, and they appear to recover but slowly. Under these circumstances, therefore, supplies to meet the demand must be looked for from other quarters.

A large portion of the foreign wine is re-exported; for, with the exception of the large towns, where the increased price does not prevent its finding a market, the consumption in the country is small. The demand, in general, is regulated by the price, unless under extraordinary circumstances, because the bulk of the wine-consuming population is unable to afford high prices. So much so is this the case, that wine is becoming an article of luxury to the poorer classes. This can be understood when I state that a measure of 50 litres, which, ten years ago, cost 10 francs, is now sold for 30 francs.

The duty on foreign wines is 3 francs 30 centimes the hectolitre when coming from countries with which Commercial Treaties exist, and the amount of duty levied on the importation of 1859 was 1,325,586 francs.

Olive and other Oils, and Oil Seeds.—The importation of foreign oil has increased by 1,631,309 kilogrammes.

The failure of the oil-harvest in Piedmont has no doubt been the cause of this; but I find likewise a sensible increase in the importation of other oils, amounting to 2,500,001 kilogrammes, as well as of seeds from which oils are expressed, to the amount of 800,428 kilogrammes.

The duty is 10 francs the 100 kilogrammes, and the amount levied, 519,164 francs.

Cotton Wool.—This article, since the abolition of the duty, has been imported to a very large extent, and I find the increase over the year 1858 to be no less than 3,802,806 kilogrammes.

Coal.—I have before had occasion to remark upon the steady increase observable in the importation of coal, the demand for which I do not think is dependent upon exceptional circumstances, and the increased importation of 4,178,383 kilogrammes over 1858, therefore, may be taken as an indication of the growing mechanical industry of the country.

Among the articles of decreased importation, I find those of hemp and flax, grain and iron.

Hemp and Flax.—From some cause, the usual supplies of this article have failed.

Wheat.—It might have been expected that the French army of occupation would have caused a large additional importation of grain, but, on the contrary, the figures show a diminution of 43,509,509 litres. The harvest was, however, most copious, and the enormous quantities of biscuit sent from France relieved the country, to a great extent, from the necessity of providing grain for the troops.

Iron.—The incorporation of Lombardy, where there was a large stock of iron on hand, which found a ready market in Piedmont, will account for the diminution of its importation from other countries.

Table No. 3 gives the exports from the Sardinian States for the year 1859. I do not find, from these figures, any great increase in the productive capabilities of the country. The amount of export duty was, in 1858, 226,387 francs, and in 1859, 231,370 francs.

Silk.—The export of raw silk has fallen off considerably as compared with the year 1858, owing to the effect of the disease amongst the silkworms. The accounts, however, of the crop for this year are more favourable, especially in Piedmont, where the worm hitherto has shown a more healthy condition, and it is at present anticipated that the produce of raw silk will nearly double that of last year. The price, therefore, is on the decline, and is likely to continue so, since, in addition to the increase of the native produce, the accounts from the Levant are very favourable. A plentiful supply of raw silk for the markets is therefore anticipated.

The spinners of Piedmont and Lombardy are, however, making every effort to keep up the price to a standard of their own, unmindful of the losses they have hitherto sustained by doing so.

The spinning trade is chiefly in the hands of bankers and speculators, who have at present a large stock of the raw material (bought in at high prices) on hand, and they dread a large supply at reduced prices for the foreign market, as it would bring them into a competition which in no wise suits the monopolizing and narrow spirit of the trade.

There is a diminution observable in almost every other article of export.

I have not thought it necessary hitherto to separate the Commercial Returns of the Island of Sardinia from those of the Continental States, but I may observe now upon some of the articles of export for the last year.

The following are the Returns of the export of lead ore (galena) from the Island for the last four years ending 1859 :—

Years.									Kilogrammes.
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,260,102
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,913,086
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,386,473
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,607,525

This Return shows that the produce of the mines of Sardinia might, at some future day, form a most valuable item in its exports ; but the want of capital among many of the Companies engaged in working them, and the want of spirit, system, and scientific and practical knowledge among all, greatly retards the development of their produce.

There are from twenty-six to thirty lead-mines, the most important of which are: Monte Vecchio, yielding now about 4,000 tons annually ; Manteponi, yielding also about the same quantity ; and the mines of Gennamari and Ingostosu, which yield about 1,200 tons annually. The importance, therefore, on the part of the Government, of facilitating the introduction of capital for the improved working of these mines cannot be overrated.

The increased exportation of charcoal is worthy of remark. The following are the Returns :—

Years.									Kilogrammes.
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,485,723
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,582,800
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,559,695
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,709,850

I have before remarked upon the increasing want of fuel for all purposes in the Piedmontese Continental States, the wholesale destruction of forests, and the utter want of attention which is paid to the growing of timber. On this account, the rich woodlands of the Island of Sardinia, if properly administered, might become a valuable source of revenue, not only to the Government, but to the private proprietor ; but there is much reason to fear that the purchase of lands for the sake of the timber growing thereon (a system tempting to proprietors in want of ready money) will ultimately have the effect of denuding the Island, for these purchases will, in most cases, be made by parties contracting with Railway Companies for an immediate supply of timber, who will re-sell the barren land, after the supply has been obtained, for whatever price it will fetch, to those who do not possess the capital necessary to bring it into proper cultivation. The injurious consequences of such transactions to the local interests of the island, and to Sardinia as a maritime State, are too obvious to need comment.

The value of the exports from the Island to the Continental States for the years 1858 and 1859 is as follows :—

Years.									Francs.
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,996,243
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,904,921

And the value of the imports :—

Years.									Francs.
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,934,611
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,092,880

The Revenue Returns (continent and island) for the first five months ending May 1860, as compared with the same period in 1859, are—

Years.									Francs.
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,372,181
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,708,201
Increase ..									3,668,969

The Customs duties alone have increased 3,378,704 francs.

The tobacco monopoly shows a decrease of 25,683 francs.

(Signed)

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

(No. 1.)—TABLE of the principal Imports into Sardinia for the year 1859.

Articles imported.	Quantity in	1859.
Wine	Litres	39,682,367
Spirits	"	2,528,145
Olive Oil	"	2,701,388
Other Oils	Kilogrammes	3,561,020
Cocoa	"	251,363
Coffee	"	3,826,607
Pepper	"	208,812
Sugar	"	20,391,496
Chemicals	"	5,901,983
Colours	"	39,864
Stuffs for dyeing and tanning	"	9,479,928
Wax	"	110,264
Cheese	"	1,953,526
Stock fish	"	3,182,314
Other cured fish	"	1,092,432
Raw hides	"	2,033,152
Other hides	"	114,077
Dressed hides	"	53,561
Hemp and flax	"	1,411,634
Yarns of flax	"	1,201,859
Mixed hempen and flaxen cloths	"	241,016
Cotton wool	"	13,250,239
Yarns (cotton)	"	142,541
Manufactured yarns and tissues	"	1,763,260
Wool	"	2,628,910
Woollen yarns	"	36,104
Woollen stuffs	"	636,356
Raw silk	"	405,293
Thrown silk	"	55,000
Tissues of silk	"	76,448
Wheat	Litres	115,341,349
Grain	"	18,259,776
Flour	Kilogrammes	3,880,130
Charcoal	"	11,898,485
Firewood	"	24,611,317
Wood for cabinet-making	"	391,787
Wood for furniture	"	44,859
Wood for other purposes	"	53,931
Paper	"	341,606
Paper-hangings	"	62,531
Bound and unbound books	"	152,938
Hardware	"	491,282
Machinery	Value	1,254,988
Iron-bar rails	Kilogrammes	16,235,728
Other wrought iron	"	2,561,062
Copper (wrought and unwrought)	"	285,672
Brass (wrought and unwrought)	"	78,783
Pig-iron	"	7,846,849
Castings of iron	"	267,144
Lead (wrought and unwrought)	"	686,486
Sulphur	"	1,286,608
Coal	"	1,303,188
Earthenware	"	156,488,434
Porcelain	"	1,283,830
Glass and crystals	"	82,874
Vitrifications	"	2,378,708
		8,020

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Effect of the Abolition of Duties upon the Importation into the Sardinian States of Wool, Silk, Wheat, &c.

Articles.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Cotton Wool	8,492,843	12,570,768	12,609,490	9,447,433	13,250,239
Wool	2,573,457	2,640,813	2,738,782	2,269,388	2,628,916
Raw Silk	269,365	442,191	755,584	700,679	405,293
	Litres.	Litres.	Litres.	Litres.	Litres.
Wheat	83,058,960	122,772,229	145,655,783	158,850,858	115,341,349
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Cast Iron (unwrought) ..	8,689,353	9,537,868	8,521,046	11,644,416	7,846,849
Iron Ore	..	..	1,850,990	2,142,740	1,720,175
Coal	91,066,464	103,909,481	113,943,688	152,310,051	156,488,434
Rags of all kinds	..	..	2,844,674	2,331,835	1,933,545

(No. 3.)—TABLE of the Principal Exports from the Sardinian States for the Year 1859.

Articles Exported.	Quantity.	1859.
Wine	Litres	16,850,190
Olive oil	Kilogrammes	4,704,605
Preserves	"	237,475
Chemicals	"	1,160,859
Sea salt	"	36,549,661
Soap	"	114,552
Soda	"	128,651
Green fruit	"	8,865,033
Seeds for oil	"	287,258
Cheese	"	1,469,422
Tunny fish	"	201,927
Other fish	"	70,697
Oxen	Number	64,488
Sheep	"	110,688
Horses and mules	"	1,600
Raw hides	Kilogrammes	814,562
Other dressed hides	"	62,920
Hempen cords	"	242,136
Hempen cloths	"	20,358
Cotton yarns	"	144,716
Cotton stuffs	"	33,073
Raw silk	"	112,388
Thrown silk	"	689,332
Tissues of silk	"	41,522
Wheat	Litres	9,115,473
Other grain	"	9,804,697
Rice	Kilogrammes	24,041,506
Wheaten pastes	"	2,381,886
Charcoal	"	10,484,523
Firewood	"	13,616,837
Molasses	"	1,361,564
Paper	"	2,039,671
Stamped books	"	94,278
Rags	"	2,245,437
Bones	"	541,027
Cast-iron	"	1,245,399
Lead ore	"	15,525,218
Earthenware	"	339,538

United States.

Report by Mr. Irvine, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Washington, July 1, 1860.

THE United States of America, with reference to their commerce, may be considered under three heads: the Northern, the Southern, and the Western States, as these three divisions are placed in different positions, both as regards their interests and the degree of advancement at which they have arrived.

The Northern States no longer produce so large a proportion of the fruits of the soil, in comparison with their population, as they once did; the population has enormously increased, and the system of cultivation has been very extravagant, so that the soil has in many places been very much exhausted, and large quantities of agricultural produce are now imported from the Western and Central States. The principal sources of the wealth of the North are its manufactures and its importing trade; the manufactures are protected by high duties, and find a sale within the Union.

The trade of the South is almost exclusively an exporting one, consisting of cotton, rice, and tobacco, to foreign countries, as well as to the Northern States; and sugar, consumed in the United States, and protected by high duties.

The trade of the West is exclusively an internal one, consisting of grain, cattle, tobacco, and other produce of the soil, as well as minerals; all of which are carried to the other parts of the Union by means of the great rivers which abound in that country, and by the railroads, many of which are completed, and others in the course of construction.

In a journey that I recently made to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, I collected such materials as I was able to procure during the short stay that I made in those cities; and I now propose to draw up from them a Report which I hope will afford some data from which a judgment may be formed of the present commercial position of that portion of the United States. There being no Consul or Consular Agent either at Cincinnati or St. Louis, I was necessarily obliged to have recourse to private sources for getting any information that I obtained beyond such statistical data as are collected by the local or Government authorities.

It is only within the last twenty-five years that the West has emerged from obscurity; and during that period the greatest impulse to its progress has been given by the Russian war, which, depriving England and France of their supplies of wheat and flour from the Black Sea, gave to all kinds of provisions an extravagantly high price. The natural consequence of the high price and great demand for provisions was, a numerous emigration to the West, and the expenditure of large amounts of Eastern capital in the construction of railroads to convey eastward the contents of the Western granaries. Money was borrowed at an enormous interest to be invested in Western speculation, and during the war large profits were acquired. At the close of the war, the consequent fall in the price of provisions involved numbers of capitalists in ruin; but the railroads had been constructed or contracted for, the cities enlarged, and capital had been turned into fresh channels. The country itself is of boundless wealth, both in agricultural and mineral resources, and is now fast recovering from the effects of the crisis.

Another cause of the extraordinary progress of the Western cities is, the large emigration from Europe. The statistics of immigration into America within the last four years show that though the number of immigrants is decreasing, it is still very large:—

In 1856 the number of immigrants was	..	..	..	..	..	224,496
1857 " "	..	..	..	..	..	271,982
1858 " "	..	..	..	..	..	144,906
1859 " "	..	..	..	..	..	155,509

The Americans are apt to boast of their Anglo-Saxon origin; but the population, in reality, is a mixture of all races, and this remark applies especially to the West. Both in St. Louis and Cincinnati there is a large German population, and in the former a good many French settlers—I was told about 2,000, chiefly from

Alsace. The German is a thrifty, industrious race, not addicted to speculation, but saving money where the native-born American would consider himself poor. The Germans hold the greater part of the shops, both in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and are gradually becoming proprietors of small farms in the neighbouring country, which they buy from the savings of their industry. On the whole, their position seems to be prosperous, and they will probably one day form an important item in the country. The American is restless—seldom two generations hold the same property; whereas the German progresses slowly and surely, and seems to form a conservative element in the country. The American is the pioneer; the German the steady settler.

Cincinnati lies in the centre of the Ohio Valley, which comprehends a very extensive area of a country of great fertility, extending from the sources of the Kenhawa to those of the Wabash, all of which is under the control of her trade. The Rivers Miami, Wabash, Seoto, Muskingan, and Kenhawa, bring in the produce of the countries through which they flow to supply her markets; and railroads are now opened in every direction to the North, East, and West, to carry to other ports of the Union the produce collected there.

As a mark of the rising importance of Cincinnati, the surprisingly rapid increase in the value of the stock in trade of the shopkeepers and the different handicrafts may be cited. It appears from the Returns of the Census of the United States that, in the year 1840, their aggregate value was 17,780,033 dollars, and in 1850 it was 54,550,134 dollars; and from a very careful inquiry made into the subject by a private individual, it appears that their value last year was 112,254,000 dollars. In this calculation, iron-works for the railroads and steamers are included.

The main source of the trade of Cincinnati is the crops of the large extent of country of which it forms the centre; and it will be seen, from the following Table of the imports of grain, flour, and hay, that the productions of the country are keeping pace with the requirements of the city, the quantity of imported wheat alone having nearly quadrupled within the last ten years:—

	Wheat.	Flour.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bales.
1850	322,699	233,859	649,227	191,924	14,353
1851	388,600	482,772	489,195	164,238	12,695
1852	377,037	511,042	653,788	194,868	9,270
1853	343,649	449,889	723,334	283,251	6,432
1854	408,084	427,464	745,455	427,423	19,424
1855	437,412	342,772	845,579	480,178	37,914
1856	1,069,468	546,727	978,511	403,920	41,698
1857	737,723	485,089	1,673,363	534,312	57,722
1858	1,211,543	633,318	1,090,236	598,950	39,812
1859	1,274,685	558,173	1,139,022	557,701	47,276

Of the wheat and flour, the largest portion leaves by the railroads for the East, but a considerable part of the Indian corn and oats goes by the river. In the year 1850, 98,908 barrels of flour were exported from Cincinnati, whereas in 1859, 633,318 barrels were exported.

Hogs, cured and packed at Cincinnati, form another considerable item of export: 2,436,863 of these animals were prepared in the course of last year.

The increase in the population of Cincinnati has been very rapid:—

In 1800 the population was ..	..	..	..	..	..	750
1810 " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,540
1820 " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,642
1830 " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,831
1840 " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	46,338
1850 " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	115,436

And now it amounts to nearly 200,000.

From 1850 to 1857 inclusive, the increase of the population was 56 per cent., but the increase of wealth was 120 per cent. This fact shows a very high degree of concentration of capital and industry. In 1840, the property of Cincinnati amounted to 230 dollars for each living soul; in 1850, it was 400 dollars for each person; in 1857, 660 dollars. The people of Cincinnati had then added 50 per cent. to their wealth in the course of seven years of prosperity.

The country in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati is very rich in mineral productions; coal and iron in very large quantities are found there, and also copper and zinc. Already about sixty or seventy furnaces are actively engaged in South-Eastern Ohio and Eastern Kentucky in supplying iron chiefly for Cincinnati, and the demand is increasing so much that new furnaces are now being erected on the lines of the railroads.

The progress of emigration on the American Continent being from east to west, the increase of the population in St. Louis was not very rapid till the year 1840, but since then the extraordinary advantages of position for inland commerce which it possesses, have attracted a very numerous population. It appears from the Returns of the Census that—

In 1820 the population was ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,590
1830 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,851
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,467
1850 ..	..	..	..	..	..	77,860
1858 ..	..	..	..	..	..	135,839

The Census for 1860 will be made in the course of the present summer, but it is supposed that the numbers will be found to exceed 180,000.

The limits of the city contain an area of fifteen and a-half square miles, but a considerable portion of this is not yet built over. Great progress has, however, been made within the last few years: in 1856, 2,500 buildings were erected at a cost of 7,000,000 dollars, and last year 2,779 houses were built at a cost of 7,669,400 dollars.

The Mississippi and Illinois rivers to the north, the Ohio and its tributaries to the south-east, and the Missouri to the west, afford St. Louis a ready access to a vast extent of country, while to the south the Mississippi furnishes an outlet to the ocean for its accumulated productions. In the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and their tributaries, there are no less than 12,200 miles of river navigation.

The receipts of flour and wheat at St. Louis form a very important part of the city trade. The following Tables give the amount received from the country for the last three years:—

				1857.	1858.	1859.
Flour ..	..	..	sacks	54,903	77,875	
Ditto ..	..	..	barrels	556,682	665,516	488,700
Wheat ..	..	..	bushels	3,869,617	3,881,504	3,574,222

During the same period, the following amounts of flour have been ground in the city:—

						Barrels.
1857 ..	..	..	..	..	..	663,506
1858 ..	..	..	..	..	..	819,814
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	..	873,546

The two Tables annexed (Nos. 1 and 2) give a particular account of all the produce received at St. Louis during the year 1859. Table No. 1 gives the receipts by the different railways. Table No. 2 those by the rivers. The amount of produce received in 1858 was somewhat larger than that of last year.

The following Tables contain the registered tonnage for the last three years of the vessels belonging to the principal cities on the shores of the Ohio and Central Mississippi, from which it appears that the shipowners of St. Louis are gaining the ascendancy, but that the aggregate tonnage of the steamers has diminished, probably in consequence of railway competition:—

1857.

					Tons.	Of which Steam. Tons.
St. Louis ..	..	..	..	..	50,617	44,846
Cincinnati ..	..	..	..	..	39,524	33,916
Louisville ..	..	..	..	..	..	25,643
Memphis ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,775
Nashville ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,126

1858.

					Tons.	Of which Steam. Tons.
St. Louis	..	..	..	..	61,266	55,515
Cincinnati	..	..	..	..	26,541	23,136
Louisville	..	..	..	..	..	29,037
Memphis	..	..	..	..	..	6,143
Nashville	..	..	..	..	..	5,268

1859.

St. Louis	..	..	..	..	60,759	54,515
Cincinnati	..	..	..	..	29,514	25,683
Louisville	..	..	..	..	..	29,626
Memphis	..	..	..	..	..	7,925
Nashville	..	..	..	..	..	5,120

The principal railroads from St. Louis are the Ohio and Mississippi Railway to the east, which communicates with Cincinnati, the Terre-Haute Railway to the north-east, the Alton and Chicago Railway to the north, the North Missouri Railway to the north-west, whose present terminus is St. Joseph on the River Missouri, the Pacific Railway to the west, which will soon be constructed as far as Kansas city, and, to the south, the Pilot Knob Railway, which communicates with some iron mines of extraordinary richness. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway connects at a station called Centralia with the Illinois Central Railway, which goes to Dunleith and Chicago in the north, and by Cairo in the south connects with the lines leading to New Orleans, Mobile, and all the principal cities in the Southern States. The two western lines, which at present terminate at St. Joseph and Kansas city, are both intended eventually to be continued to the Pacific. The present overland route by Kansas city to San Francisco is 2,480 miles in length, of which 100 miles by railroad and 2,380 by coach. The other line via Hannibal, St. Joseph, and the Central route, is 2,050 miles in length, of which 440 miles by railroad and steamboat, and 1,610 by coach. From this it would appear that the latter would be the most advantageous line of communication, supposing the difficulties of engineering on both sides to be equal. One advantage on the side of the former route would be that it would pass near the newly discovered gold mines at Pike's Peak, which are believed to be of great richness. It is said that already the few adventurers who have gone there have dug out an amount of gold, variously estimated at from 1,000,000 dollars to 3,000,000 dollars.

The Pilot Knob or Iron-Mountain Railway leads to one of the richest iron mines in the world; the ore covers an area of about 500 acres. The hill rises to a height of about 260 feet above the general level of the country, and is estimated to contain upon the surface above 200,000,000 tons of ore. The ore is found in lumps from the size of pebbles of a few ounces to masses of 200 or 300 lbs. in weight, and is gathered from the surface to the extent of thousands of tons without any difficulty. The ore yields from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure iron. There are now three blast furnaces in operation at the Iron Mountain, yielding annually from 7,000 to 7,500 tons of metal annually. Large quantities of the ore are conveyed by the railway to St. Louis. The Shepherds' Mountain and several other very rich deposits of iron ore lie in the immediate vicinity. The State of Missouri abounds in coal, iron, copper, and lead, and the different railroads which are being opened to the westward are continually discovering fresh mines. The largest deposit of coal is, probably, in the centre of the State on both sides of the River Missouri, where a kind of cannel coal has been found to a depth of from 30 to 70 feet, and underlying several counties.

The estimated value of Western produce conveyed to New Orleans last year was 31,028,686 dollars. The value of the southern produce at the same place was 141,923,978 dollars; so that the whole produce from the South and West was valued at 171,952,664 dollars.

						Dollars.
In 1857-58 they were valued at	..	..	..	..	..	167,155,546
In 1856-57	"	"	..	..	..	158,061,369
In 1855-56	"	"	..	..	..	144,256,081
In 1854-55	"	"	..	..	..	117,106,823

A very small proportion of the breadstuffs received at New Orleans is exported to foreign countries. This may be seen from the following Table, showing the exports for two years to Great Britain and to Continental ports:—

To Great Britain and Ireland.

				1858-59.	1857-58.
Flour	..	..	.. barrels	94,653	1,280,124
Corn meal	..	..	.. "	23	607
Wheat	..	..	.. bushels	456,427	6,523,494
Corn	..	..	.. "	320,681	3,372,444

To Continental Ports.

				1858-59.	1857-58.
Flour	..	..	.. barrels	51,376	300,915
Rye	..	..	.. bushels	..	7,903
Wheat	..	..	.. "	57,845	360,449
Corn	..	..	.. "	25,519	16,848

The very reduced amount exported during the latter period may be accounted for by the great rise in the prices occasioned by a diminished crop.

The trade of New Orleans is almost exclusively an exporting one, consisting of cotton, sugar, and tobacco. According to the Custom-house records, the total value of its exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1859, was 101,634,952 dollars, showing an increase on those of the previous year of 13,252,514 dollars. Of the value of exports coastwise, which principally consist in sugar, the Custom-house has kept no record since 1857: but an estimate of the value of these exports for last year, which has been made by competent persons, states it at 32,000,000 dollars, thus making the total value of the last year's exports from New Orleans 133,634,952 dollars.

The following Table shows the amount of the cotton-crop in the Southern States of America for ten years, the amount received at New Orleans, the average price per bale, and the total estimated value of the cotton crop for each of these years:—

				Total crop.	Receipts at New Orleans.	Average price per bale.	Total Value.
				Bales.	Bales.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1849-50	..	..	..	2,096,706	837,723	50·00	41,886,150
1850-51	..	..	..	2,355,237	995,036	49·00	48,756,764
1851-52	..	..	..	3,015,029	1,429,183	34·00	48,592,222
1852-53	..	..	..	3,262,882	1,664,864	41·00	68,259,424
1853-54	..	..	..	2,930,027	1,440,779	38·00	54,749,602
1854-55	..	..	..	2,847,339	1,284,768	40·00	51,390,720
1855-56	..	..	..	2,527,845	1,759,293	40·00	70,371,720
1856-57	..	..	..	2,939,519	1,513,247	57 00	86,255,079
1857-58	..	..	..	3,113,962	1,678,616	52·50	88,127,340
1858-59	..	..	..	3,851,481	1,774,298	53·00	92,037,794

The next subjoined Table gives the total amount of the sugar-crop in Louisiana for ten successive years, its average price per hogshead (of about 1,000 lbs. weight), its total value, and the amounts exported during those years to the Atlantic ports and the Western States respectively:—

	Total crop.	Average price per hhd.	Total Value.	Exported to Atlantic Ports.	Exported to Western States.
	Hhds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Hhds.	Hhds.
1848 ..	220,000	40 00	8,800,000	90,000	108,000
1849 ..	247,923	50 00	12,396,150	90,000	125,000
1850 ..	211,203	60 00	12,678,180	45,000	123,000
1851 ..	236,547	50 00	11,827,350	42,000	149,000
1852 ..	321,931	48 00	15,452,688	82,000	206,000
1853 ..	449,324	35 00	15,726,340	166,000	185,000
1854 ..	346,635	52 00	18,025,020	122,000	143,000
1855 ..	231,427	70 00	16,199,890	39,133	131,027
1856 ..	73,976	110 00	8,137,360	1,850	39,576
1857 ..	279,697	64 00	17,900,608	43,885	152,012
1858 ..	362,296	69 00	24,998,424	93,885	187,339

Of the tobacco crop it would be difficult to give an average price for each year, as at different seasons the prices fluctuate excessively: but the following contains an estimate of the crop for ten years ending the 30th November, 1858, the latest period at which I have been able to ascertain its amount:—

Year.	Hhds.
1849 ..	59,230
1850 ..	56,798
1851 ..	65,048
1852 ..	96,904
1853 ..	67,493
1854 ..	47,763
1855 ..	54,020
1856 ..	55,934
1857 ..	54,082
1858 ..	88,399

The principal articles of import to New Orleans from abroad are coffee, from Rio Janeiro, salt and hardware, chiefly from Great Britain, and gold from California. It is somewhat remarkable that the purchases of coffee in Brazil are made on British credit. On the first discovery of gold in California, the quantity which poured into New Orleans was very large, the channels for its transmission eastward being then irregular, and the Mint at Philadelphia being not only difficult of access, but inadequate to the work. Since that period the increase of the means of communication, and the operations of the Mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia, and of the Assay Office at New York, have gradually disseminated the supply. The total value of the foreign merchandise and specie imported into New Orleans during the year ended June 30, 1859, is stated by the Custom-house Records to have been 18,349,516 dollars.

Some efforts are now being made in the South to promote a direct steam communication with England. At New Orleans it is proposed to form a Joint-Stock Company for the purpose of running six iron screw-steamboats between New Orleans and Liverpool, which are to be employed in importing goods directly from England, and in exporting the great staples, cotton, tobacco, provisions, &c. At Richmond, in Virginia, a meeting of the merchants was lately held, where it was resolved that the time was come when the merchants of that city should become their own importers, and that it was no longer for their interest to receive foreign goods through Northern ports. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the possibility of establishing a line of packets to Liverpool.

The feeling of antagonism that has long existed between the North and the South has latterly increased to an extent which threatens the very existence of the Union. The accusations that the South bring against the North are loud and bitter. The subjects of complaint are the measures employed by the North to abolish slavery, and the high protective duties, which enable the North to manufacture at a profit, while they oblige the South to pay very highly for manufactured goods. The slaveholders assert that their slaves form a part of their property, of which they have a right to dispose as they please, and to claim back from free States whenever they may escape. They accuse the North of robbing them of this property, or enticing away large numbers of their slaves annually, and thus depriving the South of much valuable property, and nullifying a condition of the Constitution, by which a free State is bound to give up fugitive slaves when claimed by their rightful

owners. The feeling on these subjects has reached such a pitch that the desire for disunion is commonly and loudly expressed. The disunionists assert that the only means of preserving for the people of the South their slave-property, and of securing a just distribution of the public burthens, are to be found in a separation from the North, and the formation of a Southern Union, on the principles of negro slavery and freedom of trade. They calculate that a Free Trade system would enable them to buy the manufactures they require in the cheapest market, and that foreign countries might easily be induced to reduce, or even remove, the present duties on Southern produce, in exchange for a similar reduction in the duties on foreign manufactures.

This plan, however, is surrounded with difficulties, which I will endeavour to state; first, as to where the dividing-line should be drawn between the Free and the Slave Union. It is very doubtful whether several of the most Northern of the present Slave States would be willing to join a Southern Union. Missouri is losing rapidly the character of a Slave State; the negroes hardly increase at all, and are only to be found in some of the central counties of the State, employed in the production of hemp and tobacco, and, in St. Louis, as household servants. The feeling in St. Louis has been, for some years, so strongly opposed to slavery that the Mayor and other civic authorities have been elected from the Anti-slavery party. In the States of Delaware and Maryland there is a numerous non-slaveholding population, chiefly from the North, entertaining, for the most part, abolition sentiments; and there is a large body of men, born in the North, holding similar opinions, inhabiting the northern and western counties of Virginia, and the eastern and northern counties of Kentucky. A disunion would then necessarily bring on a contest in those States, in which the people of the North, having the most numerous white population, would probably gain the upper hand. A second difficulty would be to secure unanimity among the Southern planters. Those who cultivate rice, cotton, and tobacco, would have much, apparently, to gain by a separation; but the sugar-planters are otherwise placed. Sugar of home production is now protected by a high duty, and the sugar-planters of Louisiana would not willingly be exposed to a free competition with Cuba.

Another, and perhaps not the least, difficulty to be encountered, before such a disruption can be brought about, is the habits of commercial intercourse which exist between the North and the South. To bring about the proposed change a totally new commercial system must be adopted. This remark applies not only to the merchants but also to the planters. They, like the planters of the British West Indies in the times of slavery, are very improvident. They live in a style of reckless extravagance, and frequently spend the value of their crop before that crop has been brought to the market. The luxuries they require are most easily procured in the North, where the merchants give them credit on the security of a bill upon their factors in the South who sell their produce. The natural effect of this is to give the importers and capitalists of the North an intimate interest in the South, and to make them very unwilling to abandon so fruitful a field of speculation. Many of the merchants and brokers of the South are men of Northern birth, and are therefore interested in preventing a disruption.

(Signed)

W. DOUGLAS IRVINE.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT of Produce received at St. Louis by the different Railways during the year 1859.

	Apples.	Bacon.	Butter.	Barley.	Beans.	Cheese.	Coffee.	Corn.	Cattle.	Dried Fruit.	Flour.	Hemp.	Hides.	Hay.	Hogs.	Iron Ore.	Lead.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Tork.	Pig Iron.	Eye.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Whisky.	Wood.
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	barrels. 2,900	pkgs. 819	pkgs. 9,053	sacks. 3,127	sacks. 1,376	boxes. 29,436	sacks. 4,708	sacks. 12,794	curs. 16	sacks. 3,709	barrels. 67,913	bales. ...	7,198	bales. 2,661	curs. 63	curs. ...	pigs. ...	sacks. 2,453	sacks. ...	pkgs. 13,870	tons. ...	sacks. ...	hds. 302	sacks. 56,095	barrels. 8,479	curs. ...
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad	536	827	4,391	3,011	1,516	7,273	7,241	12,300	...	417	85,751	...	2,837	590	5	...	...	25,983	5,003	2,191	...	...	4	43,491	2,609	...
North Missouri Railroad	4,076	133	158	1,836	85	...	...	27,529	87	624	70	...	8,053	747	97	...	...	5,568	...	...	...	...	675	66,914	34	...
Pacific Railroad...	10,638	5,349	1,104	28,144	850	...	...	39,311	953	3,586	6,325	254	29,687	2,489	423	...	64,678	2,426	...	...	...	845	...	58,130	23	2,108
Iron-Mountain Railroad	1,099	9	86	1,230	52	...	...	906	113	980	103	...	4,157	170	77	1,333	42,437	1,251	...	...	2,228	1,383	74	20,545	...	1,237
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad	2,109	127	1,728	1,036	1,111	2,678	...	1,206	1	...	4,150	...	1,467	50	6	...	...	4,538	...	5,539	...	...	5	5,001	735	...

(No. 2.)—STATEMENT of Produce received at St. Louis by the Rivers during the Year 1859.

Alcohol	..	..	..	..	..	1,746	barrels.
Brooms	..	..	..	..	..	19,248	dozen.
Bale Rope	..	..	..	..	..	69,035	coils.
Beans (white)	..	..	..	..	..	11,861	sacks.
" "	..	..	..	..	..	1,647	barrels
" (castor)	..	..	..	..	..	5,040	sacks.
Bran, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	65,003	"
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	11,355	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	1,837	tierces.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	14,980	casks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	746	tierces.
"	..	..	..	..	..	1,292	hhds.
"	..	..	..	..	..	3,411	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	849	boxes.
"	..	..	..	..	..	293	packages.
"	..	..	..	..	..	36,717	pieces.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	6,501	packages.
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	92,828	sacks.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	140,165	"
Corn	..	..	..	..	..	404,354	"
"	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	bushels.
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	6,308	head.
Cotton yarn	..	..	..	..	..	7,830	bales.
Clover seed	..	..	..	..	..	155	sacks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	152	barrels.
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	339,151	"
"	..	..	..	..	..	77,875	"
Flax-seed	..	..	..	..	..	5,511	sacks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	80	barrels.
Dried fruit	..	..	..	..	..	26,284	sacks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	barrels.
Feathers	..	..	..	..	..	984	sacks.
Grease	..	..	..	..	..	3,169	packages.
Gunnies	..	..	..	..	..	4,438	bales.
"	..	..	..	..	..	6,793	bundles.
Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	81,126	bales.
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	170,389	pieces.
"	..	..	..	..	..	6,817	bundles.
Hay	..	..	..	..	..	51,677	bales.
Hogs	..	..	..	..	..	40,736	head.
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	29,724	tierces.
"	..	..	..	..	..	14,747	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	9,025	kegs.
"	..	..	..	..	..	1,843	packages.
Lead	..	..	..	..	..	157,265	pigs.
Malt	..	..	..	..	..	9,880	sacks.
Molasses	..	..	..	..	..	53,088	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	7,070	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	15,981	kegs.
"	..	..	..	..	..	40	hhds.
Nails	..	..	..	..	..	164,767	kegs.
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	587,748	sacks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	7,692	bushels.
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	3,265	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	34,779	sacks.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	84,039	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	5,234	casks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	2,295	hhds.
"	..	..	..	..	..	6	half-hhds.
"	..	..	..	..	..	5,360	tierces.
"	..	..	..	..	..	723	boxes.
"	..	..	..	..	..	785,479	pieces.
"	..	..	..	..	..	613	tons.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	186,228	casks.
"	..	..	..	..	..	22,881	barrels.
Pig-iron	..	..	..	..	..	6,705	tons.
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	6,025	packages.
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	60,195	sacks.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	53,172	hhds.
"	..	..	..	..	..	9,096	barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	..	6,695	boxes.
"	..	..	..	..	..	3,408	sacks.
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	328,280	"
"	..	..	..	..	..	36,083	barrels.
Ship-stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	14,162	sacks.
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	383	barrels.

Syrup	..	..	..	..	1,117 kegs.
Timothy-seeds	..	..	..	..	2,395 sacks.
	..	..	..	..	68 barrels.
Tallow	..	..	..	..	551 tierces.
"	..	..	..	..	2,936 barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	132 hlds.
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	8,111 "
"	..	..	..	..	8,057 boxes.
"	..	..	..	..	4,142 packages.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	1,476,659 sacks.
"	..	..	..	..	739 barrels.
"	..	..	..	..	1,500 bushels.
Whiskey	..	..	..	..	101,192 barrels.
Wool	..	..	..	..	5,102 bags.

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Hanover, July 15, 1860.

AS a prelude to such specific mention of the commerce, industry, and resources of the Kingdom of Hanover as the paucity of commercial and industrial statistics at my disposal may admit of, I purpose, in the first instance, giving a summary of the history of its earlier relations and subsequent incorporation with the Zollverein or Customs Union, and I shall endeavour to indicate briefly the general influence which that incorporation has exercised upon the industrial progress and prosperity of the country.

To the wise and steadfast policy of Prussia, in spite of unexampled difficulties—political, commercial, and geographical—is due the chief merit of having released Germany from that complex network of internal Customs—the legacy of feudal times—which, for several years subsequent to the Peace of 1815, still paralysed its home and foreign trade. Goods dispatched from the frontier to the centre of Germany had still to pass through a labyrinth of petty Custom-houses, and reached their destination burdened and delayed by the payment of heavy import, export, and transit duties, levied not only by the intercepting States but frequently by each of the separate provinces or outlying territories of which those States were composed.

The first effectual blow at this galling and chaotic system was struck by the great financial and fiscal reforms introduced by Prussia in the year 1818, and extended by Treaty to the two Principalities of Schwartzburg, by which entire freedom of commercial intercourse was established throughout the whole of the Prussian dominions and a more moderate Tariff substituted for the one previously in force.

After nearly fifteen years passed in ventilating the great question of commercial unity and reform in Germany (of which Frederick I was one of the earliest and most distinguished promoters), in laborious negotiation, and in the establishment of partial Leagues—Northern, Central, and Southern—the most prominent of which were those concluded in 1828 between Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt, the great Customs Union, or Zollverein, was finally founded, and commenced its prosperous career in January 1854. It comprised, at the date of its establishment, the following States: Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Thuringia, with an area of 7,719 square German miles and a population of 23,478,120 souls. Three years later it was joined by Hesse Homburg, Baden, Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfort, by which its area was increased to 8,109.75 miles and its population to 26,048,970 souls.

As a counterpoise, prompted, at the time, as much by political jealousy as by contrary interests to the commercial junction of the north and south, as represented in the League established, in 1828, between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt, Hanover,

by the Treaty of Einbeck, signed in March 1830, had entered into an engagement with Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, and Oldenburg, to abolish all restrictions on the commercial intercourse between their respective territories, and eventually to adopt an uniform Customs Tariff. The territory of this League comprised a compact area of 1,087 square miles and a population of 2,216,900 souls, with a seaboard extending from the Elbe to the Ems. It was destined, however, to be of short duration. The secession in March 1831 of Hesse Cassel and its incorporation with the Northern League, nullified the stipulations of the Treaty of Einbeck and formed the subject of keen remonstrance to the Federal Diet on the part of Hanover. This accession, so valuable to Prussia by connecting her eastern and western provinces, and placing her system in more extended contact with the south, hastened the crowning conquest of the Zollverein.

The powerful inducements which had, gradually, led to the fusion of the Continental States of Germany into one common Commercial League had, obviously, but little weight with maritime and mainly agricultural States such as Hanover and Oldenburg, and their accession, at this period, appears to have been neither courted nor anticipated.

A separate League, under the title of the "Steuerverein," or Taxes Union, including Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and Schaumburg Lippe, together with some detached portions of Prussian territory enveloped by those States, was formed upon the model of the Zollverein, but with a Tariff considerably lower. It dated its existence from the same period and was concluded for a similar term of eight years. It cannot be said to have originated in a spirit of antagonism or hostility to its powerful neighbour, but arose rather from the requirements of a population upon which the higher duties of the Zollverein Tariff would have weighed injuriously by raising the import duties upon articles of consumption, especially on Colonial produce, of which Hanover was a large importer for home use.

The term fixed for the duration of the Steuerverein evinced a desire to leave a door open for an eventual fusion of the two Leagues, but it required twenty years to reconcile their conflicting interests. A Convention, however, was signed between them in the year 1837, under which the import duties upon articles of the produce and manufacture of the Steuerverein States, such as corn, hops, butter, leather, iron, glass, and earthenware, were considerably lowered, and those upon linen and linen-yarn entirely removed.

These concessions to the Steuerverein were balanced by measures for the suppression of smuggling and a more favourable adjustment of outlying territory.

It does not appear that the increase of trade or revenue within the limits of the Steuerverein during the eight years assigned to its first period was commensurate with the rapid progress of its prosperous rival; but the advantages derived from isolation still outweighed the interests of a reunion with the Zollverein. A Treaty by which the former was to be prolonged for five years was on the point of being signed, when Brunswick, dazzled probably by the advantages which it hoped to derive from incorporation with the Zollverein, unexpectedly withdrew from the Association.

Although this sudden defection was a blow to the Hanoverian League, yet the paucity of the population of Brunswick (less than 250,000), and the configuration of its territory, portions of which, such as the Hartz and Weser districts, would be cut off from the rest of the Duchy by the interjacency of Hanover, caused its accession to be a prize little coveted by Prussia, and it was probable that neither party would be a great gainer by the transaction. But the doors of the Customs Union were open to all comers, and a Treaty by which Brunswick was formally united to it was signed in the autumn of 1841. A Treaty for the prolongation of the Steuerverein was signed at the same time by Hanover, Oldenburg, and the Principality of Schaumburg Lippe.

The Cabinet of Berlin adroitly endeavoured to use the defection of Brunswick as a means to induce, if not to compel, Hanover and her Confederates to join the Zollverein, and it was in the hope of successful negotiation for this end that Brunswick was permitted provisionally to continue as a Member of the Steuerverein for that portion of the outlying territory of the Duchy which divides the rest of Hanover from the districts of Göttingen and the Hartz. It was worth Prussia's while to make some sacrifice, by reducing the scale of duties, in order to obtain for the Zollverein the extensive seaboard possessed by the Hanoverian League. The conditions exacted, however, by the latter were considered as inadmissible, and the negotiations resulted only in a long and acrimonious controversy.

Brunswick, with the consent of Prussia, eventually insisted upon her outlying dependencies being amalgamated with the Zollverein. The confusion and extensive smuggling which resulted from this commercial separation of the interlacing portions of Hanoverian and Brunswick territory, led to subsequent negotiation between the two Leagues, and a Treaty was signed between them in 1845, by which the Hartz and Weser districts of Brunswick were reincorporated with the Hanoverian League.

The chief advantages which had been claimed by Hanover, as a condition to her entry into the Zollverein, consisted, first, in the receipt of a "præcipium," or annual bonus, in addition to her common share in the net revenues of the Union; and secondly, a diminution by one-half of the import duties on wines and Colonial produce.

The material arguments for the non-accession of Hanover, except on very favourable terms, were of sufficient weight to have screened the Government of King Ernest from the reproach with which it was assailed at the time by the Press of Germany, of an unpatriotic and jealous policy. The produce of an Hanoverian labour was mainly agricultural, and largely exported, whilst the consumption with relation to the population was said to be far greater than even double that of the other States of the Zollverein. A union with the latter, therefore, under the Tariff then in force, by raising the import duties on articles of consumption, especially on Colonial produce, would have resulted in increased cost of living, and, consequently, of production.

Sugar, for instance, in the Prussian League, paid 9 dollars per quintal; in the Hanoverian only 3 dollars. The duty upon wine in the former was 48 dollars a hogshead; in the latter, only 18 dollars. The same disparity existed between the duties on raw and manufactured iron. The numerous distilleries attached to nearly every estate would, it was urged, be swamped by competition, while the feeble manufactures of Hanover would succumb to the superior capital at the command of the larger establishments of Prussia.

The political events of 1848 shook to its foundations even the popular, but as yet unfinished, edifice of the Zollverein. Its limits and organization were now too narrow for the ambitious views of the Parliament of Frankfort, and the commercial unity of seventy millions of people was included of necessity in the scheme of political homogeneity. It would form too lengthy a digression from the main purpose of this brief historical notice were I even to epitomise the various discussions to which the question of the future commercial organization of Germany gave rise at Frankfort, where the battle between Free Trade and Protection, or rather between moderate and high protective duties, was fought with general ardour and pertinacity. Suffice it to say, that both the Zollverein and the Hanoverian League survived the ephemeral creations of that memorable period.

The project of commercial union on a vast scale was destined, however, to be revived soon afterwards by the Austrian Cabinet.

There had hitherto existed two insuperable obstacles to a commercial incorporation of the Austrian Empire with Germany:—

1st. The prohibitive system, which, with but little variation, had been in force since the time of Charles VI; and,

2ndly. The line of Custom-houses which separated Austria from Hungary.

The former of these objections was about to be removed by the great financial and economic reforms planned by M. de Bruck, in virtue of which the Tariff would be changed from prohibitive to protective, whilst the commercial privileges of Hungary were already swept away with its administrative independence. Armed with these prospective reforms, M. de Bruck propounded to the Governments of Germany, in 1850, the gigantic scheme of an Austro-German Customs Union, which was to establish a uniform Tariff, and unrestricted commercial intercourse from the Po and the Adriatic to the Baltic and the German Ocean, and from the Carpathians to the frontier of France.

By Prussia the Austrian proposals were received with evident disfavour, as threatening to wrest from her that political influence which she had derived in part from the Zollverein; but the protectionist tendencies and the political sympathies of the Southern States enlisted them at once on the side of Austria.

In Hanover, the jealousy of Prussian preponderance was overruled by the consideration of the commercial interests of the country. It was probable that the Austrian project for amalgamating the three commercial systems of Germany would, if realized, change the Tariff of the Zollverein in the sense of higher duties,

rather than cause it to be assimilated to the lower Tariff of the *Steuerverein*; and the proposal was, consequently received with little favour, both by the Government and Press of Hanover.

Prussia considered the moment favourable for drawing the States which formed the Hanoverian League into the *Zollverein*, at the price of large concessions, and, as the event proved, at the risk even of the defection of her Southern confederates.

After a few months of negotiation, a Treaty was signed between the two kingdoms on the 7th September, 1851, by which Hanover agreed to form part of the Customs Union from the 1st January, 1854.

Germany was somewhat startled by the sudden announcement of this Treaty, but the motives which had induced Hanover to forego the advantages of her independent position were easily explained by the large concessions which Prussia had made to secure an object so long cherished and of such difficult attainment. The terms, indeed, were lower than what Hanover had demanded in 1841, but they were eminently favourable. In addition to her share, in proportion to the population, of the net receipts of the *Zollverein*, Hanover was to receive a "præcipium," or annual sum, amounting to two-thirds of the dividend. Estimating this dividend at 19 groschen per head, which was the sum distributed in 1853, and the population, in round numbers, at 1,818,000, the "præcipium" would amount to 767,000 thalers, or upwards of 115,000*l.* sterling. It was accorded as an indemnity for the loss of the exclusive profits of the transit trade, and in consideration of the larger consumption of taxed articles, such as foreign wines and colonial produce, within the States of the *Steuerverein*.

Reductions were likewise made in the import duties on wine, coffee, molasses, tea, and brandy. The reduction of the duty upon tea amounted to 19 per cent., and that upon brandy to 50 per cent.

The salt trade, which was a monopoly in the other *Zollverein* States, was to remain free, and it was stipulated that English iron for the completion of the Hanoverian lines of railway should be admitted, within a certain period, free of duty.

As a set-off to the pecuniary sacrifices involved in these concessions to Hanover, Prussia had secured to herself a Northern communication between her Eastern and Western Provinces, and to the *Zollverein* the command of the great highway from the South and centre of Germany to the North Sea, besides the additional market of 2,000,000 of people.

Throughout Hanover, where the benefits of a more liberal Tariff than that of the *Zollverein* had been sensibly felt, the accession to the Prussian Union elicited, at first, loud murmurs of dissatisfaction, and was the cause of a ministerial crisis, but the Treaty was sanctioned by the Chambers, without material modification, early in the ensuing year.

Oldenburg, from the necessities of its geographical position, and the Principality of Schaumburg Lippe, had little option but to follow in the wake of Hanover.

In a Memorandum addressed to her confederates, Prussia explained and justified the terms upon which the Treaty with Hanover was based, and, while denouncing *pro formâ* the *Zollverein* Pact, summoned a Conference, to meet at Berlin in April 1852, for the purpose of renewing it.

There is little doubt but that this stroke of Prussian policy was meant, and was received, as a check to the commercial projects of Prince Schwartzburg and M. de Bruck, and it was skilfully turned, by the Cabinet of Vienna, into a means for furthering their accomplishment. Delegates from all the States of the Confederation were invited to meet at Vienna in January of the ensuing year (1852), three months before the time fixed for the meeting of the *Zollverein* Conference at Berlin, with a view of examining the Austrian proposals, and of adopting them, together with the stipulations of the recent Treaty between Hanover and Prussia, as joint bases for the institution of a new Commercial Association, between which and the whole Austrian Empire a close alliance should be concluded, containing the germ, if not the definite promise, of a future amalgamation.

Prussia and the Thuringian States declined the invitation, and refused to negotiate with Austria until the *Zollverein* Treaties had been formally renewed.

By the Southern States and Saxony the invitation was responded to with alacrity. A Protocol was signed on the 20th April, by which Austria pledged herself to conclude—

First. A Preliminary Treaty of Alliance with the *Zollverein*, to take effect from 1854.

Secondly. A Treaty of Incorporation with it, to come into operation four years later.

On the other hand, the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, the two Hesses, and Nassau, bound themselves to use their best endeavours to give effect to these engagements.

Finally, it was stipulated as a *sine quâ non* by the Austrian Government that the signature of these two Treaties should precede the reconstruction of the Zollverein.

The Representatives of the above-named Governments had met, in the meanwhile, at Darmstadt, and, with the exception of Baden, signed a Secret Convention, pledging them not to renew the Association with Prussia until the Treaties had first been signed with Austria.

The conditions dictated by the Darmstadt Confederacy, as it was afterwards denominated, and the consequences which their rejection seemed inevitably to involve, were alike disregarded by the Prussian Government.

While professing her readiness to conclude a Treaty of Commercial Alliance with Austria, Prussia steadfastly rejected the condition with which it was coupled.

The Conference of Berlin, at which the Representative of Hanover was present, failed to harmonize the discordant elements at work within the Zollverein, and it was adjourned and re-assembled with no better result. A controversy, sharpened by political animosity, was followed by the final rupture of negotiations, and nothing remained, apparently, to arrest the dissolution of the great Commercial League under which so large a portion of Germany had prospered for twenty years.

The rupture between Prussia and the Darmstadt Confederacy was viewed by Hanover with dissatisfaction, and it placed her in a position of some embarrassment. A dissolution of the Zollverein would relieve her of right from the obligations of the Treaty of September, and leave her free to act as she might; on the one hand the necessities of commerce and the material interests of her population pointed to a union with Prussia and the Northern States under a liberal Tariff, while, on the other, her political sympathies leaned towards Austria and the South. As member of a narrow Northern League, of which Prussia would be the preponderating Power, Hanover dreaded political as well as commercial absorption. In reality, however, the kind of neutral position which she held at this moment was anything but disadvantageous. Assured of the support of Brunswick, in the event of a disruption of the Zollverein, she would have been almost in a position to have dictated her own terms to Prussia. There was nothing, it must be acknowledged, in the conduct or declarations of the Hanoverian Government at this critical period which indicated any settled intention not to abide by the Treaty which had conditionally bound Hanover to Prussia, and the disquietude which these dissensions had occasioned was speedily dispelled by the announcement of the reconciliation of the two rival Powers.

A Treaty of Commercial Alliance was signed between Austria and Prussia in February 1853, which was to take effect from January 1854, and for a period of twelve years. It contained no obligatory clause for an eventual union, but it stipulated that negotiations should take place in 1860, with a view, if possible, of bringing about that result.

The negotiation of this Treaty acted like oil upon the troubled waters. The Hanoverian Government immediately promulgated the Tariff, which according to Treaty was to come into operation ten months prior to the commencement of the Union itself, and the Zollverein Conferences were reopened at Berlin. The accession of Hanover and the Treaty of Alliance with Austria were both ratified, and the Zollverein was formerly reconstituted for a term of twelve years from January 1, 1854. It had been stipulated between Prussia and Hanover that the former should use her best endeavours to obtain the consent of the other States of the Zollverein to a considerable reduction of the duty upon iron, but her efforts were ineffectual in face of the determination evinced by the Southern States to oppose any liberal alterations in the Tariff.

After an experience of six years, during a great portion of which commercial development has been checked by political and financial crises, it may safely be affirmed that Hanover and the Zollverein have mutually profited by the Treaty of 1851, and that the necessities which their union has created, as well as the advantages which have accrued from it, forbid almost the possibility of any future separation. It would, however, be a difficult, even if it were a profitable task, to apportion to each their exact share in a prosperity by which both have benefited.

The annual "præcipium" paid to Hanover has increased nearly 85 per cent. since 1854, largely compensating her for the loss of the profits which she formerly derived from the transit trade, and aiding her to meet a greatly increased expenditure without additional taxation; it amounted last year, as I have learnt from an official source, to 1,281,674 thalers, equal to 182,251*l.* sterling, or five times the sum which is derived from the Stade dues. It cannot, however, be regarded as a permanent item of revenue. The present Zollverein Treaties, as I have already stated, expire with the year 1865, and although probably the period is as yet too remote for the question to have been positively mooted, it is generally supposed that the price at which the accession of Hanover was purchased in 1854, will cease to be paid on the renewal of the Treaty.

Prior to the dissolution of the Steuerverein, Hanoverian capital was almost exclusively devoted to agricultural improvement, and one of the earliest fruits of that dissolution was the investment of money in industrial enterprises. The manufactures of Hanover, it is true, are inconsiderable as compared with those of the other Kingdoms of Germany, but they have made material progress since the union with the Zollverein.

As one among many indexes of industrial development (which must be judged relatively), I subjoin a Return which I have procured of the amount of steam-power in use at the beginning of 1854, as compared with the middle of 1858:—

Years.	No. of Steam-Engines.	Horse-Power.
1854	236	2,612
1858	455	6,340
Excess in 1858 ..	219	3,728

Years.	Locomotives for Railway Traffic.	Horse-Power.
1854	137	12,330
1858	185	22,200
Excess in 1858 ..	48	9 870

The Customs receipts, as the subjoined Table shows, suffered a material diminution during the first year of the union with the Zollverein, as compared with the year 1853, but this may fairly be accounted for by the fact that large purchases were made under the lower Tariff of 1853, in anticipation of the union, and also by the disturbed state of trade in consequence of the political complications in the East.

ACCOUNT exhibiting the Gross Customs Receipts of the Kingdom of Hanover during the period 1850-53, as compared with the period 1854-57.

Years.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Transit Duties.	Total Gross Receipts.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1850-51	1,571,039	29,748	111,629	1,712,416
1851-52	1,978,052	33,571	131,744	2,143,367
1852-53	2,616,490	34,157	130,313	2,780,960
1854	1,743,521	16,965	4,780	1,765,266
1855	2,428,241	13,108	9,465	2,450,814
1856	2,561,964	12,819	16,554	2,591,337

The net sum received by Hanover from the Zollverein revenues for 1854, inclusive of the "præcipium," amounted to 2,092,522 thalers.

I have no return of the net Customs receipts of Hanover for the three preceding years, but the average annual gross receipts for those years amounted to 22,119,102 thalers, which, deducting the cost of collection, must have left a balance, if anything, in favour of 1854.

With regard to Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein, the financial results of the first year of the accession of the *Steuerverein* were far from favourable. The total gross receipts of the Zollverein, inclusive of the *Steuerverein*, were less by 300,000 thalers than those of the year 1852, before the fusion of the two Leagues, whereas 2,000,000 had been added to the number of recipients. The general net dividend for 1851 fell to 18 groschen, or nearly so, per head, which was lower than it had been since 1840. These calculations, however, are now mere matters of retrospective interest, and the Zollverein receipts have since steadily and largely increased, the last dividend amounting to about 30 groschen per head.

It had been augured by many that the ultimate effect of the September Treaty, and of the infusion of a more liberal element into the Councils of the Zollverein, would have tended to a gradual lowering of the Tariff, but such has not been the case. Unanimity with regard to all change is an organic law of the Constitution of the Zollverein, and, between the equibalanced interests of the North and South, the Tariff has remained unaltered.

Population.

According to the latest Census (1858), the Kingdom of Hanover contains a population of 1,843,976, occupying 270,000 dwellings. The subjoined Table, which gives the details of the last four Censuses, shows an increase of population of 85,129 in ten years.

Years.			Males.	Females.	Total.
July 1, 1848	..	..	875,346	885,501	1,758,847
December 3, 1852	..	..	907,304	911,214	1,818,518
December 3, 1855	..	..	906,998	912,779	1,819,777
December 3, 1858	..	..	920,428	923,548	1,843,976

Taking population alone as a test of precedence, Hanover ranks, therefore, next to Saxony, and before Wurtemberg, among the States of the Zollverein. The very gradual growth of population in a country which has so many elements of well-being, where taxation is comparatively light and pauperism rare, can only be partially explained by the contribution which it gives to that stream of emigration which flows annually from Germany.

Hitherto no complete statistical record has been kept of the number of Hanoverian emigrants, but it is roughly estimated for 1859 at 5,000. I find that there is a considerable discrepancy between the increase of population as shown by the Census, and the excess of births over deaths, as recorded in the parochial registries. The annual births exceed the deaths on the average by 13,000; whereas the last Census only shows an increase of 24,199 in three years. This variance is not owing, I am told, to any miscalculation of the amount of emigration, but to an evasion of the Census, arising out of a desire to escape the personal and other direct taxes. The result is, of course, injurious to the Treasury, as the dividends of the Zollverein Customs receipts are distributed according to population.

Taxation.

In Hanover, as in other States of the Zollverein, indirect taxation is regulated by the commercial legislation of the League; and the excise duties on beet-root sugar, brandy, beer, &c., vary according to the industrial and fiscal requirements of the Association.

The direct taxes consist of an income tax, land tax, personal tax, tax on salaries, trade tax (*"Gewerbsteuer"*), house tax, and stamp duty. The aggregate produce of these taxes is estimated in the Budget of the present year at 3,190,000 thalers (478,500*l.*), which is at the rate of about $1\frac{4}{5}$ thaler per head of the population, and is distributed as follows:—

								Thalers.
Income tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
Land tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,250,000
Personal tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,045,000
Tax on salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,000
Trade tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224,000
House tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283,000
Stamp duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,190,000

Revenue, &c.

I have already given, in my Statistical Report of March last, a detailed statement of the revenue, expenditure, and public debt of Hanover. The total revenue for the current year is fixed, in round numbers, at 19,591,000 thalers (2,939,550*l.*), and the expenditure at 19,909,748 thalers. In 1850 the revenue amounted only to 8,058,477 thalers, and the expenditure to 7,695,046 thalers. The Public Debt amounts only to 9,000,000*l.* sterling, of which one-half has been spent in the construction of the Hanoverian railways, which are almost exclusively the property of the State.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of Hanover are insignificant, both in number and importance, if compared with Saxony, or the other kingdoms of Germany; but they owe a considerable expansion to the union with the Zollverein in 1854. The oldest and most important branches of Hanoverian industry are the manufactures of linen and linen-yarns, and the preparation of flax, which is grown in great abundance and of excellent quality, chiefly in the provinces of Hildersheim, Luneburg, and Osnabruck. The amount of steam-power employed in the linen manufacture is trifling; there are only four mills, with engines of 34 horse-power collectively; it is almost entirely the produce of hand-loom weaving during the winter months. The sale is very much facilitated by the establishment of offices, called "Linnen Leggen," which are distributed throughout the country, and where the linens, yarns, &c., brought in by the weavers, are valued and stamped by Government officials.

The following is a Return of the quantities and value of linen manufactures registered at the above-named "Linnen Leggen" during the years 1858 and 1859, throughout the four provinces of Hanover, Hildesheim, Luneburg, and Osnabruck:—

1859.

	Quantities.		Value.
	No. of pieces.	Ells.	
Hanover	17,948	1,484,240	141,231
Hildesheim . . .	80,666	5,796,003	523,800
Luneburg	51,235	3,551,406	342,620
Osnabruck	33,383	3,828,501	401,559
Total for 1859	183,232	14,660,177	1,409,210
Total for 1858	197,396	15,629,934	1,505,375
Decrease in 1859 . .	14,164	969,757	96,165

I subjoin, likewise, a Return of the quantities and value of flaxen and hempen yarns exported from the provinces of Hanover and Hildesheim to the adjoining territories of Prussia, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel; and also a Return of the quantity and value of flax ("steinflachs"*) exported from the province of Luneburg in 1858 and 1859;—

* "Steinflachs" is the finest quality of flax.

Years.				HILDESHEIM AND HANOVER.	
				Quantities.	Value.
				Bundles of 20 "loppls."*	Thalers.
1859	..	..	..	83,785	172,343
1858	..	..	..	98,276	194,660
Decrease in 1859				14,491	22,323

FLAX exported from the Province of Luneburg.

Years.				Quantities.	Value.
				lbs.	Thalers.
1859	..	..	..	537,040	159,698
1858	..	..	..	509,960	135,365
Increase in 1859				27,080	24,333

In addition to which, in 1859, there were sold and exported on English account 251,500 lbs. of hemp, of the value of 19,147 thalers; whereas in 1858 the export was next to nothing.

The diminution in the quantity and value of linen manufactures in 1859, exhibited in one of the above Returns, is accounted for by the general scantiness of the flax-crop during the last three years, and partly by the competition of the unbleached English linen manufactures, especially of the coarse textures, such as sacking. This latter especially has the advantage over that of Hanoverian manufacture, of being made in various and large breadths, and is, consequently, more useful for packing purposes. The import duty upon all unbleached linens is 12s. per quintal or cwt.; and I have been told by a person extensively engaged in the linen trade here, and who has lately imported Irish unbleached linen of the finer sort, that it yields a greater length in the piece after the process of bleaching than does the same quality of Hanoverian manufacture.

The political convulsions in Mexico, and in some of the South American States, who are customers for Hanoverian linen manufactures, have likewise operated unfavourably on the trade.

In the dearth of industrial statistics in this country, and in the absence of Chambers of Commerce, whose Reports, as in Prussia and other German States, throw valuable light upon the state and progress of trade and manufactures, I can give but few details with respect to the various branches of Hanoverian industry, although in subsequent Reports I may be enabled to supply the deficiencies of the present.

Among the prominent articles of manufacture, I should mention the fire-arms of Hertzberg, which have a considerable reputation for excellence, and are exported to a great extent; Belgian iron is used almost exclusively in their manufacture. The iron foundries and iron works are an important branch of industry in this country; they employ chiefly Westphalian iron. Next to these in importance come the paper and leather manufactures. The distilleries scattered over the country are very numerous, and brandy and spirits are largely exported.

The following Return shows the amount of steam-power employed in the distilleries, and in some of the principal manufacturing establishments:—

				Number.	Horse-Power.
Brandy and spirit distilleries	..	..	..	245	440
Iron foundries and machine manufactories	..	..	..	35	395
Paper mills	..	..	..	14	427
Linen factories	..	..	..	5	34
Cotton-spinning factories and weaving-sheds	..	..	..	5	457
Ditto, cotton velvets	..	..	..	1	120

* The "lopp" contains 1,875 yards of thread.

Linden, a suburb of this capital, teems with industrial establishments. It contains a large cotton, spinning, and weaving^g factory, and a manufactory of cotton velvets and fustians; both are worked by companies. The latter contains 900 power-loom, and employs about 1,200 hands, including some 30 English master operatives; the articles of manufacture consist of moleskins, velvets, velveteens, and Genoa cords, and are sold chiefly within the limits of the Zollverein and in Austria. The cotton-spinning and weaving factory contains 500 power-loom, and likewise employs a number of English operatives; it manufactures on the average annually 90,000 pieces of calico of 40 yards each, and 2,610,000 lbs. of twist, of which 1,110,000 lbs. are used for weaving the calico, and the remainder is sold.

The iron works and locomotive manufactory, and the salt and chemical works of M. Egestorff, the foremost of the manufacturers of this country, are likewise in Linden. The locomotives made in M. Egerstorff's establishment have a high reputation. Until within the last two or three years, the number of locomotives annually manufactured by him was about 30, but the recent depression of trade has reduced this number to 10.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar, which has made such rapid strides, and which yields so large a revenue in other States of the Zollverein, is of recent development, and as yet of small amount in the Kingdom of Hanover. There are only two beet-root sugar manufactories, one at Einbeck, which was established in 1857, and the other at Neuwerk, in 1858.

The following account exhibits the amount and progress of the production of beet-root sugar in the Kingdom of Hanover during the last three years:—

Years.			Quantities of Beet-root employed.	Quantities of Sugar produced.
			Quintals.	Quintals.
1857	..	..	8,922	540
1858	..	..	243,710	14,783
1859	..	..	363,210	21,996

On the other hand, the establishments for refining raw colonial sugar, where formerly under the fiscal régime of the "Steuerverein," sugar was prepared in large quantities for home consumption and for exportation, have greatly diminished in number, and will probably disappear altogether with the increasing production and consumption of beet-root sugar,

The following is a comparative statement of the number of refining establishments in existence during the years 1854 and 1859, with the amount of raw colonial sugar imported, and of refined sugar exported during those years:

Years.			Number of Establishments.	Quantity of Raw Colonial Sugar imported.	Quantity of Refined Sugar on which a drawback was paid on exportation.
				Quintals.	Quintals.
1854	..	..	12	71,591	155
1859	..	..	5	8,001	3,541

The above Return shows that the accession of Hanover to the Zollverein has resulted in a gradual suppression of the refining of colonial sugar for home consumption, while as an article of export it has increased considerably.

The official Returns published annually by the Zollverein are the only sources of information from which I can gather any authentic particulars as to the import and export trade of Hanover; but even these are not of very recent date, they only give quantities and not values, and they afford no clue to what proportion of the imports are destined for Hanoverian consumption, and what passes into the countries within the limits of the Customs League.

I have extracted from these Returns—the latest which I have been able to procure—the annexed statement of the import, export, and transit trade of the Kingdom of Hanover for 1857-58.

The following are the chief articles of export, of Hanoverian produce or manufacture:—

Linens, linen yarn and flax.

Wool, for the English, French, and Belgian markets.

Leather and hides.

Fire-arms, manufactured in the Hartz district.

Alcohol and brandy, in large quantities.

Corn, meal, and seeds.

Drugs, chemicals, and colouring matter.

Horned cattle, pigs, butter, and agricultural produce.

These latter are exported to a great extent from the province of East Friesland.

Paper figures also as a considerable article of exportation.

ACCOUNT showing the Import, Export, and Transit Trade of the Kingdom of Hanover in 1857-58.

IMPORTS.

Articles Imported.					Quantities.
					Quintals.
Skins, hides, &c.	..	..	..	..	53,880
Cotton and cotton goods	..	..	..	..	93,414
Lead	..	..	..	..	1,428
Brush manufactures	..	..	..	..	108
Apothecaries' wares of mineral, vegetable, and animal produce	..	..	..	..	261,979
Iron and steel	..	..	..	..	343,226
Hemp	..	..	..	..	23,779
Corn and seeds	..	..	..	..	467,892
Glass of all sorts	..	..	..	..	1,769
Wood and wooden wares	..	..	..	..	130,608
Musical instruments	..	..	..	..	218
Wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	15
Hops	..	..	..	..	50
Copper and brass	..	..	..	..	2,380
Hardware	..	..	..	..	153
Leather and leathern manufactures	..	..	..	..	1,253
Linens and linen thread	..	..	..	..	10,644
Candles, &c.	..	..	..	..	59
Rags	..	..	..	..	3,588
Beer	..	..	..	..	340
Brandy, arrac, rum	..	..	..	..	2,890
French brandies	..	..	..	..	72
Yeast	..	..	..	..	13
Vinegar, in barrels	..	..	..	..	195
Vinegar and beer, in bottles	..	..	..	..	32
Oil, in bottles	..	..	..	..	45
Wine and cider	..	..	..	..	37,059
Butter	..	..	..	..	231
Fresh and salt meat	..	..	..	..	842
Southern fruits	..	..	..	..	9,108
Spices	..	..	..	..	3,225
Herrings	..	..	..	..	23,126
Coffee	..	..	..	..	98,410
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	260
Roast coffee, chocolate, &c.	..	..	..	..	107
Cheese of all sorts	..	..	..	..	1,532
Sweetmeats and sugar plums	..	..	..	..	492
Sago, tapioca, and arrow-root	..	..	..	..	479
Prepared meal, groats, &c.	..	..	..	..	5,869
Oysters	..	..	..	..	757
Rice	..	..	..	..	65,939
Syrup	..	..	..	..	31,500
Tobacco leaves	..	..	..	..	60,685
Rolled tobacco	..	..	..	..	94
Cigars	..	..	..	..	1,114
Snuff	..	..	..	..	7
Tea	..	..	..	..	5,719
Sugar	..	..	..	..	404
Raw sugar	..	..	..	..	99
Ditto for refineries	..	..	..	..	21,157
Ditto in barrels	..	..	..	..	23,444
Oil	..	..	..	..	16,083

An Account showing the Import, Export, and Transit Trade, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.					Quantities.
					Quintals.
Oil cloth and gutta percha	..	..	..	..	297
Paper and stationery	..	..	..	..	722
Wool and woollen goods	..	..	..	..	28,089
Furs	..	..	..	..	30
Articles in stone	..	..	..	..	74
Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	5
Silk and silk manufactures	..	..	..	..	434
Coal	..	..	..	..	1,577,274
Straw manufactures	..	..	..	..	634
Zinc	..	..	..	..	284
Tallow and stearine	..	..	..	..	4,736
Soap	..	..	..	..	147
Tar and pitch	..	..	..	..	25,750
Tin, &c.	..	..	..	..	35
China and earthenware	..	..	..	..	4,717
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	140,243
Cattle and animals :—				Head,	
Oxen	..	..	..	..	97
Cows	..	..	..	..	1,484
Calves	..	..	..	..	3,069
Pigs	..	..	..	..	2,572
Sheep	..	..	..	..	3,895
Goats	..	..	..	..	6,415
Horses and mules	..	..	..	..	6,967
Total	..	..	..	..	24,499
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	3,798,510

EXPORTS.

Articles Exported.					Quantities.
					Quintals.
Skins, hides, &c.	..	..	..	..	13,152
Cotton and cotton goods	..	..	..	..	48,443
Lead and shot	..	..	..	..	15,501
Brushwares	..	..	..	..	186
Apothecaries' wares, &c.	..	..	..	..	35,412
Iron and steel manufactures	..	..	..	..	16,048
Hemp	..	..	..	..	9,026
Corn and seeds	..	..	..	..	1,246,508
Glass and glassware	..	..	..	..	101,987
Wood and wooden manufactures	..	..	..	..	54,368
Musical instruments, &c.	..	..	..	..	4,033
Hops	..	..	..	..	6,091
Wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	142
Copper and brass	..	..	..	..	2,285
Hardware	..	..	..	..	15,720
Leather and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	11,888
Linen yarn and linen manufactures	..	..	..	..	47,897
Candles and stearine	..	..	..	..	6,610
Rags	..	..	..	..	424
Beer	..	..	..	..	9,200
Brandy, arrac, rum	..	..	..	..	87,605
French brandies	..	..	..	..	33
Yeast	..	..	..	..	31
Vinegar in barrels	..	..	..	..	2,061
Vinegar and beer, in bottles	..	..	..	..	2,236
Oil, in bottles	..	..	..	..	2
Wine and cider	..	..	..	..	8,133
Butter	..	..	..	..	11,501
Fresh and salt meat	..	..	..	..	6,835
Fruits	..	..	..	..	40
Spices	..	..	..	..	15
Herrings	..	..	..	..	70
Coffee	..	..	..	..	7,918
Cocoa*	..	..	..	..	1,017

* The cocoa exported must of necessity be adulterated, as the quantity exported considerably exceeds the import.

An Account showing the Import, Export, and Transit Trade, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.					Quantities.
					Quintals.
Roast coffee, chocolate	..	..	..	..	31
Cheese of all sorts	..	..	..	..	2,545
Sweetmeats and sugar-plums	..	..	..	..	1,994
Sago, tapioca, arrow-root, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,078
Prepared meal, groats, &c.	..	..	..	..	62,199
Oysters	..	..	..	..	11
Rice	..	..	..	..	4
Syrup	..	..	..	..	4,531
Tobacco leaves	..	..	..	..	2,787
Rolled or cut tobacco	..	..	..	..	330
Cigars	..	..	..	..	15,155
Snuff	..	..	..	..	203
Tea	..	..	..	..	13
Sugar	..	..	..	..	7,658
Raw ditto, in barrels	..	..	..	..	8,462
Oil	..	..	..	..	30,940
Paper and stationery	..	..	..	..	24,678
Articles in fur	..	..	..	..	330
Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	215
Silk and silk manufactures	..	..	..	..	4,462
Soap	..	..	..	..	404
Articles in stone	..	..	..	..	33
Straw manufactures	..	..	..	..	673
Playing-cards	..	..	..	..	170
Coal	..	..	..	..	20,916
Tallow and stearine	..	..	..	..	132
Tar and pitch	..	..	..	..	32,948
China and earthenware	..	..	..	..	23,267
Cattle and animals:—				Head.	
Oxen	..	..	..	..	2,487
Cows	..	..	..	..	1,063
Calves	..	..	..	..	7,141
Pigs	..	..	..	..	6,722
Sheep	..	..	..	..	347
Goats	..	..	..	..	1,695
Horses and mules	..	..	..	..	765
Total	..	..	..	20,220	
Oil cloth and gutta percha	..	..	..	..	555
Wool and woollen manufactures	..	..	..	..	49,814
Zinc, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,001
Tin, &c.	..	..	..	..	356
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	257,435
Total Exports	..	..	..	..	2,332,748

IN TRANSIT.

Articles.					Quantities.
					Quintals.
Cotton and cotton goods	..	..	..	..	11,956
Lead and shot	..	..	..	..	1
Brush manufactures	..	..	..	..	12
Apothecaries' wares	..	..	..	..	758
Iron and steel	..	..	..	..	2,671
Hemp	..	..	..	..	24
Corn and seeds	..	..	..	..	18,318
Glass and glassware	..	..	..	..	3,763
Skins	..	..	..	..	503
Wood and wooden manufactures	..	..	..	..	1,506
Hops	..	..	..	..	445
Musical and other instruments	..	..	..	..	638
Wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	195
Copper and brass	..	..	..	..	67
Hardware	..	..	..	..	10,981
Leather and leather goods	..	..	..	..	999
Linens and linen yarn	..	..	..	..	632
Candles	..	..	..	..	69
Rags	..	..	..	..	208
Groceries, brandies, wine, beer, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, &c.	..	..	..	..	30,594

An Account showing the Import, Export, and Transit Trade, &c.—*continued*:

Articles.						Quantities.
						Quintals.
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	8
Paper and stationery	..	..	..	..	..	1,269
Articles in fur	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk and silk goods	..	..	..	..	..	5,851
Soap	..	..	..	..	..	3
Playing-cards	..	..	..	..	..	30
Articles in stone	..	..	..	..	..	21
Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	219
Tallow and stearine	..	..	..	..	..	815
Pitch and tar	..	..	..	..	..	967
China and earthenware	..	..	..	..	..	493
Cattle and animals:—					Head.	
Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	
Pigs	..	..	..	..	107	
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	
Horses and mules	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	..	..	..	..	108	
Oil-cloth and gutta percha	..	..	..	..	..	96
Wool and woollen goods	..	..	..	..	..	3,596
Zinc, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	87
Tin, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	21
Miscellaneous objects	..	..	..	..	..	9,120
Total in Transit	..	..	..	..	..	106,891

Imports in 1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quintals.
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,798,510
Transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,332,748
							106,891

The amount received by Hanover as her share in the Customs revenue of the Zollverein for the years 1857 and 1856 is shown in the annexed Table:—

Years.				Import, Export, and Transit Duties.
				Thalers.
1857	..	..	..	2,441,641
1856	..	..	..	2,386,056
Excess in 1857	..			55,585

(Signed)

GEORGE PETRE.

Austria.

Report by Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

My Lord,

Vienna, July 19, 1860.

IN my present Half-yearly Report, I propose to return to the consideration of the National Debt of Austria, which formed part of the subject-matter of my Report

of the 25th April last. The occasion for so doing is furnished me by the publication of the very able and comprehensive Report of the Imperial Commission appointed expressly to scrutinize the actual liabilities of the State. This is the first official examination of the National Debt which has been made by a body of independent financiers; and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that the conjectural results at which I arrived on a subject which, when I last treated it, was involved in great obscurity, prove to be as nearly as possible identical with those deduced by the elaborate investigation which the subject has since received. I should remark that the Commissioners have expressed the results of their inquiry in "new Austrian currency," whereas the conclusions submitted in my last Report were given in "Convention money;" that portions of the new loans which entered into my estimate are not comprised in that of the Commissioners, for reasons which will be found stated below; and that the total debt has been diminished by the amount of the proceeds of the recently-abolished Sinking Fund which have been applied to its partial redemption. I stated the total amount of the Public Debt, reduced to a nominal capital, bearing 5 per cent. interest, at 2,442,000,000 of "Convention" florins, in round numbers.

	Florins.
This sum, when converted into "new Austrian" currency, equals ..	2,564,100,000
Deducting portions of loans not included in official estimate ..	124,000,000
	2,440,100,000
And proceeds of Sinking Fund	171,000,000
We obtain	2,269,100,000

a result all but identical with that presented by the Commissioners.

On the 31st December last, at which date the official investigation terminates, the Commissioners report that the National Debt of Austria, reduced to a nominal capital bearing 5 per cent. interest, amounted to 2,268,071,532 florins in "new Austrian" currency. This sum includes only 37,500,000 florins on account of the English (6,000,000*l.*) Loan of 1859, of which 17,500,000 florins were what is technically termed "placed," and 20,000,000 florins mortgaged to the National Bank, the remainder being of course still issuable at the option of Government, for which reason I included it in my estimate. As the investigations of the Commissioners terminated with the close of last year, the Loan of 1860 for 200,000,000 florins did not properly enter into their calculations, but a portion of it was prospectively mortgaged to the National Bank in 1859, and this portion, amounting to 99,000,000 florins, figures therefore in their Tables. The estimate of the Commissioners also includes, as did my own, 40,000,000 florins on account of the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, amounting to 100,000,000 florins, of which Sardinia assumes three-fifths. The reduction of the Debt by means of the abolition of the Sinking Fund, of which the Commissioners take cognizance, amounts, as I have already said, to 171,000,000 florins.

The annual interest now paid on the debt is computed at 99,465,947 florins, of which 40,000,000 florins are payable in silver at an extra cost of nearly 30 per cent. in the actual depreciation of the currency.

The Commissioners annex to their Report a separate sketch of the debt incurred for the redemption of feudal charges on land ("grundentlastungs-schuld"), which is considered as a debt of the respective provinces, although it is guaranteed by the State, and they show that it amounts to 475,196,640 florins.

The Report of the Commissioners, which has already been transmitted in detail to the Foreign Office, contains suggestions for the simplification of the debt, and for the reduction of the charges connected with its administration. Their first proposal is the gradual conversion, within a limited period, of all State bonds in "Convention" money, lottery bonds excepted, into bonds of "new Austrian" currency bearing 5 per cent. interest, and that this operation shall be conducted on the principle that the creditors of the State shall not thereby be subjected to any loss, either of capital or interest. They show that the National Debt consists actually of 101 kinds of securities, bearing sixteen different rates of interest (rising fractionally from 1 to 6 per cent.), and, moreover, of 197 subdivisions of bonds. This complicated variety of stock is calculated, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to prejudice the sale of Austrian securities, both at home and abroad, and to render the administration of the debt not only difficult, but costly. A voluntary conversion of bonds had already been sanctioned by an Imperial Decree of the 3rd September,

1858, but little advantage was taken of it, the sum already converted amounting only to something above 38,000,000 florins. This trifling result is, however, attributed by the Commissioners to the vexatious conditions on which the conversion was permitted, which established the principle that, where the sum converted gave a fractional result, an extra payment must be made by the converter to raise it to a round sum. This impediment to conversion should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be removed; and in order to obviate other difficulties which they foresee, they propose that the redemption of all bonds, except those of which the redemption at stated periods is obligatory, be deferred until a surplus in the annual Budgets affords the proper means for their liquidation.

Annexed to the Report of the Commissioners is a Memorandum addressed to the Emperor by the present Minister of Finance, which establishes a direct collision of opinion between himself and them. It declares the Report to be drawn up in a clear and comprehensive manner, but beyond this speaks of it in no flattering terms, the opinion of the Minister differing from that of the Commissioners upon almost every point. His Excellency asserts, in the first place, that the Commissioners should not have presented their statement until the Board for managing the National Debt had delivered to them its report at the end of the present half-year; and he takes a broad objection to the Report on the ground that it under-estimates the total debt by 63,000,000 florins. He declines, however, to specify the error which has been made, as the opportunity for elucidating it will, he asserts, be afforded when the Budget is laid before the Reichsrath. The error of calculation thus imputed to the Commissioners I apprehend to be referable to the fact that they closed their investigation with the termination of last year, while the Minister of Finance naturally includes in his estimate of the public debt that portion of the loan of 1860 which has been recently negotiated. The simplicity of this conjecture alone makes me diffident of its accuracy, because if this fact explains the difference of estimate between the Commissioners and the Minister, it is difficult to account for his not stating it.

The proposal of the Commissioners to convert all Government bonds, not issued in the form of a lottery, into 5 per cent. New Austrian Currency Bonds, meets with the emphatic disapprobation of the Minister of Finance. His Excellency observes, in the first place, that to abolish the actual diversity of State securities is a facile project, of which the practical execution would be exceedingly difficult; and he is of opinion that the change could not be effected without great sacrifices on the part of the State. First of all, the conversion, argues the Minister, could not be made compulsory, because such an act of coercion could only be exercised in deference to weighty and important considerations of State, such as do not actually exist; and it would also prejudice the credit of the State in the eyes of the foreign holders of stock. There are some kinds of Austrian securities bearing a low rate of interest which enjoy a peculiar predilection abroad, and the forced conversion could only be rendered palatable to the holders of this species of stock by according to them advantages which the actual financial condition of the Empire would not justify. The conversion, moreover, of the existing 400,000,000 of bonds, remarks the Minister, some of which, bearing a very old date, are redeemable for a few florins, and some even for a few kreuzers, would demand an enormous sacrifice of time and labour, and would also involve great expense; and the getting rid of fractional sums in the process of conversion presents a very serious difficulty. On the other hand, the Minister asserts that the present management of the debt, in despite of its complexity, is not so difficult as the Commissioners imagine; and that if the plan of conversion could be executed, diversity of categories would but give place to multitude of numbers, by which the debt, changed in form but the same in nature and magnitude, would not be rendered more facile of manipulation. Nor does the Minister acknowledge that the diversity of bonds injuriously affects their sale, pointing to the fact that large investments in Austrian funds are made by foreigners. The Dutch, he asserts, have a special predilection for Austrian "Öbligations," bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; and it is a grave question whether the great increase of the bonds at 5 per cent., which would ensue upon conversion, might not seriously depress the value of Austrian stock. For the above reasons, the Minister of Finance protests against the proposals of the Commissioners, who have omitted, he observes, to suggest any practical mode of carrying out their own ideas; and he solicits the Emperor to censure his Memorandum to be published at the same time as the Commissioners' Report. Both documents were accordingly inserted together in the official "Gazette" of Vienna.

Perhaps the chief interest which attaches to this controversy between the Minister and the Commissioners lies in the fact of its publication, as the juxtaposition of these conflicting views will promote general criticism upon a subject in which the public are greatly interested. It appears probable that the Minister does not exaggerate the great difficulty, as well as the expenditure both of time and money, which would be entailed by the adoption of the plan of conversion; but when he seeks in vain for "reasons of State" to justify compulsory conversion, he appears to overlook the urgent necessity which exists in the present condition of the finances for economy in every branch of Government, as it can hardly be a matter of a doubt that the conversion of all bonds into one class of securities would materially cheapen the administration of the public Debt. Again, the opinion which his Excellency entertains, that the great quantity of 5 per cent. bonds, which would be held by the public after the process of conversion had been effected, would depress the value of stock, is maintained against that of Baron Rothschild, himself one of the Commissioners, and an unimpeachable authority on the effect which such an operation would be calculated to produce on the money-market.

The whole question will in all probability be fully discussed in the Reichsrath; and if means can be found of overcoming the difficulties justly foreseen by the Minister of Finance, it appears to me that great advantages would ensue from giving practical application to the principles laid down in the Report of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Report by Mr. Eden, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Baden, July 8, 1860.

Railways.

THE Grand Duchy of Baden is, for a small country, remarkably well-found in railway communication.

The main line was constructed by the State Department of Public Works, and is worked by the Direction of the Posts, under the orders of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is the property of the State. The public debt on account of the railways amounts to about 43,000,000 florins. It was one of the first railroads constructed upon the Continent: for many years the wide gauge was in use upon it, but in 1854, a narrow gauge was adopted, similar to that in use in the other States of the Zollverein, so that the international commerce by rail can now be carried on uninterruptedly.

The main line traverses the whole length of the Grand Duchy from the frontiers of Darmstadt, near Weinheim, and from Mannheim, on the Rhine, to Basle and to Waldshut on the frontiers of Switzerland. The course taken by it is through the Plain of the Rhine, but following closely the borders of the mountain-range, so that great facility of transport is offered by it to the produce of the numerous valleys debouching upon the Plain from the Black Forest.

At the date of the last Returns published, there were nearly 48 geographical miles (about 80 leagues) of rail opened. Of these about 36 miles are double, and 12 miles single rails. The same Returns state the number of passengers carried during the year at 2,196,498, of which only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were first-class, $21\frac{1}{2}$ second class, and 76 per cent. third class. The passenger receipts are given as 1,771,506 florins, and the total receipts as 3,815,117 florins.

There were, in all, 82 locomotives in use, 13 express engines, 38 passenger engines, 17 for mixed trains, and 14 for luggage trains. Of these formerly many

were manufactured in England, chiefly in Newcastle, but of late years the demand has been almost entirely supplied by the two manufactories in Carlsruhe.

There were 1,428 carriages of all descriptions, of which 102 were first and second class, 28 entirely second, &c.; also 22 Post Office carriages,—a travelling Post Office being attached to every passenger train.

The year 1857 was most favourable to the railroads: but in 1858, on account of the commercial crisis, and, in 1859, on account of the unsettled state of Europe, a great falling off took place in the movement upon them.

In the Budget for 1858-59, a sum of nearly 20,000,000 florins had been demanded for the carrying out of new lines and works, but, owing to the war, a very small portion of these works were then executed. The principal of them were the completion of the line from Basle to Walshut, &c., opened last autumn, and the building of the new fixed bridge over the Rhine at Kohl, which latter is progressing steadily, though, owing to the continued wetness of the season, the waters of the Rhine have maintained this year an unaccustomed height, and thus somewhat delayed the works.

It is still hoped, however, that the bridge may be completed and thrown open to traffic by the end of October this year, and its termination is naturally looked forward to with great impatience on account of the immense influence it will have upon the commerce between France and the whole of the South of Germany.

Post Office.

The last few years have shown an immense increase in the receipts of the Baden Post Office. In the years 1858-59, the net receipts amounted to 258,323 florins, an increase on the preceding years of 18,546 florins. For 1860-61, the net receipts are calculated at 357,418 florins, which will give a further increase of 32,292 florins for each year.

These increases may be attributed partly to changes made, in 1858, in the mode of charging letters, by which letters passing through two or more of the territories comprised in the Austro-German Postal Union were no longer charged a full postage by each district they passed through, but were made to pay an uniform rate, calculated upon the distance between their destination and the point of their departure.

The rates within the Grand Duchy are at present, for a letter under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., under 3 geographical miles, 1 kreutzer; up to 10 ditto, 3 kreutzers (1*d.*); above 10 ditto, 6 kreutzers (2*d.*)

The number of letters passing through the Baden Post Office during the first quarter of this year was 2,253,647, and 972,755 newspapers.

The letters were classed as follows:—1,231,251 prepaid; 378,960 unpaid; 432,272 free (official?) letters; 20,343 registered; 7,418 containing salesmen's patterns; 182,903 in cross bands, &c.

Manufactures.

The affairs of the manufacturers of beet-root sugar still remain in a bad state, and the enormous competition within the Zollverein has lowered the price of raw sugar to such an extent that the great Waghäussel Factory has been buying raw sugar from the North of Germany for the purpose of refining it, holding at the same time in reserve their remaining stock of 600,000 or 700,000 centners of beet-root of last year's crop, which, at the present low price of raw sugar, it would not repay them to work up.

Great efforts are being made to procure a drawback upon the export from the Zollverein of home-manufactured sugar; and until this is granted, but slight hopes are entertained of an improvement in the trade. In the meantime the above-named factory has discharged above 1,000 of its regular workmen, and has made its contracts for this year's supply of roots with the greatest caution.

The factories generally, however, throughout the Grand Duchy are profiting greatly by the unusual abundance of water in the streams, and are getting through their work without the expensive assistance of steam-power.

Agriculture.

The last year's wine is declared to be the finest quality produced in the Grand Duchy during the last ten years, more especially the red wines, some of which are

quite equal in quality to many of the second class French wines. The quantity produced, however, did not come up to that of the two preceding years 1857-58.

Hopes are entertained of a good wine-crop this year also, the vines having flowered under very favourable circumstances as regards the weather, whilst the berries set well, and are above the average size. The continued unseasonable weather, however, gives rise to great fears for all the crops, though hitherto the winter-seed, which has come up very thin, is the only one that has much suffered; but unless the weather soon takes a more favourable turn, much of the grain will be unable to ripen. The rye-crop, one of the most important, is already much behind its time in ripening.

Very heavy hay-crops have already been saved throughout the country, but a great deal still remains standing. Generally, the whole crop is got about midsummer (June 23). This abundance of fodder has caused a further advance in the already unusually high prices of cattle.

In the timber trade a certain flatness has been experienced, which is attributed to the markets being glutted by the incredible masses of timber produced from the trees blown down during the storms of last autumn and winter, the entire clearance of which, it is expected, will hardly be got through this year.

(Signed) WM. EDEN.

Denmark.

Report by Mr. Manley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Copenhagen, July 1, 1860.

Finances.

THE finances of the Danish Monarchy must be divided into four parts:—

- I. The common finances of the Monarchy.
- II. The separate finances of the Kingdom Proper.
- III. The separate finances of the Duchy of Sleswig.
- IV. The separate finances of the Duchy of Holstein.

The finances of the Duchy of Lauenburg form no special head in the Budget, this Duchy being considered as a domain, the surplus revenue of which is paid into the common Exchequer.

I. The common Finances of the Monarchy.

The Monarchy has a biennial, the Kingdom an annual Budget.

The common revenue consists of:—

1. The Domains.
2. The proceeds and interest of the State Capital.
3. Interest of the Sound Fund.
4. Surplus from the Duchy of Lauenburg.
5. Surplus of the Colonies in the West Indies.
6. Customs and Excises.
7. Post Revenues.
8. Lottery. And
9. Miscellaneous.

The common expenditure consists of:—

1. The King's Civil List.
2. Appanages to the Royal Family.
3. Expenses to the Privy Council.
4. Expenses to the Council of the Empire (Rigsraad).
5. Expenses to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps.
6. The Army and the Navy.

7. Administration of the finance in as far as the expenses are not covered beforehand out of the income.

8. The Public Debt.

9. Pensions and allowances to discharged public officers and their widows.

The Budgets in Denmark are of two kinds, the normal and supplementary. The Normal Budget is fixed by the King conformably to Article LII of the Constitution of the 2nd of October, 1855, and over which the Council of the Empire (Rigsraad) has no control. The repartition thereof, however, in the various portions of the Monarchy is left to the Diet of the kingdom, and the States of the Duchies respectively.

The Supplementary Budget is for those sums which are required beyond the items fixed in the Normal Budget, and is subject to the legislative authority of the Rigsraad.

The contributions to the common expenditure by the different portions of the Monarchy are supplied in the following proportions, viz., Denmark Proper $\frac{62}{100}$, Sleswig $\frac{16.36}{100}$, and Holstein $\frac{21.64}{100}$.

With the exception of its contributions to the common expenditure the kingdom has the right of self-taxation. The Budgets of Sleswig and Holstein are fixed by the King.

Inclosed is a translation of the Normal Budget for the financial period of 1858-60, and also of the last Supplementary Budget for the financial period of 1860-62.

The common Revenue.

1. *The domains of the Kingdom Proper*, which formerly were very considerable, have within the last hundred years in greater part been sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the common Exchequer; but the greater portion of those in the Duchies is still retained.

The revenues of the domains consist of—

(a.) Copyhold rent.

(b.) The proceeds of woods and forests, which vary considerably according to the prices of corn and timber, as the copyholder pays his rent according to a certain rate which is fixed every year by the bishop and high bailiff of each diocese. These revenue amounted—

								Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,260,000
1857-58 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100,000
1858-59 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800,000

2. *The State Actives* consist of—

(a.) The reserve funds.

(b.) Outstanding debts chiefly arising from domains sold and secured on the latter.

(c.) Property of various other kinds also to be realised.

(d.) The proceeds of the Greenland trade (monopoly).

The revenues under this head (interest, instalments, and proceeds) amounted—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920,000
1857-58 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,201,000
1858-59 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	864,000

The reserve fund, which was totally consumed during the last war, now again amounts to about 5,000,000 rix-dollars.

3. *The Sound Fund*, which is derived from the redemption of the Sound dues. The revenues of this fund are paid into the common Exchequer; but the fund itself is kept separately, partly because this revenue has been given as security for Government loans.

The annual proceeds of this revenue amounts to about 1,200,000 rix-dollars.

4. *Lauenburg*.—The annual surplus of this Crown land is decreasing in consequence, it is said, of the reduction of the transit duty as stipulated by the Treaties for the redemption of the Sound dues.

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 it was	390,400
1857-58 it was	270,700
1858-59 it was	243,400

5. *The Colonies in the West Indies.*—The surplus derived from these dependencies varies greatly, and is often null. The revenues chiefly consist of 1 per cent. Customs in St. Thomas, and export duties on sugar from St. Croix, and were—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	75,400
1857-58	50,000
1858-59	11,000

6. *Customs and Excise.*—The Customs are chiefly import duties; the export and transit duties are insignificant. Excise is levied only on spirits. A revision and alteration of the Tariff is contemplated (see my Commercial Report of the 1st January, 1860); but on account of the existing political complications with regard to the Duchy of Holstein, it has not yet been carried out. The proceeds of the above duties amounted—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	9,995,100
1857-58 (mercantile crisis) to	9,284,600
1858-59 to	8,408,500

But of these revenues the expenses of collection, which are defrayed beforehand, were—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	1,362,300
1857-58	1,420,300
1858-59	1,418,800

Of this amount was derived from import duty—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	6,784,000
1857-58	6,350,000
1858-59	5,736,000

Excise on Spirits.

	Rix-dollars.
1856-57.. .. .	1,882,000
1857-58.. .. .	1,827,000
1858-59.. .. .	1,633,000

A late number of the "Departement Tidende" contains an account of the several revenues of the Customs Department for the financial period 1859-60, as compared with those of the preceding years, according to which the total amount of these revenues was, after deduction of drawbacks, 9,192,088 rix-dollars, or 530,500 rix-dollars more than in the preceding year. Of these revenues 5,518,004 rix-dollars is derived from Denmark Proper; from Sleswig 1,396,706 rix-dollars; from Holstein 2,353,369 rix-dollars; and from Lauenburg 146,050 rix-dollars.

The Customs Revenues of the Kingdom as compared with those of the preceding year have increased 340,870 rix-dollars; those of Sleswig 100,263 rix-dollars; and those of Holstein 93,848 rix-dollars; whereas the Customs of Lauenburg show a decrease of 13,254 rix-dollars.

Of the Customs revenues of the Kingdom Proper a sum of 2,884,305 rix-dollars is derived from Copenhagen.

The revenue of the capital in the last year as compared with those of 1858-59 has increased 90,889 rix-dollars.

In the Kingdom Proper the total amount of import duty, the stamp duty on playing-cards, and duty on sales of foreign ships to Danish subjects, amounts to 5,367,463 rix-dollars; the export duty 86,679 rix-dollars; the transit duty and warehouse rent 16,021 rix-dollars; tonnage and beaconage 308,342 rix-dollars; fees 270,434 rix-dollars; excise on spirits 1,446,442 rix-dollars; and miscellaneous items 22,620 rix-dollars. As compared with the same revenue in 1858-59 the import duty of the Kingdom has increased 205,194 rix-dollars; the tonnage 84,689 rix-dollars; fees 17,684 rix-dollars; and the excise on spirits 93,724 rix-dollars; whereas the export duty shows a decrease of 11,190 rix-dollars; and the transit duty a decrease of 380 rix-dollars.

Tonnage consist in a duty of 48 skillings per Danish ton, from which, however, the inland navigation is exempted: it amounted—

	Rix-dollars
In 1856-57 to	240,700
1857-58 to	225,800
1858-59 to	185,500

Beaconage is levied on all vessels in the inland trade at the rate of 3 skillings per Danish last, but is only paid on clearing outwards, whereas on vessels in the foreign trade this duty is levied at the rate of 16 skillings per Danish last of the whole port of the ship, and 16 skillings per stowed last, and must be paid both on clearing outwards and on entering inwards.

The beaconage amounted—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	210,300
1857-58 to	183,200
1858-59 to	152,500

7. *Post and Telegraph Revenues.*—Since the introduction of the uniform postage, the surplus of this item has been but trifling, although correspondence has considerably increased.

Electric telegraphs were introduced in 1854, and have continued increasing gradually ever since.

POST REVENUES.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
1856-57	1,367,700	1,293,700
1857-58	1,348,700	1,265,300
1858-59	1,308,700	1,277,000

TELEGRAPH REVENUES.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
1856-57	98,000	81,800
1857-58	150,200	109,300
1858-59	132,500	111,400

8. *Lotteries.*—About 80,000 rix-dollars.

9. *Miscellaneous Revenues,*—such as interest of the cash amount of the Common Exchequer, rank tax, &c., vary considerably: they amounted in 1859-60, to 1,225,751 rix-dollars.

10. *Contributions,*—are supplied from the different parts of the Monarchy in the proportions mentioned above, and vary considerably according to the exigencies of the Exchequer. They were—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	3,837,800
1857-58	3,837,800
1858-59	3,287,800
1859-60	3,287,797

The total of all the above-mentioned revenues amounted—

	Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	20,085,800
1857-58 to	16,833,500
1858-59 to	16,892,800
1859-60 to	16,780,100

The common Expenditure.

1. The King's Civil List.
2. Appanages to the Royal Family.
3. Privy Council.
4. Council of the Empire (Rigsraad).
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic Corps.
6. Army.
7. Navy, including lighthouses, beacons, pilots, &c.
8. Finance.
9. Public debt.
10. Pensions and allowances.
11. Miscellaneous expenses.

The total amount of the above items of common expenditure was—

								Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,697,900
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,746,800
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,892,800
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,780,100

The Public Debt.—The principal item in the above list of expenditure was, previously to the war in 1848, reduced to about 100,000,000 rix-dollars (about 1,100,000*l.*), but partly in consequence of that war and partly on account of the compensation given to the negro owners in the West Indies, and the purchase of the Augustenburg Estates in 1854, it has increased to the amount of 123,500,000 rix-dollars. It is said, however, that at the end of the present financial period it will be brought down again to about 100,000,000 rix-dollars.

The item next in importance in the Budget is the army.

A re-organization of the army is contemplated, but has hitherto not been carried out in consequence of existing political complications. A new plan for the re-organization of the navy has also lately been drawn up, by which it is proposed to create a steam-fleet in the place of the existing one, which consists almost entirely of sailing vessels, which if carried out will naturally entail a great increase in the expenditure of this Department.

Finance.—The sum mentioned in the above Budget under this head is merely the expense for Administration, and does not include the expenses of collection of the customs, excise, post, domain, and lottery revenues.

Pensions and Allowances—to discharged public functionaries and their widows. This item is at present very considerable, amounting to 1,500,000 rix-dollars; but it is intended, I understand, to reduce the number of civil functionaries, by which some diminution will be effected.

The Extraordinary Expenses—amounting to about 1,000,000 rix-dollars, comprise the expense for the fortification of Copenhagen now going on, extra pay, &c.

II. *The Separate Finances of the Kingdom Proper.*

The revenue of the Kingdom Proper consists of—

								Rix-dollars.
1. Direct Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,962,000
2. Indirect Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,603,000
3. Produce of Iceland and the Faroe Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,600
4. Divers receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475,500
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,082,100

The Direct Taxes are—

(a.) “The old land-tax and the new land-tax,” which are levied on all lands according to their “hard corn.” The ton of hard corn is the unit employed for taxation, and is an imaginary measure for the fertility and value of the lands. Even as far back as the middle ages the lands were surveyed and valued according to the produce of “hard corn,” *i.e.*, the wheat, rye, and barley which they were estimated to yield. In 1664 they were again surveyed, valued and enregistered according to the plan of the “ole rømer” (old matricula). A new valuation has finally been effected in this country in the manner that all classes have been divided into 24 classes according to their fertility, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ Danish tons (4 Danish tons of land = $5\frac{1}{2}$ English acres) of first class, *i.e.*, at the rate of 24, and consequently a proportionably greater area of the inferior classes, for instance, $10\frac{2}{7}$ tons of land at the rate of 12, were estimated at a ton of “hard corn.”

(b.) The repartition tax, which is levied partly on the “hard corn,” and partly on the towns.

(c.) Way-tax, likewise on “hard corn.”

(d.) House-tax, which is levied on all buildings in the towns, and on such buildings in the country as are not connected with agriculture.

The following Tables give the comparative view of the above taxes, for the last three years:—

				Old Land Tax.	New Land Tax, and Repartition Tax on Hard Corn.
				Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
1856-57	..	..	..	2,174,000	816,000
1857-58	..	..	..	2,174,000	814,000
1858-59	..	..	..	2,174,000	815,000

				Repartition Tax on Towns.	Road Tax.	House Tax.
				Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
1856-57	..	..	..	107,400	277,000	532,000
1857-58	..	..	..	107,500	270,000	563,000
1858-59	..	..	..	107,500	276,000	600,000

TOTAL AMOUNT.

									Rix-dollars.
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,873,000
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,896,800
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,984,300

The Indirect Taxes are—

(a.) Stamp-tax. This is a very heavy burden on all kinds of transactions, and on the administration of justice. With the exception of bills of exchange it may be calculated that all transactions concerning money or the value of money (sales, purchases, loans, leases, mortgages, &c.), which require a document in writing, are liable to an average stamp-tax of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the value of the transaction. It is said, however, that this tax will shortly undergo some modification.

(b.) The inheritance duty, and the transfer duty on immoveables. The former consists in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount or value of all inheritances and bequests on their devolving to descendants or ascendants in direct line, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to all other persons; the latter is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the purchase sum or value of all immoveable property sold or transferred.

(c.) Judicial fees, viz., those paid for the administration of justice in the provincial Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Appeal (the fees of the Superior Courts are paid to the Judges of those Courts); departmental fees paid for letters-patent, licenses, concessions, &c.

I may observe here that the Judges of the inferior Courts of Justice are paid, not by fixed salaries, but by fees.

The above indirect taxes amounted—

									Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,634,400
1857-58 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,727,800
1858-59 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,668,100

The miscellaneous revenues of the last year amounted to about 500,000 rix-dollars; amongst these may be mentioned the Iceland revenues, which, however, in general, show a deficiency (Iceland is exempted from Customs); interest of the Reserved Fund, and loans made to various towns, &c.

The total revenue of the Kingdom was—

									Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,927,600
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,074,400
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,575,700
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,082,100

Expenditure according to the Budget for 1859-60, was:—

									Rix-dollars.
1. The Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
2. Ministry of the Interior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,312,199
3. Ditto of Justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710,555
4. Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326,329
5. Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010,267
6. Contributions to the common expenses of the Monarchy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,972,678
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,392,025

Ministry of the Interior.—The expenses of the Ministry of the Interior consist of—

1. Salaries of the Civil officers and functionaries of the kingdom, public works, such as roads. These are divided into two classes, viz., high-roads and inferior roads; the former only are made and kept up by the Government; the latter are either district roads or parish roads, which are made and kept up by the districts and parishes through which they pass.

2. The Veterinary and Agricultural High-School.

3. Breeding of horses.

4. Establishments for the assistance and salvage of shipwrecked persons and goods.

5. Suppression of sand-gales.

6. Railways (the Copenhagen and Korsör line being guaranteed 4 per cent. by the Government, claims 40,000 rix-dollars annually from the Exchequer of the kingdom).

Ministry of Justice.—Under this head are:—

1. The expenses for the administration of justice in the three provincial Courts of Appeal, viz., in Copenhagen, Viborg, Iceland (as mentioned above, the Judges of the inferior Courts are paid by fees).

2. Bridewells and Houses of Correction.

3. The Recruiting Department.

4. Public Health.

Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.—With regard to this Department, it must be observed that the maintenance of the clergy does not appear in the Budget as an item of expenditure, as they derive their income partly from glebe lands and partly from tithes; the latter are divided into three kinds, viz., "Clergyman's tithes," "Church tithes," and "King's tithes." Of these three kinds, the first, as just mentioned, goes towards the maintenance of the parish clergy; the second belongs to the churches, or rather, the owners of the churches, who may be either private individuals or communities, and who have to keep the churches in repair; and the third kind, which previously to the Reformation belonged to the Catholic Bishops, Chapters, and Monasteries, but was subsequently seized by the Government, are now applied to the support of hospitals, gymnasia, and schools, and to defray the salaries of the Bishops. All tithes are now converted into money.

In the last Diet of the kingdom, motions were made for a change in the system of paying both the clergy and the Judges of the superior Courts and Magistrates, by substituting fixed salaries for the fees and tithes.

Public instruction is divided into the higher and lower, and is promoted by—

(a.) The University of Copenhagen, gymnasia, and learned schools, seminaries, the blind and deaf and dumb hospital, and by communal elementary schools.

The University and the higher schools have a separate income of their own, derived from considerable estates, lands, and tithes, which in some cases is not only sufficient for defraying the salaries of the professors and teachers, but gives support to indigent students and scholars.

The communal schools, which must be attended by all children who do not receive any higher degree of instruction, are supported partly by the communes (parishes), and partly by very moderate school-money.

Miscellaneous expenses consist of—

(a.) The separate debt of the kingdom, which arises from the equalizing of the "hard corn" taxes. Previously to the introduction of the present Constitution, the so-called "noble manors" enjoyed an immunity with regard to a certain portion of the taxes levied on lands in general. This inequality was abolished in 1850, and compensation given to the owners of such estates for the loss of the said immunity by public securities yielding annual rent issued for that purpose.

(b.) The special pensions of the kingdom to discharged functionaries and their widows.

(c.) Several extraordinary public works: for instance, canals, and other extra disbursements, such as contribution to the town of Elsinore on account of losses suffered by the redemption of the Sound dues, extra pay, &c.

The total expenditure of the kingdom was—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,963,400
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,086,100
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,254,900
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,392,026

The kingdom has a reserve fund of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 rix-dollars.

III. *The Duchy of Sleswig.*

The revenue of this Duchy consists of—

(a.) *Direct Taxes*, viz., “land tax,” “contribution tax,” “magazine corn,” “house tax,” “way tax.” The lands of this Duchy are not valued, as in Denmark Proper, according to their “hard corn,” but a portion of the land tax is levied according to a mediæval standard measure, called “plough.” The above taxes amounted, in 1859-60, to 963,573 rix-dollars.

(b.) *Indirect Taxes*, the same as in the kingdom. They were, in 1859-60, 298,000 rix-dollars.

(c.) *Miscellaneous Revenues*, 117,519 rix-dollars, making a total of 1,379,092 rix-dollars.

It must be remembered that the nobility (“Ritterschaft”), and the owners of so-called noble estates, are still exempted from a portion of the land tax and from the stamp tax.

The revenue was—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,346,200
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,724,200
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,389,000
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379,000

The expenditure—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,520,700
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,513,000
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,313,000
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379,090

The expenditure is applied to the Civil Administration in general—such as the administration of justice, public works, churches, and public instruction (contribution to the University of Kiel).

IV. *The Duchy of Holstein.*

This Duchy has the same direct taxes as Sleswig, and the same indirect taxes as the other parts of the kingdom.

The revenue was—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,992,000
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,708,000
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,737,800
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,776,225

The expenditure was—

							Rix-dollars.
In 1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,976,800
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,917,500
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,853,700
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,776,225

With the exception of the latter year the above Tables show a continued deficiency. This is said to arise partly from the prevailing inequalities of taxation, partly from the special debt resulting from the insurrection. This debt is paid off with 250,000 rix-dollars annually, and will be discharged in 1863-64. Extraordinary imposts have been necessary for this purpose.

Such are the various amounts applied to the State purposes of the whole Monarchy. But, besides these, there still remain considerable amounts to be paid, partly as tithes and partly to the district, parish, and town communes.

The revenues of the districts, which amount to about 2,000,000 rixdollars, are levied on the “hard-corn,” and are applied to roads, prisons, hospitals, lunatic asylums, agricultural purposes, &c.

The revenues of the parish communes are calculated at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 rix-dollars, and are likewise applied to the local exigencies of these communes.

The revenues of the towns in the kingdom (exclusive of Copenhagen) amount to about 1,500,000 rix-dollars. These taxes are partly assessed as a sort of income-tax, and partly levied on immoveable property and capitals. They are applied to the defraying of the local exigencies of the towns, such as lighting, waterworks, paving, schools, poor, &c.

The Budget of Copenhagen amounts to about 1,000,000 rix-dollars.

On calculating how great a part of the yearly income of the population of Denmark Proper is applied to State and Municipal purposes, it will appear that it contributes yearly—

	Rix-dollars.
To the Communes	8,000,000
To the Budget of the Kingdom	5,500,000
To the University and Colleges	1,000,000
Tithes	3,000,000
To the common Exchequer of the Monarchy	6,500,000
Total	24,000,000

This sum, when distributed over a population of 1,500,000, gives about 16 rix-dollars annually per individual. If, however, are deducted from the above amount those contributions which may be said to be interest on capitals belonging to the public, viz. :—

	Rix-dollars.
Tithes	3,000,000
Old Land Tax	2,500,000
Total	5,500,000

there remain 18,500,000 rix-dollars, which, distributed over 1,500,000 individuals, gives 12 rixdollars as the amount which each individual has to contribute yearly to State and Municipal purposes.

On an average it may be said that each individual of the Kingdom Proper contributes one-tenth of his annual earnings for the benefits he enjoys as a member of the State and Municipality. That these contributions fall comparatively heavier on the poor than on the more opulent classes there can be no doubt, as, by the prevailing erroneous system of taxation, the former pay a considerably greater percentage of their earnings than the latter.

For instance, cloth, on which the import-duty is levied according to the weight, and consequently coarse cloth must pay twice as much as fine cloth. Another example is coffee, the principal article of consumption of the poor population in the towns, and on which, as well as on sugar, the greater part of the customs is levied.

(Signed) WM. CAMPBELL MANLEY.

(No. 1.)—NORMAL BUDGET for the whole Monarchy for the Financial period of the two years from April 1, 1858, to March 31, 1860.

REVENUE.

	Rix-dollars.
Domains	3,846,346
Surplus of Lauenburg	450,000
Surplus of the West Indies	98,930
Interest, &c., of State capital	1,806,646
Interest of the Sound Dues fund	2,400,000
Customs, Stamps, and Navigation dues	15,631,844
Post and Telegraphs	335,720
Lotteries	200,000
Miscellaneous	2,592,120
Part of the special revenue of the different parts of the Monarchy	6,575,594
Total	33,937,203

EXPENDITURE.

	Rix-dollars.
Civil List	1,600,000
Appanages of the Royal House	740,120
Privy Council of State	145,300
Council of the Empire ("Rigsraad")	120,000
Interest on Debt and Sinking Fund	12,290,000
Pensions	2,903,400
Foreign Affairs	485,241
Army	8,726,552
Navy	3,952,452
Finance	812,890
Common affairs of the Monarchy	122,582
Miscellaneous	1,888,664
Extra expenses	150,000
Total	33,937,203

(No. 2.)—SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET for 1860–62.

REVENUE.

	Rix-dollars.
Domains	135,834
Lauenburg	100,000
West Indies	79,700
State capital	600,000
Sound Fund	1,732,000
Taxes, &c.	808,600
Post and Telegraphs	1,690,000
Lottery	50,000
Miscellaneous	287,000
Contributions from the different parts of the Monarchy	1,500,000
Total	6,483,134

EXPENDITURE.

	Rix-dollars.
Council of the Monarchy	100,000
Royal Household	33,520
Privy Council	26,200
Public Debt and Sinking Fund	864,000
Pensions	132,400
Administration of Finance	} 1,887,426
„ Domains	
„ Taxes	
Post and Telegraphs	} 436,332
Miscellaneous	
Extraordinary	110,000
Total	1,637,000
Foreign Affairs	152,300
Navy	960,857
War	2,666,530
Total	5,416,687

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Munich, July 1, 1860.

The Mineral Wealth of Bavaria.

THE mining works of Bavaria are numerous and important, affording continuous employment to a great number of persons, and yielding a considerable revenue to the State.

The produce of the mines is very various, viz.:—

Gold and silver-ore (from the mines of Brandholz in Upper Franconia), iron, lead, quicksilver, grey copper, and antimony ore, copper, pyrites, ochre, and coloured earths, coal, and lignite or brown coal, graphite, porcelain and potter's earths, emery, steatite, gypsum, slate, baryte, felspar and fluorspar, and quartz.

Gold is also annually obtained, though in no considerable quantities, by washings, from several of the Bavarian waters: the Isar, Inn, Salzbach, and Danube, and, in smaller proportions, also from the Rhine.

There are in Bavaria no less than 819 different mining establishments, exclusive of the Royal Saltworks, namely: 240 mines of iron; 197 of various coal; 48 of ochre and coloured earths; 39 of graphite, &c., &c.

The foundries, smelting-houses, and various iron-works are 130 in number, producing pig and bar-iron, castings, wire, steel, and divers ironware.

The salt-mines and works are eight in number, and are all royal monopolies;

but those of Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Traunstein, and Rosenheim, are among the oldest and most celebrated in Europe.

How great is the importance of these various works and their produce will be seen by the following detailed Tables, compiled for the course of eleven successive years :—

STATEMENT of the Number of Mines, and of Workmen employed, during the Years 1848-59.

Years.	Number of Mines.	Number of Workmen employed.	With Families, counting members.
1848-49 . . .	411	3,785	8,755
1849-50 . . .	462	3,670	8,313
1850-51 . . .	519	3,831	8,323
1851-52 . . .	531	3,802	7,953
1852-53 . . .	550	3,908	9,079
1853-54 . . .	569	4,020	8,869
1854-55 . . .	596	4,024	8,898
1855-56 . . .	649	4,455	9,770
1856-57 . . .	740	5,732	11,716
1857-58 . . .	827	5,750	10,358
1858-59 . . .	819	5,358	9,452

STATEMENT of the Number of Ironworks, and of Workmen employed, during the Years 1848-59.

Years.	Number of Works.	Workmen employed.	Their Families, counting members.
1848-49 . . .	125	3,853	10,524
1849-50 . . .	143	3,835	10,671
1850-51 . . .	156	3,483	9,695
1851-52 . . .	142	3,610	9,540
1852-53 . . .	135	3,811	9,912
1853-54 . . .	127	3,299	8,020
1854-55 . . .	125	3,407	7,509
1855-56 . . .	118	3,458	6,964
1856-57 . . .	119	4,035	7,093
1857-58 . . .	120	3,884	7,572
1858-59 . . .	130	4,229	8,160

Whilst the mining industry, therefore, appears to have steadily increased of late years, the various iron-works have afforded, comparatively, considerably less employment, the disturbance in business and commerce, and in private enterprise of every kind, having been universal in Germany during the suspense occasioned by the political events of the last few years.

Saltworks.—The number of saltworks, being State monopolies, has remained unchanged; but even here the number of workmen employed has annually diminished of late. In 1855-56 it was as follows: workmen 2,818, with 5,811 persons dependent on them; in 1858-59: workmen 2,771, with 5,434 persons dependent on them.

The value of the produce of the above various works has been :—

Years.	Florins.
1848-49 . . .	787,804
1849-50 . . .	826,945
1850-51 . . .	881,488
1851-52 . . .	943,623
1852-53 . . .	1,048,246
1853-54 . . .	1,243,526
1854-55 . . .	1,452,463
1855-56 . . .	1,648,958
1856-57 . . .	2,008,503
1857-58 . . .	1,930,694
1858-59 . . .	1,796,311

Ironworks.

Years.				Florins.
1848-49	..	..	..	3,875,592
1849-50	..	..	..	4,190,985
1850-51	..	..	..	3,847,983
1851-52	..	..	..	4,347,327
1852-53	..	..	..	4,978,957
1853-54	..	..	..	5,766,412
1854-55	..	..	..	6,441,180
1855-56	..	..	..	7,740,749
1856-57	..	..	..	9,954,768
1857-58	..	..	..	10,541,326
1858-59	..	..	..	9,301,447

Salt Mines and Works.

Years.				Florins.
1848-49	..	..	..	3,682,503
1849-50	..	..	..	3,633,338
1850-51	..	..	..	3,771,842
1851-52	..	..	..	3,896,676
1852-53	..	..	..	3,897,666
1853-54	..	..	..	3,858,435
1854-55	..	..	..	4,047,937
1855-56	..	..	..	4,000,981
1856-57	..	..	..	4,339,136
1857-58	..	..	..	3,957,678
1858-59	..	..	..	4,182,824

Coal.—Though much of the coal found in Bavaria is not of the finest quality, yet it is not, on the whole, unimportant, and this kind of fuel is coming yearly more into use in this country.

Meidinger estimated the entire coal produce of Germany, in 1854, as follows:—

				Zollverein centners (cwt.)
Prussia	..	..	..	136,000,000
Austria	..	..	..	30,000,000
Saxony	..	..	..	20,000,000
Hanover and Brunswick	..	..	..	4,000,000
Bavaria	..	..	..	2,800,000
Hesse and Lippe	..	..	..	1,500,000
Saxon Duchies	..	..	..	500,000
Baden	..	..	..	200,000

For all Germany together, therefore, *circa* 195,000,000 Zollverein centners, or cwt., whilst in 1855, that amount was considerably exceeded.

In Great Britain, in the same year (1854), the coal produce was estimated by the same authority at 1,200,000,000 cwt., in Belgium at 145,000,000 cwt., and in France at 100,000,000 cwt.; whence would follow that Germany, in the above estimate, ranks immediately after Great Britain; whilst the coal produce of Prussia alone exceeds that of all France, and nearly equals that of Belgium.

Returns for the year 1858-59 specially—the last drawn up.

Mines.—The value of the united produce of the mines in Bavaria during the industrial year 1858-59, amounted to 1,796,311 florins, being 134,338 florins less than in the preceding year.

The number of mines actually at work in 1858-59 was 797, against 827 in the year 1857-58.

The detailed Returns of the various descriptions of produce are as follows:—

Products.	Number of Mines.	Amount of Produce.	Value on the spot.
		Zollverein centners.	Florins.
Gold and silver ore	2		
Iron ore	389	1,757,920	373,073
Lead ore	9	10,416	6,914
Quicksilver	9	80	9,142
Copper pyrites	1		
Grey copper ore	4	11,304	6,320
Antimony ore	2	134	635
Magnetic and sulphur pyrites	3	50,769	13,181
Ochre and coloured earths	55	18,521	20,597
Coal and lignite	194	5,293,892	1,264,443
Graphite	12	8,467	18,100
Porcelain clay	25	11,809	5,631
Emery	3	696	840
Potter's earth	16	34,112	13,883
Stealite	1	895	895
Gypsum	31	126,884	28,630
Slate	29	22,991	10,229
Barytes, felspar, fluorspar, and quartz	12	28,816	14,203

The gold-washings from the above-named rivers yielded $126\frac{36}{84}$ crowns, or 590 florins 33 kreutzers.

The number of workmen employed in the various mines was 5,358, with families counting 9,452 members.

In the preceding year these numbers were 5,750 workmen, with families counting 10,358 members.

Of the above mines, 62, with 1,539 workmen, were in the hands of the State, and yielded a value of 934,434 florins; whilst 757 mines, with 3,819 workmen, yielding 861,877 florins, were worked by private companies.

Ironworks.—The detailed Return of the produce of the 130 different ironworks for 1858-59 is as follows:—

Products.	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce.	Value of Produce.
		Zollverein centners.	Florins.
Raw iron:—			
Pig or bar	85	779,148	2,537,399
Castings, in bronze	10	115,715	328,017
„ in iron		49,851	371,505
Refined iron:—			
Bar and wrought iron	16	586,605	4,999,318
Sheet iron	1	27,469	311,271
Iron wire	6	14,780	203,025
Steel	3	160	15,700
Lead, worked	2	135	1,525
Antimony	1	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	380
Alum	3	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	552
Vitriol:—			
Sulphate of iron	1	4,418	16,742
Mixed vitriol		1,903	16,011

Eleven of these works were belonging to the State, employing 1,575 workmen, and yielding a produce of the value of 2,102,721 florins; and 119 were worked by private enterprise, occupying 2,654 workmen, and yielding a produce of 7,198,726 florins value; making a total of 9,301,447 florins against 10,541,247 florins in the year 1857-58.

Bronze casts are among the first artistic works of Bavaria, and particularly the great bronze-foundry of Munich has acquired, under its present talented Director, Mr. Müller, a well-merited celebrity, and has produced several of the largest and handsomest statues known in Europe.

Salt-works.—The salt-mines and works employed, in 1858-59, 2,771 workmen, with families of 5,431 persons.

The produce was as follows:—

	Zollverein cwt.	Value.
		Florins.
Rock salt	24,205 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,090
Common salt	893,393 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,110,528
For cattle-feeding	27,064 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,496
For manure	33,854	12,710

Even the extensive and rich mines of Galicia are not so admirably conducted as the Bavarian works of Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden, Traunstein, and Rosenheim. In consequence of the manufacture of salt having been carried on for ages at Berchtesgaden and Reichenhall, the forests in these parts no longer suffice for the supply of wood-fuel requisite. Hydraulic machinery of the most scientific construction and gigantic pipes now convey a portion of the brine from Berchtesgaden and Reichenhall to Traunstein and Rosenheim, where the boiling is carried on, and the salt afterwards refined. The boiling-pans, which are 35 in number, are capable of containing 51,464 cubic feet of the liquid material.

A certain portion of the produce of the Royal salt-works is yearly allotted by the Government to be sold for the feeding and fattening of cattle, or to be used for agricultural purposes (as manure), for which it is highly esteemed. This portion is, by the liberality of the State Administration, allowed to be of so good a quality that it might still be employed for culinary purposes, and sold as such, in retail, to the detriment of the Royal monopoly. For cattle-feeding and manure, therefore, it is mixed with other ingredients, harmless in themselves, yet making it unfit for man's use; and in this shape it is everywhere to be obtained at a comparatively low price.

The general prices are, per cwt., refined table salt, 6 florins; salt for cattle-feeding and for manure, 4 florins.

The mixture sold for the latter purposes is composed as follows:—common salt 25 per cent., rock-salt powder 73 per cent., coloured earths 1 per cent., charcoal powder 1 per cent., and is in common use.

Bavaria exports a considerable quantity of salt to Wurtemberg, Baden, and Switzerland, and imports again from the still richer mines of Austria.

Treaties even exist between various German States for annual exports and imports of salt, the richer ones thus aiding the less favoured; and salt being in this way passed from the Austrian mines to the extreme limits of the German Confederation.

The entire produce of salt in Germany, including the Austrian provinces not forming part of the Confederation, amounts to *circa* 12,000,000 centners, and in all the German States it is a Royal monopoly; whilst France is said to produce 7,500,000 cwt., and England 9,000,000 cwt. of salt annually.

Coal.—The yield of coal in Bavaria amounted, in 1858-59, to upwards of 5,000,000 Zollverein centners, or cwts., valued at more than 1,250,000 florins.

The finest coal in Bavaria, and one-half of the whole produce above stated, is drawn from the mines of St. Ingbert, contiguous to the rich works carried on at Saarbruck by the Prussian Government. But fresh veins have lately been discovered in various parts of the Kingdom, promising large returns and of superior quality, and the prejudices unaccountably existing hitherto in Germany against this kind of fuel is rapidly wearing away, and it is coming more generally into use.

The united value, then, of the mines, iron-works, and salt-works of Bavaria, in 1858-59, was equal to 15,280,582 florins; the number of workmen employed was 12,358; the families of the latter (or number of persons dependent on them) amounted to 23,046 persons.

Postal Department.

The Postal Department in Bavaria comprises not only the letter-branch, but all public modes of communication and correspondence, viz., letter-post, diligences, the railways in the hands of the State, the electric telegraph, the navigation of the Maine and Danube Canal, and the steam navigation on the Danube.

The letter-post conveyed, during the year 1858, 23,752,114 letters :

Letters with postage of 1 kreutzer (the town posts), being about $\frac{1}{2}d.$	..	..	1,639,882
" 3 "	"	"	1d. .. 6,517,695
" 6 "	"	"	2d. .. 3,137,529
" 9 "	"	"	3d. .. 1,019,831
" 12 "	"	"	4d. .. 16,725
" 18 "	"	"	6d. .. 83,163
Registered letters, and postal packets	..	..	.. 3,898,096
Letters from foreign parts	..	..	.. 4,349,880
Official correspondence	..	..	.. 3,089,313
Total	..	..	.. 23,752,114

Being an increase of 1,258,677 letters on the year 1857.

Also, newspapers 35,622,190

Being an increase, on 1857, of 1,260,222.

The net receipts hereon were :—

			Increase on 1857.
			Florins.
On the letters	..	.. 1,054,121	47,231
On newspapers	..	.. 109,742	1,435
Total	..	.. 1,163,863	48,666

In 1859 the number of letters has been 25,607,113, being an increase on 1858 of 1,854,999, of which 7,332,918 at the 3 kreutzers, or 1d., postage rate.

The newspapers were 37,063,410, an increase of 1,441,220 on 1858.

Railways.

The Returns of the State railways for the year 1858, the latest as yet compiled, show a continually increasing traffic.

The principal lines are five in number : viz., Munich to Ulm, line of France ; Munich to Hof, line of Saxony ; Munich to Kuffstein, line of Innsbruck and Italy ; Munich to Lindau, line of Switzerland and Italy ; Munich to Frankfort ; which, together with two short branches to Stornberg and Bayreuth, taken on lease by the Government, comprise a total length of 280 Bavarian leagues, or little short of 650 English miles.

The total cost of the five more important lines has been, up to the end of 1858 :—

			Florins.
For construction of the lines	..	..	79,544,401
For stations, offices, &c., and telegraphic wires along each line	..	..	9,655,814
For engines, carriages, &c.	..	..	12,159,084
Costs of administration	..	..	4,411,965
Total	..	..	105,771,264

Equal to 383,562 florins per league.

The total traffic during the year 1858 was as follows :—

Passengers :—			
First class	..	..	21,708
Second class	..	..	744,868
Third class	..	..	2,425,882
Military	..	..	49,390
Total	..	..	3,241,218
Being 451,841 more than in 1857.			
			Cwt.
Luggage	..	..	173,646
Military	..	..	86
Total	..	..	173,732
Being an increase of 26,326 cwt. on 1857.			

Merchandise	Cwt.
Military	13,746,477
	5,261
Total	13,751,738
Being a decrease of 553,216 cwt. on 1857.	
Animals:—	Head.
Horses, dogs, cattle, &c.	199,236
Military	212
Total	199,448
Being 21,049 head more than in 1857.	

The receipts thereon were:—

For Passengers:—	Florins.	Florins.
First class	131,180	
Second class	1,494,614	
Third class	1,524,711	
		3,150,505
Military		42,633
Total		3,193,138
Being 336,613 florins more than in 1857		
Luggage	Florins.	
Military	172,606	
	59	
Total		172,665
Being 1,357 florins less than in 1857.		
Goods	Florins.	
Military	4,723,486	
	2,263	
Total		4,725,749
Being 6,771 florins more than in 1857.		
Animals	Florins.	
Military	113,141	
	1,026	
Total		114,167
Being 7,784 florins more than in 1857.		
Gross receipts from all sources	Florins.	
Gross expenditure	8,804,220	
	4,802,525	
Net revenue for 1858		4,001,695

The continuation to Salzburg of the Munich-Rosenheim line is expected to be opened to the public in the first days of August, by which the line of communication between Munich and Vienna will be completed.

Electric Telegraph.

The Bavarian Telegraph Department counts 37 stations, of which 25 are within the frontiers of the Kingdom, being about 1 station to every 55 square miles, and to circa every 185,000 inhabitants.

The entire length of wire is 274 German, or circa 1,370 English, miles, and the entire cost of the telegraph up to the end of 1858 amounted to 481,318 florins.

The charges for inland telegrams in Bavaria are as follows—to the single telegram being allowed 20 words, inclusive of the address:

Distances, in miles—Not exceeding 10 German, or 50 English, for 20 words, 21 kreutzers; for 30 words, 28 kreutzers; for 40 words, 35 kreutzers; for 50 words, 42 kreutzers.

Over 10 and not exceeding 25, or 125 English miles, for 20 words, 42 kreutzers; for 30 words, 56 kreutzers; for 40 words, 1 florin 10 kreutzers; for 50 words, 1 florin 24 kreutzers.

Over 25 and not exceeding 45, or 225 English miles, for 20 words, 1 florin 3 kreutzers; for 30 words, 1 florin 24 kreutzers; for 40 words, 1 florin 45 kreutzers; for 50 words, 2 florins 6 kreutzers; and so on.

The number of telegrams forwarded in 1858 was as follows:—

Internal:—						
State despatches	..	..	..	..	..	4,926
Railway Administration	..	..	..	..	..	4,425
Private	..	..	..	..	..	58,522
Total	..	..	..	..	..	67,783
External:—						
Received	..	..	..	..	..	25,214
Dispatched	..	..	..	..	..	28,598
Total	..	..	..	..	..	53,812
Passed <i>in transitu</i>	..	..	..	..	..	14,613
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	136,298

Counting 2,917,094 words; *being an increase of 8,151 telegrams, and 324,553 words, on 1857.

In 1859 the number of telegrams amounted to 197,374, counting 4,389,199 words.

Receipts thereon—

							Florins.
Within the kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,867
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,605
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	171,472

Being 24,729 florins less than in 1857.

In 1859 the receipts amounted to 210,290 florins, being an increase of 38,818 florins on the preceding year.

For 1858:—							Florins.
Gross receipts of the Telegraph Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,942
Gross expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	159,616
Net revenue in 1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,326

Being an increase of 25,467 florins on 1857.

Gross Receipts and Expenditure of the whole Postal Department for 1858.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Railways ..	8,804,220	4,802,525	4,001,695
Post Office (Diligences, &c.) ..	2,820,277	2,320,184	500,093
Electric Telegraph ..	165,942	159,616	6,326
Maine and Danube Canal (already detailed in Report of March 1860) ..	188,578	117,130	50,053
Danube Steam Navigation (likewise detailed in Report of March 1860) ..	373,343	361,773	11,570
Total ..	12,352,360	7,761,228	4,591,132

(Signed)

A. G. G. BONAR.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, July 20, 1860.

THE revenues of the Confederation for 1859 show a deficit of 698,697 francs 27 centimes, a deficit that would not have occurred but for the military occupation of the Tessin, Grisons, and Valais, in the interest of the Helvetic neutrality, which cost 1,431,742 francs 42 centimes, and the surplus indemnities paid over to the Cantons (886,126 francs 19 centimes), in order to make up for the less receipts of unfavourable years.

But for these two heavy sums there ought to have been a very considerable surplus, inasmuch as the Customs have yielded very largely during the past year.

The gross receipts were 7,404,106 francs 26 centimes (not 7,500,000 francs as I erroneously put down in my previous Report, owing to the want of proper data to go on), an increase of 529,299 francs 19 centimes over the receipts of 1858, and 1,404,106 francs 26 centimes more than the estimate of the Budget.

The net receipts amount to 6,056,669 francs 42 centimes: from this sum has to be deducted 2,500,000 francs, the yearly indemnity to the Cantons, and 61,713 francs 29 centimes for the purchase of moveables and immoveables, leaving a balance for the Federal Treasury of 4,007,188 francs 88 centimes.

The Federal Report gives us the net Customs receipts during the ten years the centralisation system has now been in existence, exactly in the same way in which I put together the gross receipts for the same period of time.

I have likewise added four Tables in the shape in which they have been published by the Government, showing at a glance the general movement of Swiss commerce from the year 1850 up to the present time.

The net receipts from the Customs amounted—

					In 3 Years.			
					Frs.	c.	Frs.	c.
In 1850 to	..	..	..	..	3,494,115	23	12,866,796	14
1851	..	..	..	..	4,290,678	95		
1852	..	..	..	..	5,082,001	96		
1853	..	..	..	..	5,245,837	76	15,186,206	75
1854	..	..	..	..	4,892,440	23		
1855	..	..	..	..	5,047,928	76		
1856	..	..	..	..	5,437,204	16	17,225,119	83
1857	..	..	..	..	5,731,246	25		
1858	..	..	..	..	6,056,669	42		
1859	..	..	..	..	6,568,902	17		

The above decennial returns give in the aggregate 51,847,024 francs 89 centimes, or a yearly average of 5,228,271 francs 41 centimes.

The general expenses reached the average of 11·7140 per cent. of the gross receipts.

TABLEAU du Mouvement Général dans les Années 1850-59.

Année.	ENTRÉE.				SORTIE.				TRANSIT.				
	Taxé par Pièce. Bétail.	Taxé de la Valeur. Voitures,&c. Charonnage, Charbons, &c.	Marchandises taxées par Quintal.			Taxé par Pièce. Bétail.	Taxé de la Valeur. Bois et Charbon de Bois.	Taxé par Collier. Minéral, Gyp, Chaux, &c.	Taxé par Quintal. Marchandises.	Taxé par Pièce. Bétail.	Taxé de la Valeur. Bois et Charbon de Bois.	Taxé par Collier. Coke, Tourbe, Effets, &c.	Taxé par Quintal. Marchandises.
			Acquittés.	En Franchise.	Total des Marchandises.								
	Quantité de pièces.	Francs.	Quantité de colliers.	Quintaux.	Quintaux.	Quantité de pièces.	Francs.	Quantité de colliers.	Quintaux.	Quantité de pièces.	Francs.	Quantité de colliers.	Quintaux.
11 mois de 1850..	178,628	56,247	190,493	4,552,906	..	104,447	8,596,687	41,006	559,050	53,623	343,688	6,050	189,475
1851 ..	180,558	102,085	219,085	5,257,222	..	85,522	3,449,954	40,185	605,874	63,674	205,942	5,302	230,677
1852 ..	173,219	170,327	228,719	5,761,038	11,652	65,393	4,378,568	40,631	663,943	64,647	422,228	9,057	250,387
1853 ..	199,388	219,943	234,458	5,879,702	21,520	59,633	5,626,515	33,457	664,235	65,055	890,514	5,920	268,572
1854 ..	185,617	332,494	263,931	5,668,825	569,136	62,370	6,070,517	43,768	673,230	69,279	719,300	5,936	302,804
1855 ..	150,557	1,031,215	248,922	5,483,532	911,524	88,045	5,163,697	50,939	725,423	68,607	1,073,696	8,058	409,152
1856 ..	167,474	786,800	271,133	5,470,271	970,682	108,936	6,966,519	48,424	831,888	69,806	1,283,231	8,251	473,108
1857 ..	193,446	1,476,946	291,049	5,739,031	1,087,578	86,322	5,670,220	54,705	797,284	68,452	602,476	6,570	454,400
1858 ..	213,933	1,739,479	322,477	5,676,974	1,035,027	84,436	5,009,217	53,218	677,837	80,251	333,475	13,033	459,446
1859 ..	213,721	807,832	395,365	6,448,060	992,977	88,498	4,251,045	45,180	757,652	82,305	405,438	14,083	514,788
9½ année ..	1,856,541	6,723,368	2,665,632	55,937,561	5,570,096	833,602	50,182,939	451,513	6,956,416	685,699	6,299,988	82,260	3,552,809
Moyenne par année	187,214	677,986	268,803	5,640,762	561,690	84,060	5,060,464	45,530	701,487	69,146	635,292	8,211	358,266

TABLEAU des Principaux Articles de l'Importation dans les Dix Années ci-après indiquées.

Articles.	11 mois de 1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Totalité en 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ années.	Moyenne par an.
Quintaux												
Alun ..	12,709	10,528	12,193	11,710	9,889	11,901	13,005	10,536	11,573	12,063	116,112	11,703
Amidon ..	23,914	17,220	19,935	19,029	18,872	20,319	27,881	24,035	25,672	27,477	224,304	22,618
Beurre ..	23,350	19,666	14,936	21,519	23,118	19,198	23,240	24,755	23,557	27,848	221,487	22,334
Bière ..	2,197	4,775	6,221	3,324	7,078	10,007	11,758	13,492	16,142	21,417	95,611	9,641
Bois de teinture ..	40,544	36,503	32,172	32,503	27,756	48,028	49,510	38,701	54,259	54,265	410,908	41,436
Café ..	91,331	152,916	145,744	136,503	122,850	144,159	144,774	132,542	150,542	141,859	1,384,018	139,564
Café de chicorée ..	32,335	44,563	53,142	49,835	47,176	45,783	46,217	44,892	42,676	52,204	458,913	46,276
Céréales et légumes secs	1,999,144	2,131,505	2,435,070	2,527,376	2,659,552	2,384,846	2,258,307	2,251,235	2,030,068	2,339,035	23,000,038	2,321,935
Chataignes ..	7,749	8,841	8,586	9,466	13,617	12,632	12,524	18,243	15,369	16,683	123,702	12,474
Chaux hydraulique ..	...	...	2,360	7,694	15,167	10,553	30,722	38,266	73,650	149,854	328,161	33,091
Coton en laine ..	191,727	165,668	245,422	215,280	191,643	238,970	280,822	237,126	206,289	254,405	2,206,332	222,480
Cotonneries ..	27,783	28,970	26,516	25,424	24,472	34,762	40,236	64,539	53,253	44,303	379,070	35,225
Courres ..	10,175	10,991	11,801	11,785	10,956	11,002	12,524	14,034	14,766	16,340	124,374	12,542
Eau de vie et esprit de vin	31,929	63,818	78,277	75,445	72,820	89,115	90,207	95,334	78,039	83,505	758,489	76,486
Farine ..	236,791	480,980	537,350	492,334	330,848	330,186	137,445	218,658	222,802	279,928	3,176,272	320,296
Farine ..	42,565	44,552	44,855	79,560	65,006	85,279	87,827	134,788	133,636	100,655	845,394	85,249
Farine ..	63,920	72,029	70,737	67,997	71,241	88,310	52,028	119,496	122,632	116,914	854,394	86,157
Farine ..	10,858	10,793	17,155	12,627	11,246	13,730	16,986	19,638	19,517	10,472	143,622	15,323
Farine ..	3,380	3,695	3,883	2,551	2,801	3,841	3,515	4,819	6,256	6,056	40,779	4,112
Farine ..	30,436	34,552	34,330	31,705	28,624	31,445	40,824	44,322	37,164	38,707	371,009	36,456
Farine ..	23,329	21,016	32,731	28,384	29,292	25,330	46,572	55,322	55,293	50,171	387,340	37,042
Farine ..	5,258	7,637	12,548	11,302	9,869	9,413	11,956	12,334	14,261	14,999	109,477	11,039
Farine ..	34,671	29,994	38,891	36,995	34,378	41,035	40,528	27,735	23,944	35,153	343,324	34,020
Farine ..	95,404	115,441	117,764	122,477	122,767	142,770	153,930	140,324	166,470	192,511	1,370,238	138,177
Farine ..	10,624	11,568	15,187	12,180	13,000	11,198	12,407	12,152	15,291	11,020	124,627	12,567
Farine ..	7,738	11,980	12,858	12,246	24,039	31,491	24,689	41,148	49,324	59,992	282,425	27,975
Farine ..	3,014	7,889	5,483	6,625	10,143	12,469	16,267	25,944	24,051	23,457	135,347	13,648
Farine ..	...	...	...	8,361	237,402	473,532	512,325	540,208	390,781	416,721	2,579,320	260,099
Farine ..	...	...	...	9,476	10,497	7,970	9,182	9,399	12,662	15,077	102,145	10,300
Farine ..	8,871	3,466	3,746	4,070	3,843	3,865	5,068	5,779	6,156	6,627	45,765	4,616
Farine ..	21,917	21,917	19,292	19,300	20,301	17,608	21,135	26,647	28,039	28,724	221,066	22,292
Farine ..	18,183	4,367	6,713	6,713	6,010	5,934	6,670	7,340	8,363	9,342	63,431	6,396
Farine ..	11,204	14,917	14,547	15,779	16,779	14,671	17,458	22,735	22,926	22,926	169,042	17,046
Farine ..	103,689	71,657	72,419	107,223	125,473	80,765	77,559	77,451	79,421	37,117	882,784	89,020
Farine ..	36,230	41,263	35,968	39,553	37,230	41,358	40,678	35,332	38,875	38,875	384,615	38,783
Farine ..	308,310	303,716	304,526	343,757	325,855	345,186	326,904	330,031	290,212	263,599	3,142,009	316,850
Farine ..	35,291	48,184	44,038	37,901	40,183	36,783	31,112	42,786	52,816	64,995	436,999	44,151
Farine ..	21,727	123,850	27,501	43,761	29,402	39,694	32,710	30,430	31,696	33,784	314,304	31,694
Farine ..	1,959	2,104	2,057	1,836	2,189	2,126	2,635	2,258	2,317	3,321	22,509	2,269
Farine ..	13,398	18,366	20,691	15,980	14,655	19,281	27,711	29,058	35,277	45,982	230,399	23,233
Farine ..	148,107	176,612	177,862	182,783	186,247	234,112	193,725	174,501	228,628	219,255	1,921,632	193,738
Farine ..	16,681	14,023	11,194	11,194	7,809	7,593	12,166	12,385	9,854	9,854	110,315	11,124
Farine ..	42,420	58,917	65,006	66,387	67,438	56,300	65,940	55,015	76,811	81,008	635,450	64,078
Farine ..	14,103	16,965	16,494	18,193	17,156	17,389	17,654	18,976	18,366	19,150	174,471	17,593
Farine ..	8,727	10,374	16,237	12,139	12,915	17,389	17,754	25,531	25,510	29,862	176,561	17,804
Farine ..	8,398	7,423	7,548	4,988	12,312	17,462	17,754	17,078	12,866	9,210	100,724	10,157
Farine ..	354,692	451,226	484,862	507,024	372,427	277,270	365,976	444,983	485,146	742,277	4,485,943	482,364
Farine ..	6,302	6,597	6,695	6,297	6,580	8,200	9,087	9,042	10,565	10,703	80,068	8,074

TABLEAU des Principaux Articles de l'Exportation dans les Dix Années ci-après détaillées.

Articles.	11 mois de 1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Totalité en 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ années.	Moyenne par an.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintaux	1,673	1,935	5,288	2,745	2,488	4,110	3,496	3,237	3,497	2,972	31,441	3,170
Poudre de soie filée ..	21,901	28,665	60,236	23,006	41,203	42,149	53,900	45,307	31,231	27,582	375,180	37,833
Céréales et légumes secs ..	2,189	5,612	5,572	5,267	4,331	3,735	5,335	4,344	3,848	3,566	43,799	4,416
Chapeaux et tresses de paille ..	4,761	6,507	6,022	8,445	9,461	8,624	5,363	11,485	6,025	6,524	73,217	7,383
Chiffons ..	20,548	19,666	13,314	15,244	19,305	15,431	16,120	13,693	18,044	15,710	158,075	15,940
Coton en laine ..	122,762	131,232	137,169	137,403	127,492	150,576	165,037	168,475	135,302	147,638	1,423,086	143,504
Cotonneries ..	5,404	10,869	3,784	3,431	2,861	3,019	5,673	4,879	4,103	4,369	48,392	4,879
Déchets d'animaux ..	373	451	3,906	4,761	5,291	4,413	10,710	9,088	5,999	9,187	54,179	5,547
Ecorces à tan en cannelle ..	18,890	15,344	13,669	8,810	9,797	11,723	11,590	13,747	10,413	13,732	127,715	12,038
.. " pilées ou moulues ..	..	..	3,130	2,545	3,474	8,883	7,050	6,836	7,808	10,161	49,887	5,030
Eau de cerises et extrait d'absinthe ..	..	..	1,840	1,726	1,985	2,334	2,463	2,433	2,018	1,813	20,444	2,061
Eau de vie ..	2,287	1,545	1,187	963	1,260	934	625	927	601	466	10,238	1,032
Escargots ..	1,866	1,409	22,182	19,243	19,288	20,957	31,769	15,622	8,314	10,163	164,175	16,555
Farines ..	7,423	9,214	22,174	16,935	22,456	35,688	50,969	38,950	24,019	13,203	255,764	25,790
Fers de toute espèce ..	11,676	19,684	22,174	16,935	22,456	12,696	16,386	18,504	19,437	21,618	173,187	17,464
Fils de coton ..	16,000	21,630	13,588	20,262	13,046	12,696	16,386	18,504	106,118	140,892	1,221,029	123,128
Fromages ..	96,894	104,927	121,647	122,120	107,124	130,922	147,254	143,131	106,118	140,892	1,221,029	123,128
Fruits secs ordinaires ..	3,486	2,901	2,209	1,615	1,142	650	1,187	1,476	3,117	2,962	20,091	2,091
Horlogerie ..	1,012	1,112	1,124	1,380	1,112	1,538	1,913	2,121	1,904	2,183	15,399	1,552
Laine brute et filée, laineries ..	9,258	6,827	11,027	8,682	6,021	6,962	7,149	8,120	9,238	7,353	80,637	8,031
Machines ..	17,545	25,838	31,955	54,662	48,827	32,888	34,508	54,875	52,269	58,967	412,334	41,579
Ouvrages en bois et meubles ..	2,586	2,634	3,434	3,677	6,761	7,846	10,383	9,722	13,425	9,357	69,825	7,041
.. " en fer et en acier ..	5,294	2,161	3,524	16,512	32,892	23,700	20,754	12,800	32,178	6,508	131,850	13,295
Peaux brutes ..	16,319	27,516	29,067	30,330	29,923	30,139	33,028	31,192	37,301	37,301	295,993	29,856
Soie et déchets de soie ..	5,884	7,746	3,820	7,823	7,161	10,574	12,976	9,787	7,969	9,868	83,608	8,431
Soiries ..	20,995	21,829	23,239	29,507	30,229	28,505	34,376	29,549	28,018	32,139	283,386	28,576
Tabac fabriqué ..	726	1,428	2,021	1,494	1,270	1,445	1,401	1,645	2,726	2,559	16,715	1,601
Vins ..	6,228	5,918	6,182	5,827	6,349	8,264	7,868	4,643	4,263	4,589	60,131	6,063

TABLEAU des Principaux Articles du Transit dans les Dix Années ci-après détaillées.

Articles.	11 mois de 1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Totalité en 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ années.	Moyenne par an.
Beurre ..	2,518	4,280	5,167	7,314	7,492	7,620	9,716	8,354	7,960	8,565	68,986	6,939
Bois de teinture ..	982	809	286	2,098	1,482	3,593	5,105	6,266	3,612	3,934	28,167	2,840
Café ..	956	2,770	2,976	3,814	6,327	8,006	6,858	9,282	11,666	11,479	64,184	6,467
Céréales et légumes secs ..	9,594	13,012	17,102	7,410	11,243	10,464	26,106	15,162	8,065	15,409	138,567	13,468
Coton en laine ..	5,172	9,802	23,168	30,702	32,175	44,992	62,790	42,445	41,103	73,300	365,649	36,872
Drogueries et épices ..	886	1,241	1,235	2,006	3,862	5,008	8,174	8,180	8,758	4,612	43,962	4,433
Farines ..	3,784	3,814	5,504	7,500	6,620	9,209	3,964	5,932	3,950	10,896	61,173	6,168
Fers de toute espèce ..	2,910	4,642	5,552	3,424	5,224	16,163	18,900	26,910	35,953	21,277	140,955	14,213
Filés et retors en coton ..	31,826	30,737	24,002	20,578	18,902	26,345	32,843	32,154	23,320	36,444	277,151	27,948
Fromage ..	11,024	6,812	5,946	7,793	9,702	8,542	11,274	10,802	12,530	12,444	96,915	9,772
Fruits du midi ..	98	325	487	510	1,484	1,918	3,156	3,414	3,943	3,819	19,154	1,931
Garance ..	3,406	6,770	11,678	9,610	6,167	13,100	15,902	11,232	8,635	14,377	100,877	10,172
Huiles ..	1,284	1,543	2,050	2,007	4,164	7,775	8,566	7,365	8,547	6,767	50,068	5,048
Laine brute et filée, laineries ..	12,490	16,194	17,490	15,556	16,661	24,430	29,674	28,707	28,962	30,772	220,936	22,279
Machines ..	8,652	10,800	10,380	15,212	13,074	9,444	10,298	11,202	13,224	9,783	112,069	11,301
Ouvrages en bois et meubles ..	2,296	3,044	2,676	3,528	3,060	4,020	6,690	7,064	6,056	5,206	43,640	4,400
Ouvrages en fer et en acier ..	3,423	5,930	5,502	5,420	5,832	7,748	9,632	12,444	9,647	9,496	75,074	7,570
Papier ..	372	970	1,374	1,571	1,671	2,279	2,644	3,024	1,970	1,654	17,529	1,767
Peaux brutes ..	957	756	818	1,072	942	872	867	886	831	874	8,875	894
Quincaillerie ..	3,462	5,450	5,493	6,265	6,776	9,256	10,390	13,256	11,402	11,669	83,419	8,412
Sel (de cuisine, &c.) ..	2,301	3,950	..	4,002	5,188	8,593	1,599	1,334	3,886	3,451	34,334	3,462
Soie et soieries ..	12,968	18,777	21,654	29,624	31,148	28,440	32,286	26,920	26,756	32,257	260,830	26,302
Sucre ..	8,797	10,737	12,317	12,668	26,690	45,197	37,174	33,684	46,360	36,604	270,158	27,242
Tabac ..	525	1,996	2,022	2,045	3,946	3,946	3,365	8,252	3,727	2,715	30,457	3,071
Toile et rubans de lin ..	1,676	1,248	1,536	850	1,311	2,164	2,757	2,965	3,193	3,225	20,925	2,110
Verreries ..	282	612	840	1,809	1,379	1,635	2,551	2,895	3,702	4,764	20,469	2,064
Vins ..	14,185	18,815	16,866	11,444	8,842	9,793	16,157	17,020	21,274	31,891	166,287	16,768

Modification of the Clause of the Tariff on Transit Dues.

Since the more recent alterations decreed by the Federal Assembly, section 3 of the Tariff of 27th August, 1851, runs thus:—

“Without reference to distance the following duties will be paid;—

“A. Per Head.—For cattle of all kinds, pigs, horses, mules, &c., 2 centimes.

“B. Per Weight.—*a.* Per load, 10 centimes (*i.e.* for every harnessed beast of burden, or every 15 cwt. per ship or railway), for wood, rough raft wood, or ordinary rough hewn timber, barrel staves, sawn or cut wood, charcoal; refuse of the vegetable and animal kingdom, such as blood, hoofs, sinews and bones, clippings of hides, sawdust, bran, oil-cake and oil-cake meal; dry husks of grapes, dry or moist (paste like); wine lees; common, unhewn, or hewn building stones; young trees, and shrubs for orchards and forests, useful timber generally; vine trees, brooms of brushwood, tiles and bricks, household articles, ores of all kind, raw; live poultry, fresh fish, &c.; panoramas, menageries, theatrical property generally; tan or tan-cakes; hay or green fodder; wood brought distances of less than six miles; lime and gypsum, burnt and ground; potatoes, cork wood, turf, peat, coals, loam, potter's clay, fuller's earth and porcelain clay; dross; fresh fruit; garden produce; salt casks and gypsum casks; tubs, slate slabs, statues and monumental stones, chopped straw and chaff.

“*b.* For all other goods 5 centimes per Swiss cwt.”

It may be well to observe here that the Confederation are for the present likely to be losers rather than gainers by the above modification.

By the partial change which took place in February 1859, with regard to the taxing of goods per quintal there was a loss of 30,000 francs; at the same time the general transit trade, which remained stationary for several years, has increased by 55,000 quintals, so that we may hope that ultimately the trade will right itself.

Swiss Transit Trade with France in the years 1853 and 1858.

My preceding Report entered into the details of the imports and exports with France for a series of years.

Of the 208,000,000 shown to be the five-yearly average of Swiss exports into France, it was stated that 45,000,000 remained to be consumed in that country, whilst on the contrary 77,500,000 worth of French goods remained in Switzerland; in other words France took up 21 per cent. of Swiss goods, and Switzerland 46 per cent. of French goods. The accompanying Table gives *in extenso* the Swiss transit trade with France, comparing the years 1853 and 1858, and completes the commercial statistics of one of the neighbouring countries.

TRANSIT TRADE through France. (Value in millions and hundreds of thousands of Francs.)

	From Switzerland.				To Switzerland.				1858.	
	1853.	1858.	1858.		1853.	1858.	1858.		From Switzerland.	To Switzerland.
			Plus.	Minus.			Plus.	Minus.		
Cotton goods	23.4	14.6	...	8.8	3.8	11.5	7.7	...	Plus.	3.1
Silk goods	110.3	107.7	...	2.6	1	1.1	0.1	...	...	106.6
Cheese	0.3	1.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Watches, and parts of watches	9.7	10	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Straw-plaitings and bark	2	2.3	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
Chamois leather	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straw-hats	0.6	0.5	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Turned hides	0.5	1.1	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Iron-work and instruments	0.6	0.1	0.5	...	...	5.6	4.8	...	...	5.5
Raw and flock silk	2	5.9	3.9	...	7.3	27.1	19.8	...	...	21.2
Household utensils	0.2	2.4	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Jewellery and goldsmiths' work	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
Corn, flour, maize	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Oil of all sorts	...	...	...	...	6	3.3	2.3	...	...	3.3
Cotton	...	...	...	...	13.3	8	5.3	...	...	8
Coffee	...	...	...	...	4.3	3.1	1.2	...	...	3.1
Cast-iron and steel	...	...	...	...	0.8	6.4	5.6	...	...	6.4
Tobacco, in leaf and made up	...	...	...	...	1	0.3	0.7	...	...	0.3
Wool	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.3	0.2	...	...	0.3
Cochineal and indigo	...	...	...	...	1	0.8	0.2	...	...	0.8
Woollen textures and goods	...	0.5	0.5	...	7.5	7.7	0.2	...	...	7.2
Thread of all kinds	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...	3.6	3.6	...	...	3.4
Textures of flax and hemp	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.7	0.9	0.2	...	...	0.8
Musical-boxes	...	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Iron-plates	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	...	...	...	3.2
Machinery	...	...	...	...	0.1	1.1	1	...	...	1.1
Various articles, separately taken, under 1,000,000 francs value	4.6	1.6	...	3	5.5	6.5	1	...	...	4.9
Total	155.3	152.3	13	16	54.6	90.5	49.5	13.6	131.3	69.5

According to the foregoing Table it would appear that as far as regards the transit trade through France from Switzerland, the year 1858 shows a falling off in cotton goods of 8,800,000, whilst silk goods show a decrease of 2,666,000. Of chamois leather none seems to have passed in transit in 1858, whilst in 1853 1,000,000 worth is put down.

Iron work and instruments of iron show a decrease of 500,000, and the articles not particularly specified, 3,000,000, in all 16,000,000.

The balance is kept up, however, by the increased transit of cheese to the value of 1,000,000 francs, tanned hides 666,000, raw and flock silk nearly 4,000,000, household articles 2,200,000, jewellery and goldsmith's work, as well as musical snuff-boxes 4,000,000, and woollen goods 500,000, together 13,000,000 increase against the above decrease of 16,000,000, as will be seen by consulting the Table.

The chief causes for this upward and downward swing of trade are to be accounted for by the commercial crisis of 1857 and 1858. The constant failures in America, and the uncertain state of affairs in France and England, prevented the Swiss goods from passing off as quickly as they otherwise would have done, whether from Switzerland or from the French dépôt, where a vast stock of goods was laying on hand.

In the beginning of 1859, there were still in the above dépôts goods to the amount of 237,500,000, whilst in 1853 there were only about 162,500,000 worth, or 75,000,000 francs less.

It is not so easy to ascertain what amount of goods was stored at the end of 1858 in those dépôts; the value must, however, have been pretty considerable, inasmuch as $36\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the French transit trade comes from Switzerland, besides what may have been stored up at Marseilles and Havre, from whence Swiss goods are shipped for India and North America. The former are said to have had on hand 113,750,000, and the latter 75,000,000 francs worth.

On looking at the portion of the Table which treats of the transit trade into Switzerland through France, the result appears to be that the Swiss imports have increased by 36,000,000. To some people such a state of things may seem rather alarming, but on looking a little closer we find that the greatest portion of this sum comes from the increased import of raw and flock silk to the value of 27,100,000, an increase as compared with 1853 of 19,800,000. Cotton goods show an increase over 1853 of 7,750,000. Cast iron and steel to the value of 6,400,000, is almost a new article of import: whilst the increase in the transit of iron work and instruments to the value of 4,800,000; of thread 3,666,000; of oils 2,333,000 is also worthy of note.

It is curious to observe under the heading "corn, flour, maize," that in 1853 the Swiss had to pay for 6,000,000 francs worth of those articles, whilst in 1858 they were able to do altogether without extraneous support of that description, none at all having been imported; a clear proof that the agricultural resources of the country have been attended to and improved.

From what has been said, then, we may infer that the great solidity of Swiss commerce which showed itself by the few failures which occurred at the time of the crisis, was the real reason for the increase in the import of the chief articles of transit.

The raw material naturally found its way to where the surest return could be made, as in the case of raw and flock silk.

In other words, the most telling proof of the constant advance in the industrial resources of this country is to be found in the increased demand of those articles which form the staple of the French transit trade into Switzerland.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Paris, June 17, 1860.

THE Report which, in accordance with the instructions issued at various times by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have now the honour to draw up on the financial and commercial condition of France at the commencement of the year 1860, will, I fear, be found very incomplete. While I express my regret for this, I may, perhaps, be allowed to state in explanation that I have been disappointed in obtaining a variety of documents which I was led to expect would be placed at my disposal. It was on the ground of this expectation, which I was fully warranted in entertaining, that I applied in March last for permission to defer sending in my Report until the commencement of the present month, by which time I was assured that the documents I required would be completed and communicated to me. But such has unfortunately not proved to be the case, and the Departments of the French Government whose province it is to make up the Returns have declined to furnish them to me, on the plea that they are not yet completed for 1859. Under these circumstances I am compelled to send in a Report which will not be found to embrace all the subjects specified in the circulars above-mentioned, but which as far as it goes will, I trust, be found correct. I may mention that with regard to agriculture and manufactures, the French Government are in the habit of making a general Statistical Return once in every ten years, and that that Return, which is now in hand, will not be completed for nearly two years more. It has been suggested to me that in the absence of statistical documents, the great object is that a general review should be taken of the commercial transactions of the country, based upon what I may have "gleaned in conversation during the period" over which my Report extends. I venture to state that the value of such a Report would be next to none, and I am averse to sending in statements regarding commercial facts founded on hearsay, which would, as an eminent French authority on statistical matters very justly observed to me, be but "*des documents de fantaisie*." I may add that the ordinary business of the Embassy, more especially the numberless interruptions which are continually occurring at all hours of the day, make it exceedingly difficult for me to give as much time as is required to gain even a superficial knowledge of so extensive a subject as the commerce, finance, and industry of a great country like France; and as it is, moreover, absolutely necessary that I should keep myself in some degree acquainted with the political business of the Embassy, of which I may at any moment be called upon to take charge, I humbly express my hope that the Reports which I may at different periods have to send in, may be received with indulgence.

Finances.

The financial condition of France at the commencement of the year 1860 was, according to the official Returns, more satisfactory than might have been expected after the stormy and unsettled year through which the country had passed, and after the heavy, and perhaps unexpected, call upon its resources which the war in Italy had entailed. The state of the revenue up to December 31, 1859, was good, although, as the following Table will show, there was a decrease on the first three quarters of the year 1859, as compared with the seven years preceding. That decrease was recovered in the quarter ended December 31, and the result of the whole year (1859) shows an increase of revenue amounting to nearly 3,000,000 francs as compared with 1858.

The Table which I have mentioned above is as follows :—

INDIRECT TAXES and REVENUE in France.

Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
1852	185·3	204·2	197·2	217·6	804·3
1853	199·6	212·2	214·2	220·8	846·8
1854	196·2	208·6	213·8	228·6	847·3
1855	211·1	231·9	256·8	259·2	950·0
1856	242·2	257·5	254·5	272·0	1,026·2
1857	256·4	269·6	255·1	271·6	1,052·7
1858	261·1	278·9	272·2	279·5	1,091·7
1859	259·1	273·9	265·7	295·4	1,094·6

Remark.—The figures represent millions of francs.

There was, according to the Report of the Minister of Finance, an increase in the month of October of 5,690,000 francs, in November of 7,163,000 francs, in December of 3,000,000 francs; the decrease in the first three quarters of the year being attributable to the serious events which occurred in the spring, and gave a certain check to the realisation of the resources of the country. But the final Return of the produce of the indirect taxes for 1859, gives (according to the same Report) a decisive proof of the “vitality and productive power” of France, inasmuch as it shows an increase of nearly 42,000,000 francs over the result of the year 1857. By the Budget of that year an excess of income of 36,000,000 francs was reckoned upon; but the result was in reality an excess of 39,000,000, and for the year 1858, the Minister calculates upon an excess of income over expenditure of at least 12,000,000 francs. To the Budget for the latter year (1858), he attaches especial importance as enabling him to form a correct estimate of the resources of the country under ordinary circumstances; the expenditure, including 40,000,000 for the Chinese war and great public works, amounted to 1,855,000,000, and the income to 1,867,000,000 francs, in round numbers, the accounts for 1858 not being yet completely wound up.

In framing the Budget for 1859, the probable income was estimated at 1,074,046,000 francs, but as will be seen by the Table above quoted, the income amounted to 1,094,644,000 francs, which gives a surplus of more than 20,500,000 francs, and notwithstanding the additional expenditure which will have to be met, the Minister expresses his confident hope that the result will be satisfactory.

The Minister in concluding his Report, proceeds to sum up the financial condition of France at the commencement of the present year, as follows :—

The arrears on former Budgets reduced from 886,000,000 francs (to which they amounted in 1855) to 660,000,000;

The Budgets 1855, 1856, and 1857, wound up without a deficit;

A surplus of more than 12,000,000 on the Budget of 1858;

The Floating Debt (“*Dette Flottante*”), which threatened to exceed a billion of francs, already reduced to 750,000,000, and with a prospect of a further reduction of 50,000,000;

A diminution in the Treasury bonds from 345,000,000 to 135,000,000, and the rate of interest lowered from 4 to 2½ per cent;

The resources of the Treasury sufficient to meet all the calls upon them;

The indirect taxes and income showing steady progress, and an increase since the beginning of this reign which exceeds (exclusively of new taxes) the enormous sum of 268,000,000 francs;

The commerce of France with foreign countries augmented since 1851 by about 80 per cent.;

The circulation of specie increased during the same period by nearly 1,500,000,000 francs (as shown by the inclosed return, No. 1, of the imports and exports of gold and silver from 1852 to 1859 both inclusive);

The Bank of France in possession of bullion to the amount of 551,000,000 francs, and well able on this basis to afford assistance to the commerce of the country; and, lastly, the Stock Exchange (*Bourse*) newly organised so as to give the greatest possible security to the public.

This flourishing picture of the financial condition of France was drawn by the Minister in January 1859, shortly after the publication of the letter addressed by

the Emperor to M. Fould, in which His Imperial Majesty announced his programme for commercial reform, the inauguration of free trade in France, and the execution of certain great public works. There can be no doubt, however, that at the present time commerce in France is in a state of great stagnation, and that enterprise is in a measure suspended. This I attribute to two causes, to which I will now briefly allude.

Commerce, &c.

The grave events of 1859 were of themselves sufficient to shake public confidence, and to deter the public from engaging in commercial operations of magnitude. Another cause, independent of political doubts and fears, has, however, at the present moment greatly contributed to induce commercial men in France to restrain their operations and hold back for a time. I allude to the Commercial Treaty, by the provisions of which it is laid down that the new system is not to come into full operation in France before October 1861. The French protectionists have, with a view to decry the Treaty, taken their stand principally on the alleged fact that English goods and manufactures are cheaper than similar goods and manufactures in France; but the effect produced by this reasoning has neither been that which they desired, nor that which they anticipated. A great proportion of consumers have been persuaded by this cry, and have consequently said, "Let us not make our purchases till we have a chance of seeing English goods in the market." The merchants on their side, seeing the course pursued by the consumers, have much reduced their orders to the manufacturers, and consequently trade and enterprise have become languid and stagnant. The danger of this state of suspense has, I believe, been fully pointed out to the Government, and I have heard hopes expressed in various quarters that the period at which the Treaty will come into full operation in France may be hastened. It is said with apparent reason, if the delay is a cause of injury to the trade of France, why not shorten it and put an end to that uncertainty which we know to be ruinous, and try the new system which we hope will be a source of prosperity?

The present stagnation of trade is abundantly proved by the official Return of the Customs revenue for the month of April, from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 8,956,504 francs, or nearly one-half less than in the corresponding month of 1859, when they amounted to 16,581,000 francs. The receipts for the first four months of 1860 were 47,302,338 francs, whereas for the first four months of 1859 they amounted to 58,571,454 francs, showing a decrease of 11,269,116 francs. We also find in the Return I have quoted, that during the month of April, 20,709,000 kilogrammes of cotton were imported, but that duty was only paid on 2,764,000 kilogrammes, whereas during the same month of 1859 duty was paid on 7,461,000 kilogrammes. The case was the same with wool, duty being paid upon only 379,200 kilogrammes out of 1,981,000 kilogrammes which were received. The most remarkable instance is perhaps to be found in the article of coffee, of which only 201,000 kilogrammes out of 6,815,000 kilogrammes received have been cleared, whereas in April 1859 duty was paid on 3,000,000 kilogrammes. A different result is expected for the month of May, as the new system came into operation on the 7th of that month as regards cotton, wool, and some other articles. With respect to sugar, coffee, cacao, and tea, no sensible improvement is to be expected before the present month, as the new duties on those articles were not to take effect till the 24th ultimo. I inclose comparative Returns of the imports and exports of France for the years 1857, 1858, and 1859 (Tables Nos. 2 and 3), of the state of the stock warehouses of the Custom-house at the close of April 1860 (Table No. 4), and of the movement of the navigation of France during the first four months of the present year (Table No. 5), the latter of which also shows considerable diminution as compared with the same period of 1858 and 1859.

Bank of France.

The Report published by the Count de Germiny, Governor of the Bank of France, which records the operations of that establishment during the year 1859, is not generally considered satisfactory, but it was not under the circumstances expected to be so, and therefore created but little surprise.

The following are the chief points of the document in question :—

In recapitulating the transactions of the Bank with the various Railway Companies, the Report states that a credit was opened to them in 1858, and bonds were sold for them to the amount of 246,000,000 francs. In 1859 the Companies again applied for assistance to the Bank, which advanced a sum, in consequence, amounting to 250,000,000 francs. (I propose to show presently what amount of traffic there was on the French railways during 1859, and what amount of additional line has been opened to the public.)

The total amount of operations of the Central Bank and its branches, which in 1858 had been 5,213,900,000 francs, amounted in 1859 to 6,166,500,000 francs, being an increase of 952,600,000 francs.

The rate of discount, which on the 24th of September, 1858, had been fixed at 3 per cent., was on the 4th of May, 1859, raised to 4 per cent.; but on the 5th of August it was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it has since remained at that rate. The amount of discounts in 1858 was 4,561,000,000 francs, and in 1859, 4,947,500,000 francs, being an increase of 386,500,000 francs. The discounts were lowest on the 16th of March, viz., 430,197,300 francs, and highest on the 31st of May, viz., 572,174,400 francs.

The total advances made on deposits of securities were 684,227,700 francs, of which 225,754,900 francs were on public securities, 452,526,000 francs on railway shares and bonds, and 5,946,800 on bonds of the "Crédit Foncier." In 1858 the total amount of advances of the same nature amounted to 599,532,600 francs, which shows an increase for the year 1859 of 84,695,100 francs.

On the 1st of July, 1859, the Treasury repaid to the Bank 5,000,000 francs on account of the loan made to it in 1852. It has since further repaid a sum of 25,000,000, so that at the commencement of 1860 there remained due about 40,000,000 francs.

By the Law of June 9, 1857, the Bank was authorised to double its capital by the emission of 91,250 new shares (thus making 182,500 shares in all), on the condition that during the year 1859 the sum of 100,000,000 francs should be paid into the Treasury, in return for which the Bank was to receive 3 per cent. rente at the average price of the month preceding the payment, without, however, that price being ever taken below 75 francs. On the 31st of December last, the Bank paid that sum of 100,000,000 francs; but, by special agreement with the Government, the rente representing that sum is only to be delivered after the commencement of June, and up to the 21st of June, 1860, the Bank is to receive 4 per cent. on the amount. The rente in question will, from the 22nd of June, give a revenue of 10 francs to each share in addition to the ordinary dividend from the operations of the Bank.

The metallic reserves in the Bank and its branches were considerably higher in 1859 than in 1858. Their minimum in 1858 was 243,000,000, in 1859 their minimum was 512,000,000, which shows an increase for 1859 of 269,000,000 francs. The maximum in 1859, viz., on the 25th of August, was 646,000,000.

The circulation of notes by the Bank and its branches amounted, January 3, 1859, to 748,294,000 francs; December 4, 1859, to 705,882,100 francs: the maximum being on the 16th of January, when it rose 769,686,700 francs, and the minimum on the 17th of June, when it fell to 662,157,000 francs.

In the Branch Banks, of which two new ones were established in 1859, namely, one at Bastia and one at Bayonne, there was an increase of operations, in 1859, as compared with 1858, of 644,100,000 francs. The operations of five of the Branch Banks, namely, Bastia, Bayonne, Chateauroux, Laval, and Limoges, resulted in loss, amounting in all to 210,914 francs, but the losses of the two first of the above are attributed to the expense of their first year's establishment.

The ordinary expenses of the—

						Fr.	c.
Central Bank amount to	..	..	..	..	..	2,672,910	26
Those of the Branch Banks to	..	..	..	..	..	2,932,393	69
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,606,303	95

Deducting that sum from the profits, there remained a balance sufficient to enable a dividend of 53 francs to be paid for the first half-year of 1859, and of 62 francs for the second, making in all 115 francs per share.

Such is a brief summary of the Report of the Governor of the Bank; but later accounts tend in a great measure to confirm what I have said above, regarding the existing stagnation in trade. It appears from the monthly accounts published that

there has been a gradual decrease since last February in the commercial bills offered for discount at the Bank. At this time last year, the Bank held commercial bills discounted to the amount of 535,000,000 francs, whereas at the present moment the bills in the portfolio of the Bank amount to less than 438,000,000. The Bank profits realised since the 1st of January, 1860, amount to 10,113,345 francs, of which only 1,389,000 were realised during the month of May. But this again may be attributed to the existing state of "suspense," and it is anticipated that a very different result will be obtained before the monthly return is published in July.

The Consolidated Debt of France.

The Consolidated Debt of France is composed of four categories, namely:—

1. Of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rentes issued in virtue of the Law of May 1, 1825;
2. Of the 4 per cent. rentes created by the Decree of March 14, 1852, for the conversion of the old 5 per cent rentes;
3. Of the 4 per cent. rentes created in virtue of the Law of June 19, 1828;
4. Of the 3 per cent. rentes enrolled ("inscrites") in virtue of the Law of April 27, 1825.

The inclosed Table (No. 6) shows the state of the rentes from the year 1814 to the year 1859. These years are divided into four periods, namely, from the fall of the first Empire to the Revolution of July 1830; from the Revolution of July to that of February 1848; from 1848 to the commencement of the present Empire; and from January 1, 1852, to January 1, 1859. It will be seen that during the last period, the annual interest on the Consolidated Debt has risen to 315,593,646 francs, and that the nominal capital of the Debt amounted on the 1st of January, 1859, to 8,593,288,155 francs.

Compared with 1858 (as will also be seen from the inclosed Table No. 7, giving the state of the Consolidated Debt, the number of inscriptions to the rente, the amount of the rentes, and the nominal capital of the Debt), there was a diminution on the 1st of January, 1859, of 70,971 francs in the number of inscriptions, but an increase of 5,112,693 francs on the amount of rentes, and of 171,191,377 francs on the nominal capital of the Debt. The diminution in the number of inscriptions is pretty equally divided among the four categories, but the increase on the amount of the rentes is entirely in the 3 per cents., or fourth category.

In the Month of May 1859, a loan of 500,000,000 francs was contracted in order to meet the exigencies of the war in Italy. If we add the amount of this loan, which, including the supplementary credit, was 520,000,000 francs, to the sum quoted above as showing the state of the Consolidated Debt on the 1st of January, 1859, we shall find that, on the 1st of January, 1860, the nominal capital of the National Debt of France amounted in round numbers to 9,113,300,000 francs which would require a yearly interest of 316,020,000 francs. It is, however, but fair to add that the whole credit voted for the Italian war was not expended, and in the Emperor's letter of the 5th of January, 1860, the balance remaining in hand from the proceeds of the loan was stated to amount to 160,000,000 francs, which sum His Majesty proposes should be devoted to the execution of great public works.

Railways.

The receipts of the railways in France show an increase of more than 52,500,000 francs in 1859, as compared with 1858. The inclosed Table gives the receipts on each individual line as far as the accounts are at present made up. During the year 1859, there were 397 additional kilomètres of railway opened for traffic, namely:—

				Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.
On the Northern Railroad:—					
From St. Denis to Creil, May 10, 1859	..	..	..	..	43
On the Eastern Railroad:—					
Thionville to the frontier, August 11, 1859	..	..	..	16	
Paris to Vincennes, September 22, 1859	..	..	..	17	
					33
On the Ardennes Railroad:—					
Douchery to Sedan, May 17, 1859	..	..	..	4	
Charleville to Nouzon, September 14, 1859	..	..	..	7	
					11
On the Western Railroad:—					
Argentan to Mezedon, February 1, 1859	..	..	..	43	
Couleboeuf to Falaise, November 1, 1859	..	..	..	7	
					50

On the Orleans Railroad :—

Montluçon to Moulins, and branch to Bézenet, November 7, 1859 88

On the Paris and Lyons Railroad :—

Aubagne to Toulon, May 3, 1859	50	
St. Etienne to Fuminy, May 24, 1859	12	
La Joliette branch, May 7, 1859	3	
		65

On the Lyons and Geneva Railroad :—

St. Clair to Brotteaux, June 1, 1859	3	
La Guillotière to Brotteaux, November 24, 1859	5	
		8

On the Southern Railroad :—

Mont de Marsan to Riscle, August 25, 1859	48	
Riscle to Tarbes, September 21, 1859	51	
		99

Total	397
The total length of lines open for traffic on December 31, 1858, was	8,679

The total, consequently, December 31, 1859, was	9,076
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In addition to the preceding, 29 kilomètres of railway were opened on the Eastern line on the 4th of February, 1860, namely, from Port d'Atelier to Aillevilliers, Plombières, so that the total length of the lines now open for traffic in France amounts to 9,105 kilomètres.

The returns for the three months ended April 1860, are stated to show in round numbers an increase in the receipts amounting to 5,500,000 francs as compared with the same period of 1859.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of the Importation and Exportation of Precious Metals (in bar and coin), from 1852 to 1859, both years inclusive.

Year.	Value in millions of Francs.		Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Imports.	Exports.	
1852	243	226	17
1853	433	264	169
1854	613	329	284
1855	507	484	23
1856	576	483	93
1857	667	581	86
1858	714	244	470
1859	927	571	356
Total for eight years ..	4,680	3,182	1,498

(No. 2.)--COMPARATIVE TABLE of Principal Merchandise Imported into France during the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859.

Merchandise, and Country whence received.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.			Duties received.		
		Quantities arrived.			Quantities paid for.					
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Animals:--										
Oxen and bulls ..	Head	24,612	23,187	42,707	24,591	23,141	42,687	81,163	80,623	151,026
Cows ..	"	53,513	42,742	59,320	53,502	42,741	59,319	64,076	51,143	71,041
Calves and heifers ..	"	33,879	33,856	35,237	33,879	33,856	35,237	13,018	12,528	14,101
Sheep ..	"	455,358	339,302	389,925	455,358	339,143	389,927	128,248	92,618	105,632
Arachides and Toulouc nuts:--										
West Coast of Africa ..	Metrical quintal	217,414	..	..	224,397	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal ..	"	86,296	..	..	86,602	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	"	40,892	..	..	32,808	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	"	344,602	..	..	343,207	..	..	474,475	..	..
Mahogany ..	"	96,317	56,608	71,869	113,631	57,314	77,082	21,688	492,642	568,507
Liquids:--										
Wines of all kinds ..	Hectolitre	142,931	121,467	631,854	127,547	113,170	625,710	38,138	33,997	187,803
Brandy (pure alcohol) ..	"	52,381	43,581	116,016	37,655	33,117	107,078	309,547	142,345	1,448,836
Spirit of wine (ditto) ..	"	24,790	4,481	289,263	8,307	5,881	269,541	249,226	121,333	4,852,019
Cocoa:--										
Venezuela ..	Metrical quintal	2,233	6,404	22,111	5,783	4,856	17,393	..	..	..
Brazil ..	"	21,304	25,862	8,150	21,227	17,112	3,406	..	..	..
Other countries ..	"	26,914	25,634	22,385	13,903	16,342	13,170	..	..	..
Total Cocoa ..	"	50,451	57,900	52,646	40,913	33,310	33,969	2,609,097	2,501,510	2,168,150
Coffee:--										
English East Indies ..	"	89,274	43,352	114,554	77,884	68,726	67,260	..	..	..
Dutch East Indies ..	"	48,269	30,913	36,122	44,848	45,418	35,765	..	..	..
Venezuela ..	"	37,381	24,199	32,090	19,532	18,608	16,737	..	..	..
Brazil ..	"	175,660	117,878	161,774	52,306	42,638	52,889	..	..	..
Havai ..	"	61,892	59,955	118,411	62,123	62,066	64,838	..	..	..

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandise Imported, &c.—*continued.*

Merchandise, and Country whence received.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE. Quantities arrived.			SPECIAL COMMERCE. Quantities paid for.			Duties received.		
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
<i>Coffee, continued—</i>										
Cuba and Porto Rico	..	21,232	14,381	16,835	7,186	5,572	4,407			
Other countries	..	62,222	42,508	57,985	39,303	38,380	37,960			
Total Coffee	..	495,930	333,186	537,771	303,182	282,008	279,856	30,492,830	28,142,910	27,339,530
<i>Cereals:—</i>										
Grain—										
Wheat ..	..	1,513,836			1,041,234					
Barley ..	..	332,451			131,178					
Indian corn	..	162,932			83,469					
Oats ..	..	549,263			510,581					
Other grain	..	99,518	4,214,107	6,318,350	113,247	2,380,688	4,231,953	1,227,748	640,989	1,223,064
Total Grain	..	2,658,000			1,879,700					
Flour of all kinds	..	11,547			17,239					
Hemp, combed and raw	..	69,388	54,559	76,710	54,782	70,742	73,779	522,630	252,880	51,304
Cochineal ..	..	4,023	3,608	2,888	2,451	2,367	1,983	163,350	193,400	149,873
<i>Cotton, raw:—</i>										
United States	..	821,104	880,287	781,240	750,164	706,540	651,416			
Egypt ..	..	41,978	38,443	32,865	30,878	28,448	24,473			
Other countries	..	53,482	80,185	105,069	35,134	60,542	54,138			
Total Cotton	..	916,564	998,915	919,174	816,176	795,530	730,027	19,005,034	18,370,651	17,254,598
<i>Thread of flax or hemp:—</i>										
England ..	..	4,016	3,094	2,196	1,632	1,472	1,833			
Belgium ..	..	6,862	4,344	9,422	5,325	3,146	8,360			
Other countries	..	346	178	229	78	52	47			
Total Thread	..	11,224	7,616	11,847	7,035	4,670	10,240	478,237	416,442	595,381

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandize, &c.—continued.

Merchandize, and Country whence received.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.			Duties received.		
		Quantities arrived.			Quantities paid for.					
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Grain, oleaginous :—										
Flax ..	Metrical quintal	226,626	117,441	130,326	225,596	99,772	120,448	371,413	161,408	185,188
Sesame ..	"	632,793	599,834	720,870	588,164	603,060	635,405	1,473,932	1,430,503	1,703,845
Others ..	"	198,708	97,742	90,160	29,460	53,916	43,919	66,304	112,318	90,780
Tallow (beef and mutton)	"	19,780	48,396	92,758	10,747	35,173	63,005	39,224	183,605	355,147
Lard ..	"	4,052	12,589	21,479	3,545	10,552	17,630	20,037	62,164	106,854
Hops ..	"	11,390	..	..	10,967	..	..	593,566	..	..
Coal, rough :—										
Belgium ..	"	28,658,939	27,194,470	24,969,547	28,265,150	26,802,065	24,649,847	..	..	..
England ..	"	14,609,535	12,293,395	12,998,899	11,666,914	11,339,230	11,543,905	..	..	..
Other countries ..	"	6,674,212	7,409,419	6,870,459	6,350,835	7,251,243	6,788,341	..	..	..
	"	156,137	53,215	125,681	174,755	52,799	282,785	..	..	..
Total Pit Coal	"	50,098,823	47,650,499	44,964,586	46,457,654	45,445,337	43,264,878	9,679,116	9,374,556	8,571,433
Carbon (coke) :—										
Belgium ..	"	2,594,599	..	..	2,594,599	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	"	1,943,302	..	..	1,941,129	..	..	..	..	..
Total Coke ..	"	4,537,901	..	..	4,535,728	..	..	1,057,981	..	..
Oil of seeds ..	"	117,635	64,779	45,248	66,600	48,909	27,342	799,699	583,450	327,977
" olive ..	"	232,722	324,306	193,721	205,978	254,831	183,456	2,386,456	2,625,620	2,209,437
Indigo ..	"	10,677	11,864	16,445	9,541	7,562	10,244	574,999	454,645	621,448
Wools, unsorted :—										
Zollverein ..	"	30,556	18,764	16,155	30,440	17,280	25,194	..	..	..
Belgium ..	"	8,226	9,017	9,729	7,955	8,745	10,102	..	..	..
England ..	"	89,051	134,399	130,723	89,226	112,294	128,226	..	..	..
Spain ..	"	40,534	27,696	49,038	37,990	33,773	40,107	..	..	..

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandise Imported, &c.—*continued.*

Merchandise, and Country whence received.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE. Quantities arrived.			SPECIAL COMMERCE. Quantities paid for.			Duties received.		
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Wools, unsorted, <i>continued</i> —										
Turkey ..	Metrical quintal	43,579	28,011	53,426	37,367	39,624	41,751			
Morocco ..	"	6,960	16,837	49,878	8,126	21,484	34,271			
Rio de la Plata ..	"	59,001	45,114	20,026	44,818	35,206	15,279			
Algiers ..	"	72,778	35,135	49,388	72,778	35,108	49,388			
Other countries ..	"	72,610	64,384	59,886	71,709	56,673	34,340			
Total ..	"	423,295	379,357	438,249	400,409	360,187	378,658	7,604,052	7,706,536	8,064,194
Flax, combed and raw ..	"	159,243	251,639	194,234	159,613	266,876	197,705	1,008,800	1,600,634	1,242,846
Metals :—										
Iron, cast (raw)—										
England ..	"	633,369	706,555	841,101	266,047	412,599	637,300			
Belgium ..	"	152,543	207,788	257,429	140,166	190,910	255,638			
Other countries ..	"	59,049	58,598	129,476	23,997	31,235	83,835			
Total Cast Iron ..	"	844,961	972,941	1,235,006	430,220	634,744	976,773	1,977,911	2,282,965	4,084,172
Iron, drawn into bars ..	"	270,902	335,153	471,278	14,187	133,187	230,546	230,713	221,005	695,038
Steel ..	"	23,713	17,238	13,965	7,711	5,552	8,781	284,226	207,293	328,498
Copper, pure, first melting—										
England ..	"	55,387	36,940	57,232	54,276	43,215	53,239			
Chili ..	"	16,033	9,796	9,129	17,874	13,707	10,111			
Other countries ..	"	55,731	65,376	56,390	50,588	54,926	47,915			
Total Copper ..	"	127,151	112,112	122,751	122,708	111,848	111,265	220,127	128,969	152,867
Tin, raw ..	"	32,369	24,159	32,675	32,770	25,347	28,920	72,966	55,467	57,440
Lead, raw ..	"	381,561	315,588	365,082	221,438	202,744	204,754	1,368,738	1,262,768	1,257,602

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandize Imported, &c.—*continued*.

Merchandize, and Country whence received.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.			Duties received.		
		Quantities arrived.			Quantities paid for.					
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Metals, <i>continued</i>—										
Zinc, first melting—										
A. A. ..	Metrical quintal	1,313	1,216	514	1,308	1,216	10			
Belgium ..	"	15,124	30,265	31,163	12,672	30,275	33,284			
Hanse Towns ..	"	30,478	22,694	61,127	31,217	21,422	61,360			
Other countries ..	"	183,824	186,533	170,694	192,802	187,239	160,170			
Total Zinc ..	"	230,739	210,708	203,588	237,999	240,152	254,824			
Silver (lingots and coin)	Hectogramme	10,027,021	8,030,969	4,870,422	10,027,021	8,030,969	4,870,422	42,001	36,619	52,118
Gold (lingots and coin)	"	2,422,531	1,845,188	1,894,530	2,422,531	1,845,188	1,894,530	14,950	13,395	10,251
Nitrate of potass ..	Metrical quintal	19,602	23,721	47,015	11,875	18,065	36,185	373,974	264,514	301,670
" soda ..	"	153,715	138,472	116,539	102,313	102,869	103,672	19,928	45,551	50,059
Pepper ..	"	41,965	29,472	53,993	23,665	22,447	21,774	132,731	125,906	127,037
Salt, raw (sea, salted provisions, rock) :—								1,137,587	1,062,068	1,031,375
Portugal ..	"	69,056	58,936	7,247	4,112	2,459	2,295			
England ..	"	1,536	2,851	12,922	1,312	1,312	158			
Other countries ..	"	97,530	51,597	42,113	34,510	34,998	16,567			
Total Raw Salt ..	"	168,122	112,784	62,282	39,934*	38,769	19,020	25,627	24,071	10,124
Salt, refined (white) ..	"	358	819	3,741	588	1,220	2,506	1,939	4,026	8,300
Silk, undyed :—										
Raw ..	"	24,724	29,356	23,784	16,851	19,340	17,308	99,557	113,651	102,617
Thrown ..	"	12,582	14,016	10,651	10,153	12,491	8,950	86,838	107,516	78,973
Waste ..	"	8,970	9,182	6,935	5,506	7,208	5,571	4,800	5,846	4,650
Sulphur ..	"	525,289	379,464	"	515,390	365,006	"	74,280	51,599	"

* 38,635 metrical quintals were admitted at a duty of 50 centimes the 100 kilos., for use in the Newfoundland fisheries.

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandize Imported, &c.—*continued.*

Merchandise, and Country whence received.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE. Quantities arrived.			SPECIAL COMMERCE. Quantities paid for.			Duties received.		
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
								Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Sugar:—										
French Colonies—										
Guadaloupe ..	Metrical quintal	267,100	286,752	183,909	191,434	298,225	148,705			
Martinique ..	"	278,542	273,346	236,869	206,932	305,109	192,789			
Réunion ..	"	569,626	525,213	510,039	579,277	545,994	503,552			
Other Colonies ..	"	18,463	6,055	5,336	15,254	15,408	4,278			
Total of Colonies ..	"	1,126,731	1,091,366	936,153	932,897	1,164,736	849,324	43,567,521	51,982,338	36,872,606
Foreign—										
Mauritius ..	"	223,491	146,748	201,758	209,558	147,843	156,762			
Brazil ..	"	192,864	67,067	73,292	160,878	57,890	72,377			
Cuba, Porto Rico ..	"	291,342	169,451	243,418	189,233	116,122	197,554			
Other countries ..	"	48,788	84,826	126,839	36,795	73,356	87,090			
Total Foreign ..	"	756,485	468,092	650,307	596,464	395,211	513,783	34,889,779	22,868,217	29,884,469
Cloth, of flax or hemp:—										
Belgium ..	"	10,191	8,500	10,163	8,747	7,463	8,561			
England ..	"	3,029	1,945	1,795	1,052	1,023	1,012			
Other countries ..	"	668	430	1,178	244	253	684			
Total Cloth, &c. ..	"	13,888	10,875	13,141	10,043	8,739	10,257	1,073,475	1,080,425	1,182,149
Meat, fresh and salted ..	"	68,862	14,403	29,239	45,976	13,359	35,266	33,398	8,027	21,157
Duties received on other merchandize ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	Francs	19,205,083	24,824,281	27,237,641
Total Duties received ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	Francs	189,493,180	182,614,705	183,212,654

(No. 3.)—COMPARATIVE TABLE of Principal Merchandize Exported from France during the Years 1857, 1858, 1859.

Merchandize and Place of Destination.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.					
		French and Foreign Merchandize Exported.			French Merchandize.					
		1859.	1858.	1857.	Exported without Bounty.			Exported with Bounty.		
					1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Animals:—										
Oxen and bulls ..	Head	16,379	13,259	13,494	16,358	13,232	13,492			
Cows ..	"	13,674	14,624	11,747	13,663	14,229	11,736			
Calves and heifers ..	"	6,573	6,890	8,557	6,573	6,890	8,557			
Sheep ..	"	62,477	53,696	56,876	62,473	53,507	56,872			
Liquids:—										
Wines, ordinary—										
Belgium ..	Hectolitre	190,642	..	..	190,616	..	..			
Hanse Towns ..	"	143,285	..	..	143,277	..	..			
Sardinian States ..	"	444,413	..	..	443,305	..	..			
Tuscany ..	"	203,156	..	..	203,156	..	..			
Switzerland ..	"	218,995	..	..	217,749	..	..			
United States ..	"	226,162	..	..	218,492	..	..			
Brazils ..	"	82,208	..	..	81,556	..	..			
Algiers ..	"	317,551	..	..	317,551	..	..			
Other destinations ..	"	664,793	..	..	663,163	..	..			
Total Ordinary Wines ..	"	2,491,205	1,587,657	1,107,566	2,478,865	1,580,299	1,098,102			
Superior ..	"	68,438	40,802	27,757	66,908	39,401	26,372			
Brandy from wine (pure alcohol)—										
England ..	"	130,439	..	..	130,424	..	..			
United States ..	"	77,585	..	..	77,558	..	..			
Algiers ..	"	11,104	..	..	11,088	..	..			
Other destinations ..	"	49,589	..	..	49,160	..	..			
Total (Wine) Brandy ..	"	268,717	137,482	155,835	268,230	137,145	154,903			
Spirits of wine (pure alcohol) ..	"	73,023	74,373	22,697	56,112	70,325	8,820			

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandise Exported, &c.—continued.

Merchandise and Place of Destination.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE. French and Foreign Merchandise Exported.			SPECIAL COMMERCE. French Merchandise.			
		1859.	1858.	1857.	Exported without Bounty.		Exported with Bounty.	
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1857.
Cereals:—								
In grain—								
Wheat ..	Metrical quintal	3,485,040			3,225,443			
Barley ..	"	629,622			415,630			
Indian corn	"	203,079			121,709			
Oats ..	"	217,659			127,803			
Others ..	"	800,628			784,308			
Total	"	5,336,028		2,383,522	5,156,272			
Flour of all kinds	"	2,241,714			4,674,893			
	"				1,974,196			
Thread:—								
Of wool ..	"	5,287	5,576	7,756	27	46	3,846	6,800
Of cotton ..	"	5,211	8,532	7,005	356	491	2,106	4,289
Madder ..	"	142,316	133,215	125,667	120,343	128,941		
Flax and hemp (combed)	"	31,165	32,191	24,623	20,047	23,370		
Books, prints, and lithographs	"	20,384	20,473	21,901	19,688	19,813		
Machines and mechanical matters:—								
Russia ..	Francs	2,603,168			661,173			
Zollverein	"	1,212,949			312,845			
Belgium ..	"	837,941			560,165			
Portugal ..	"	252,675			94,975			
Spain ..	"	1,538,110			731,441			
Sardinian States	"	1,478,538			1,222,486			
Switzerland	"	3,206,245			613,203			
Mauritius ..	"	209,200			22,500			
Cuba and Porto Rico	"	163,914			66,850			
Other destinations	"	3,495,115			2,239,187			
Total Machines, &c.	"	17,997,855	16,077,702	13,806,59	6,514,825	5,790,494		4,896,988

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandise Exported, &c.—continued.

Merchandise, and Place of Destination.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.				
		French and Foreign Merchandise Exported.			French Merchandise.				
		1859.	1858.	1857.	Exported without Bounty.			Exported with Bounty.	
					1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.
									1857.
Metals, precious:—									
Silver (ingots and coin)	..	19,143,170	8,787,086	22,946,825	19,103,197	8,776,754	22,904,454		
Gold (ditto)	..	626,934	222,067	410,400	624,971	221,530	409,567		
Millinery, dresses, &c. ("Modes") :—									
Zollverein	..	572,002	..	..	559,507	..	..		
Belgium	..	582,434	..	..	582,384	..	..		
England	..	997,087	..	..	970,970	..	..		
United States	..	873,889	..	..	873,889	..	..		
Brazil	..	639,051	..	..	639,051	..	..		
Cuba and Porto Rico	..	464,395	..	..	451,345	..	..		
Other destinations	..	1,936,126	..	..	1,828,302	..	..		
Total Modes, &c.	..	6,064,984	7,822,940	8,187,019	5,914,448	7,491,015	7,789,336		
Skins, prepared :—									
Tanned and curried	..	47,207	44,579	41,301	40,691	35,729	27,782	1,842	9,805
Others	..	11,842	9,203	8,572	5,580	6,782	6,504	3,699	
Skins, worked :—									
Gloves	..	3,352	2,593	3,489	3,226	2,532	3,394		
Others	..	23,407	19,818	22,593	22,454	19,358	21,962		
Porcelain, fine and common	..	57,478	48,682	80,355	57,062	48,560	60,138		
Soaps, other than perfumed	..	87,717	85,872	67,375	2,393	1,824	2,698	84,793	64,436
Salt, sea, of salt marsh :—									
Norway	..	115,073	..	..	115,073	..	..		
Zollverein	..	69,652	..	..	69,652	..	..		
Belgium	..	64,776	..	..	64,776	..	..		
Sardinian States	..	47,266	..	..	47,266	..	..		
Switzerland	..	54,496	..	..	54,496	..	..		
Brazil	..	42,870	..	..	42,801	..	..		

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandise Exported, &c.—*continued*.

Merchandise, and Place of Destination.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.				
		French and Foreign Merchandise Exported.			French Merchandise.				
		1859.	1858.	1857.	Exported without Bounty.			Exported with Bounty.	
					1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.
Salt, &c., <i>continued</i> —									
St. Pierre and fisheries	..	560,143	..	..	517,997	..	..		
Other destinations ..	..	230,222	..	..	199,706	..	..		
Total Salt (sea, &c.) ..	..	1,184,498	1,301,457	1,509,416	1,111,767	1,240,210	1,478,159		
Silks :—									
Raw ..	..	16,499	12,563	..	5,134	4,221	4,335		
Dyed ..	..	427	337	..	321	268	311		
Wastes ..	..	5,769	2,769	..	2,324	1,052	2,264		
Sugar, refined :—									
Austria ..	..	24,367	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	
Two Sicilies ..	..	56,751	..	..	..	..	..	56,733	
Sardinian States ..	..	116,658	..	..	399	..	..	114,485	
Switzerland ..	..	57,934	..	..	..	..	..	54,913	
Turkey ..	..	70,193	..	..	..	..	..	69,910	
Chili ..	..	19,328	..	..	..	..	..	19,328	
Algiers ..	..	56,276	..	..	437	..	..	55,639	
Other destinations ..	..	132,978	..	..	136	..	..	132,451	
Total Refined Sugar ..	..	534,485	566,788	342,218	973	49	98	527,459	559,651
									339,302
Tissues of cotton :—									
Raw and white ..	..	44,793	50,160	54,737	2,845	1,695	3,399	33,652	37,667
Printed and dyed ..	..	48,517	47,051	53,625	1,786	1,569	2,378	30,309	31,345
Tulle ..	..	1,610	960	1,011	195	193	274	251	265
Others ..	..	43,855	34,176	38,161	8,811	5,881	11,649	13,336	12,668
Tissues of flax or hemp :—									
Linen ..	..	23,185	22,603	30,226	18,617	20,053	26,757		
Batiste ..	..	494	349	454	480	336	448		
Others ..	..	770	1,259	790	514	969	554		

Comparative Table of Principal Merchandize Exported, &c.—*continued*.

Merchandize, and Place of Destination.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE.			SPECIAL COMMERCE.					
		French and Foreign Merchandize Exported.			French Merchandize.			Exported with Bounty.		
		1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Tissues of wool :—										
Cloth, cassimere	..	38,737	31,063	34,843	734	194	323	25,086	20,217	23,973
Merinos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,619
Others	..	49,335	44,921	49,483	13,571	9,333	9,337	26,513	26,575	
Tissues of silk	..	46,278	37,194	37,331	35,194	27,812	27,251			
Tourteaux :—										
Of flax	..	121,914	103,225	..	121,914	103,072				
Others	..	70,288	73,727	..	67,893	70,299				
Glass and crystal	..	328,674	296,053	290,327	82,372	90,018	87,256	241,128	202,620	208,136

(No. 4.)—STATE of the Customs Warehouses at the end of the month of April, 1860.

[The quantities are taken in metrical quantities.]

Merchandise.	1860.										1859.	1858.
	Marseilles.	Bayonne.	Bordeaux.	Nantes.	Rouen.	Havre.	Dunkirk.	Paris.	Lyons.	Other Warehouses.	Total.	
A. N. T.	34,907	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	34,910	44,433
Mahogany	...	...	...	1,123	...	141	...	...	...	...	2,213	4,268
Cocoa	4,731	272	1,958	1,215	93	4,202	433	4,641	192	318	18,060	37,717
Coffee	30,246	53	19,599	5,305	5,878	1,652	4,508	13,889	5,710	8,434	137,914	107,020
Cereals	30,176	...	...	...	120	1,063	1,265	...	...	...	43,101	64,543
Hemp	5,048	...	2,837	...	...	602	1,266	...	...	225	11,136	9,023
Cochineal	665	...	210	...	4	189	...	121	2	1,307	533	872
C. en c.	15,340	...	2,215	6,508	6,914	418,460	170	...	367	12,863	492,837	231,329
Copper, pure, first melting	452	...	...	...	...	16,451	...	...	...	...	16,855	18,088
Tin, raw	652	...	...	17	949	311	...	...	...	...	960	2,894
Cast-iron, raw	31,004	200	2,306	9,286	6,899	3,846	18,452	15,288	...	25,619	115,630	109,403
Grain (oily) of flax	14,248	...	...	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,218	21,465
Grain (oily) of sesame	51,051	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	52,907	126,556
" other	8,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,864	7,788
Fat, raw tallow	2,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,348	6,206
" lard	181	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	402	818
Hops	49	...	...	...	...	221	...	163	37	...	1,154	3,509
Oil, olive	11,347	...	3,877	1,514	3,227	905	150	101	287	1,558	22,238	52,757
Indigo	35	...	1,515	...	18	1,223	...	...	14	58	2,063	3,387
Wool, various kinds	14,507	1,600	535	...	9,150	10,674	1,101	2,326	...	8,013	47,906	27,291
Flax	8	10	...	...	...	267	6,794	...	...	490	7,564	20,075
Nitrate of potass	365	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	817	2,599
" of soda	3,812	...	2,083	...	...	27,710	4,620	...	...	...	33,005	30,906
Lead, raw	47,765	...	944	5,852	...	4,463	...	...	...	...	63,649	1,427
Pepper	11,958	...	1,959	690	93	106	10,115	875	...	13	18,681	68,782
Salt (of pits and rock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,223	16,338	24,831
Silk, raw	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	3,072
" thrown	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1,153	1,335
" "	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	123	821
Sulphur	39,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	518
Sugar (French Colonies)	84,333	41	56,199	157,811	143	45,796	...	7,258	...	5,630	360,537	50,556
Sugar (foreign)	78,001	76	19,212	32,868	...	91,690	2,342	2,640	781	907	225,609	147,919
Zinc, first melting	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	511	86,138
Other merchandise	520,667	18,392	93,621	83,787	...	496,302	27,223	13,114	...	1,084,925	2,372,681	511
Total	1,058,339	20,641	209,019	307,592	67,969	1,200,808	79,467	60,209	8,701	1,162,338	4,175,081	3,373,285
	1,005,113	37,755	230,752	208,676	31,216	1,017,949	75,391	47,917	3,075	712,511	...	...

(No. 6.)—STATE of the Rentes from April 1, 1814, to January 1, 1859.

First Period. April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830.	5 per cent.—4½ per cent. (1852).	4½ per cent. (1825).	4 per cent.	3 per cent.	Total.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
State on April 1, 1814 . . .	63,307,637 0	...	...	...	63,307,637 0
Rentes created	135,632,645 0	1,034,764 0	3,134,950 0	47,705,695 0	187,308,054 0
Rentes annulled	35,177,914	7,068 0	9,740 0	16,003,761 0	51,198,483 0
Second Period. August 1, 1830, to February 28, 1848.					
State on August 1, 1830 . . .	163,762,368 0	1,027,696 0	3,125,210 0	31,501,934 0	199,417,208 0
Rentes created	15,794,762 0	...	23,387,067 0	38,564,235 0	77,746,064 0
Rentes annulled	32,807,539 0	1,096 0	4,902 0	62,529 0	32,876,066 0
Third Period. March 1, 1848, to December 31, 1851.					
State on March 1, 1848 . . .	146,749,591 0	1,026,600 0	26,507,375 0	70,003,640 0	244,287,206 0
Rentes created	44,351,068 60	...	...	34,314,644 0	78,665,712 60
Rentes annulled	6,782,465 0	131,298 0	24,135,464 0	50,599,164 0	83,648,301 0
Fourth Period. January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1858.					
State on January 1, 1852 . . .	182,318,194 60	895,302 0	2,371,914 0	53,749,120 0	239,304,527 60
Rentes created	178,843,135 8	...	91,755,042 0	91,755,042 0	270,598,477 8
Rentes annulled	189,226,361 68	10,742 0	18,348 0	4,653,912 0	193,909,358 68
State on January 1, 1859 . . .	171,935,258 0	884,560 0	2,353,568 0	140,820,250 0	315,993,646 0

(No. 7.)—STATE of the Consolidated Debt on the 1st of January, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, respectively.

NUMBER OF INSCRIPTIONS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
5 per cent.—4½ per cent. (1852) .	651,852 0	780,215 0	778,235 0	747,917 0	714,334 0
4½ per cent. (1825)	1,181 0	1,979 0	1,810 0	1,805 0	1,831 0
4 per cent.	2,650 0	2,653 0	2,441 0	2,382 0	2,359 0
3 per cent.	178,774 0	235,491 0	245,798 0	256,578 0	219,187 0
Total	835,157 0	1,020,338 0	1,028,284 0	1,008,682 0	937,711 0

AMOUNT OF RENTES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
5 per cent.—4½ per cent. (1852) .	159,219,079 0	171,132,165 0	171,768,668 0	172,004,413 0	171,935,268 0
4½ per cent. (1825)	884,560 0	884,560 0	884,560 0	884,560 0	884,560 0
4 per cent.	2,354,227 0	2,353,568 0	2,353,568 0	2,353,568 0	2,353,568 0
3 per cent.	73,984,906 0	110,298,232 0	124,092,446 0	135,638,412 0	140,820,250 0
Total	236,442,772 0	284,668,525 0	299,099,242 0	310,880,953 0	315,993,646 0

NOMINAL CAPITAL OF RENTES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
5 per cent.—4½ per cent. (1852) .	3,538,201,755 55	3,802,937,000 0	3,817,081,511 11	3,822,320,288 88	3,820,783,733 33
4½ per cent. (1825)	19,656,888 88	19,656,888 88	19,656,888 88	19,656,888 88	19,656,888 88
4 per cent.	58,855,675 0	58,839,200 0	58,839,200 0	58,839,200 0	58,839,200 0
3 per cent.	2,466,163,533 33	3,676,607,733 33	4,136,414,866 66	4,521,280,400 0	4,694,008,333 33
Total	6,082,877,852 77	7,558,040,822 22	8,031,992,466 66	8,422,096,777 77	8,593,288,155 55

(No. 8.)—RECEIPTS from Service of French Railways in Years 1859 and 1858.

NOTE.—The accounts of the fourth quarter of 1859 not being definitively closed, the figures relating to this period may require modification.

Names of Railways.	Length (1859).		Length (1858).		Total Receipts.		Difference in excess.	
	Total open on Dec. 31, 1859.	Average open during whole year.	Total open on Dec. 31, 1858.	Average open during whole year.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
North	966	951	923	894	57,243,940	54,665,279	2,548,561	
East	1,651	1,629	1,618	1,552	59,354,920	54,208,439	5,146,481	
Ardennes	164	158	153	88	3,286,621	1,705,966	1,580,655	
West	1,194	1,184	1,144	1,058	49,378,028	43,008,166	6,369,862	
Orleans*	1,831	1,756	1,743	1,578	67,532,483	60,192,101	7,340,382	
Paris and Mediterranean† . .	1,877	1,854	1,812	1,735	118,027,945	95,862,948	22,164,997	
Lyons to Geneva	237	232	229	217	6,356,291	4,847,863	1,508,428	
Dauphiney	129	129	129	109	2,481,923	1,652,153	829,770	
Southern	893	825	794	782	20,436,817	15,870,323	4,566,494	
Centre	17	17	17	17	1,562,212	1,451,213	110,999	
Graissessac to Beziers	51	51	51	11	330,369	19,247	311,122	
Bessèges to Alais	32	32	32	32	1,099,789	915,365	184,424	
Anzin to Somain	19	19	19	19	329,599	349,541	...	19,942
Carmaux to Albi	15	15	15	8	171,402	110,765	60,637	
Totals and averages	9,076	8,852	8,679	8,100	387,562,339‡	334,769,469‡	52,812,812	19,942
							52,792,870	

* Comprising the sections from Paris to Orsay, from Contras to Perigueux, from Montauban to St. Christophe, and from Moulins to Montluçon.

† Comprising the Bourbon.

‡ Deduction being made of remission of taxation, and not comprising the tax of the dixième, which amounts, for the year 1858, to 20,850,245 francs; 1859, to 17,872,253.

Saxe-Altenburg.

Report by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Coburg, July 1, 1860.

THE Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg is divided into two districts, viz., Altenburg and Eisenberg.

It contains 24 square German miles, which with a population of 134,659 souls, gives 5,610 souls to the square mile.

Since 1831, this Duchy has a Liberal Constitution. There is one Chamber of twenty-four Deputies, elected from among the civic authorities, the holders of manorial property, and the agriculturists. Each of these bodies elect eight representatives. The President is named by the Duke.

The revenue of the Duchy for the period from 1859 to 1861, is fixed at 803,810 dollars, equal to 120,570*l.*, viz:—

	Dollars.					
Income from the Domains and State	..	..	..	..	..	370,183
Direct taxes	..	..	..	..	..	198,200
Indirect taxes	..	..	..	..	..	229,050
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	6,377
						803,810
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	801,910
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	1,900 = £ 285

The contingent fixed by the German Confederation is, in the time of war 1,475 men (two battalions) of Infantry. The whole appearance of these men prove that they are under the command of good officers.

Since 1843 no new statistical returns have been published.

1. *District of Altenburg.*

This District contains 84,995 acres, equal to between nine and ten square German miles. The Pleise flows through it; this river rises in the hills 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The soil is generally good: clay, slate, greenstone, porphyry, sandstone, peat, chalk, and clay, are all found here,

The 84,995 acres include 17,015 woodland, 6,159 pasture, 54,462 arable, 794 ponds and rivers, 6,563 roads, farm-yards, houses, commons.

The average height of the district may be computed at from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea. On the whole the climate is good, and the cold in winter not very severe.

The population of the district is 87,678 souls, or 7,624 to the square mile.

On the whole, the Duchy of Altenburg is a fertile country, and produces large quantities of corn and fruit: the produce is much above the consumption.

The original inhabitants were, as far as can be traced, certainly Slavonians (Vandals), which is still to be seen by their dress and many of their customs, and even in some of their expressions and names.

Exclusive of the town of Altenburg, the Ducal residence, where there are six churches and seven public schools, the district has seventy-nine large or smaller churches, and seventy-one schools, which gives a church and a school to one-eighth of a square German mile, or a church to 781, a school to each 826 inhabitants, and a village school to every 247 children.

There are in this district 103 mills, 101 breweries. Weavers spinning both cloth and linen, as also woollen manufactories, occupy many hands; but there are no tradesmen of any consequence in the Duchy, and the goods are either sold for home consumption or sent to the fairs at Leipzig.

In this district, according to the latest returns, there were nearly 70,000 horned cattle, and above 40,000 sheep. The number of horses is not stated, nor is their quantity considerable.

The forests in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg are, as in all the German States, generally speaking under the superintendence of the Department of Finance, with masters of the forests, foresters and under-foresters, who have the management of their respective districts.

The order and regularity observed in the whole system are, with few exceptions, very great. A highly beneficial measure is the introduction of annual meetings of foresters from all parts of Germany. At the closing of each meeting, the place where the meeting is to take place in the following year is fixed upon. The woods are examined and all new ideas and improvements discussed.

The forests belonging to the State of Altenburg covers a surface of 62,900 acres, viz., 866 acres of deciduous trees, 46,630 acres of pine wood, and 15,404 acres of underwood and younger trees.

The woods contain oak, beech, birch, sycamore, elm, Scotch fir, larch and silver fir. A fixed quantity of wood is felled annually in each district, and sold generally by auction on the spot as timber, fire-wood, faggots, and stems which can be cut into boards.

In the latest returns published, the amount received in four years, 1852-56, was 732,237 dollars (109,835*l.*), which after deducting the expenses of administration, woodmen, planting, roads, &c., amounting to 251,848 dollars (37,777*l.*), leaves a receipt of 72,058*l.*

The soil in the Duchy being generally good, and the people very diligent and industrious, the whole country bears the appearance of prosperity.

The government is good and the finances are well regulated. The inhabitants are noted for the fondness of agriculture and breeding of cattle. All the produce of their land and the work of their hands finds a ready market even at home or at Leipzig, which is but a few miles distant.

I am forced to confine this Report more particularly to statistics, as there is, in fact, no commerce in these small countries which can in any way interest the English market; and whatever importation or exportation takes place, is included in the sum received by each Government from the general Union of Customs, and which may be valued at, at least, 3*s.* for each inhabitant, and in the case of Altenburg with 134,659 inhabitants amounts to about 20,198*l.*

2. District of Eisenberg.

This district is intersected by valleys. In the principal valley, Elsterthal, in a westerly direction, there are large tracts of meadow and arable land, with small woods: agriculture is predominant here. The southerly half of the district is generally covered with fir-woods: here, with the exception of the immediate neighbourhood of villages, there is but little farming. The district contains 27,087 acres, of which 12,295 are arable, 1,918 meadow, 665 osiers, and 11,082 woodland.

The population is 46,981 souls, which gives 3,758 to the square German mile.

Agriculture.—The climate, and cold poor nature of the soil here, are not favourable to agriculture, whereas in the neighbouring valleys of the Saal and Elster, the soil is warmer and richer, the crops by far better, and the harvest considerably earlier. In the north, half the soil is deep loam and generally excellent. Towards the west the soil contains sandstone, and the chalk formation commences and extends towards the hills, where the carbonic is replaced by sulphuric acid, and there are large pits of gypsum.

The highest point in this district is 1,135 Paris feet above the level of the sea. A great deal towards the amelioration of the soil has been achieved lately by the introduction of drainage. Independently of manure procured from the farms, a great deal of guano, pulverized bones, slack lime, gypsum, and other substances, are now generally in use and have proved their efficiency.

The custom of sowing wheat and rye together has within the few last years evidently diminished the quantity of rye sown alone.

Barley was never much cultivated, and generally only for private consumption.

Oats always have been and still continue to be the principal spring sown seed.

Beans become so general that peas and vetches are comparatively rare.

Red clover and esparsette flourish in the chalky soil.

Lucern is very limited on account of unfavourable soil and climate.

Beet-root is not cultivated, as there is not a single sugar-manufactory in the district.

There is but one distillery; but potatoes are of course generally cultivated and form the principal article of food for the inhabitants of the villages in the forests.

The cultivation of rape has generally increased; this is easily accounted for, as the market-price is often so high that one crop is sufficient to defray the rent to be paid by a farmer.

The grass in a great part of the meadows is more or less sour, but that is of course where the ground is marsh.

Much is done to irrigate; but very little to draw the water off in those parts where at present sour grass grows, and where with proper attention good crops could be obtained. Notwithstanding these difficulties there is not only hay enough in the district to meet the consumption, but much is sold and sent to a distance.

The sheep-walks are much more extensive than in other parts of the Duchy, being the seventeenth part of the surface of the fields. This arises from various steep sides of hills, and other situations, where the soil will not repay cultivation.

In point of the cultivation of fruit, the district is not equal to its neighbours. Here both soil and climate are unfavourable, and no progress is observed to have taken place for several years.

Both horses and oxen are used for farming. Horses have, however, become so dear that they are now much less made use of, and there are not above 832 in the district.

It has been long proposed that the Government should, as in many other Principalities, keep stallions for the use of the country, but in absence of these, mares are now sent to the nearest stations in Saxony or Prussia.

The breed of horned cattle has greatly increased within the last twenty-five years, and is very much improved.

The number of cattle generally in the district is 2,320 oxen, 3,346 cows, 6,775 sheep, 812 horses, 12 asses, 2,168 goats, 519 pigs.

The number of sheep is certainly much smaller than it was, and instead of 11,000 there are now not even 7,000. The low price of wool induces farmers to keep more horned cattle, which are more profitable than sheep.

Pigs have greatly increased, particularly since the breed has been improved by the introduction of the English breeds. The China breed has been partly discarded

eing, with all its advantages, not so good and profitable as the Essex and kshire.

Forests.—In this district there are 11,099 acres of wood, which is 113 acres less than a few years ago, and this diminution of forests is an increase of land now employed for agricultural purposes. Of the above 11,099 acres, 6,000 belong to the State, the rest to private persons and parishes.

The forests in this district bring a revenue to the domains of 95,400 dollars (14,360*l.*), which after a deduction of 10,100 dollars (1,515*l.*) for expenses, leaves the sum of 85,300 dollars (12,700*l.*).

The greatest order and regularity exist in the management of the German forests, and the exact age of all the timber in the different sections of each district being noted in registers, it is very easy to decide upon that which can be felled in each year, the whole being divided into classes; the classes are as follows:—

- 5th class woods, of from 1 to 20 years.
- 4th ditto, from 20 to 40 years.
- 3rd ditto, from 40 to 60 years.
- 2nd ditto, from 60 to 80 years.
- 1st ditto, above 80 years.

Great care is taken in felling timber to avoid exposing the larger trees too much to heavy winds, and at the same time to endeavour to screen, as much as possible, the young plants (always planted in the spring) from too much sun. Seeds of the different forest trees are sown yearly, and after timber has been felled, the space is cleared and levelled, and young plants planted in rows at three to four feet apart.

CHARLES T. BARNARD.

Frankfort.

Report by Mr. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Frankfort, July 30, 1860.

Finance.

I HAVE stated in my last Report the important position Frankfort occupies with respect to the monetary affairs of Germany, and I may now add that almost every bond, share, and mortgage transaction connected with Southern Germany takes place here, and as a natural consequence the large bankers find it their interest to make the money market easy enough to permit investments for speculation. Thus when the State Bank discounts at 2 per cent., the banking-houses generally take bills at 1½ per cent., and so facilitate money transactions. They have also the means, from their affiliated houses in the large capitals, of exercising a powerful control (and necessarily not inimical to their own interests) over the money market of Europe.

Bills.—A very extensive business in bills is done with Paris and Vienna, with the former in consequence of five-franc pieces smelted at the Mint, with the latter to pay for the corn purchased in Hungary. With London and Hamburgh the transactions are more circumscribed, whilst with Amsterdam they are considerable only at the period of the great sugar and coffee sales.

Austrian creditors abound in this State, or at any rate are here very largely represented: hence, notwithstanding the depreciation both of Austrian stock and Austrian credit, the rates which rule for these securities govern the sale and purchase of the other German State-bonds, of which, I am informed, the Wurtemberg, Baden, Nassau, and Bavarian, are all above par, and not easily procurable in large amounts. Lately, it is asserted, there has been less disposition on the part of

small capitalists to invest in Austrian paper, which formerly seduced them by its tempting interest, but they now prefer smaller gains and safer securities.

Bullion.—Silver is bought in bars at 51 florins 40 kreutzers per lb. (500 grammes fine silver), and sold at 52 florins 15 kreutzers, from which it may be easily inferred that the business in bullion is languid. As I have previously stated the Frankfort Mint re-coins very largely five-franc pieces, which are procurable at the fixed rate of 2 florins 20 kreutzers, and were these pieces of full standard weight the profit to the Mint would be considerable; but as few of them realize that, the net profit yielded does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. I may just observe that five-franc pieces coined previous to 1830, and supposed to contain some gold, are readily bought at a premium of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

I furnish herewith a statement of the transactions of the Bank of Frankfort for the past six months of the current year:—

State of the Frankfort Bank, January 31, 1860.

						Florins	kr.
<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	13,437,000	0
Discounted bills	..	..	..	..	..	4,897,000	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,968,500	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	4,814,100	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	603,900	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,979,500	0
<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	14,520,125	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	4,793,500	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	—	
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	544	15

State of the Frankfort Bank, February 29, 1860.

<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	14,036,300	0
Discounted bills	..	..	..	..	..	5,304,200	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,681,100	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	4,939,500	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	739,300	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,916,600	0
<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	14,019,585	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	6,202,800	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	—	
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	519	15

State of the Frankfort Bank, March 31, 1860.

<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	14,410,600	0
Discounted bills	..	..	..	..	..	5,340,700	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,406,900	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	5,227,700	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	731,900	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,913,100	0
<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	14,406,195	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	6,468,100	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	0
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	98,853	15

State of the Frankfort Bank, April 30, 1860.

						Florins	kr.
<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	14,468,800	0
Discounted bills	..	..	..	..	..	4,568,700	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,402,700	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	6,134,100	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	657,600	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,913,100	0

<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	14,247,460	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	6,798,300	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	0
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	36,843	15

State of the Frankfort Bank, May 31, 1860.

<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	12,964,800	0
Discounted Bills	..	..	..	..	..	3,857,400	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,526,400	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	7,474,700	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	836,700	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,913,100	0

<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	14,484,195	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	6,018,400	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	—	
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	15,677	15

State of the Frankfort Bank, June 30, 1860.

<i>Active.</i>							
Silver coins and bullion	..	..	..	..	..	12,004,300	0
Discounted bills	..	..	..	..	..	3,815,700	0
Advances on deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,725,800	0
Bills of exchange on foreign commercial houses	..	..	..	..	..	7,821,800	0
Immovable property. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	994,600	0
Loan to town, as per Article 79 of the Statutes	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	0
Public Stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,961,300	0

<i>Passive.</i>							
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	15,548,895	0
Account current	..	..	..	..	..	4,686,200	0
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	..	..	10,000,000	0
Cash deposit, bearing no interest	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	0
Unreclaimed dividends	..	..	..	..	..	7,057	15

Commerce.

I have been furnished with a comparative statement (the first published in this town) of the trade of Frankfort—imports, exports, and transit—by land, water, and rail, for the year 1850 to 1857 inclusive, which shows the steady and increasing prosperity of this State each successive year; the gross amount in 1850 reaching 2,826,300 $\frac{7}{8}$ cwt., which gradually attained to 9,923,574 $\frac{7}{8}$ cwt. in 1857.

With reference to trade generally in Frankfort, it is more or less in the same state as when I last wrote, and, so far as I am able judge, there has not been that amount of revival, or restoration of confidence in the general aspect of European political affairs, which was so earnestly desired. If, however, much money is not made by commerce, there are no great losses to report, and the fatal crisis which has passed over the leather trade in England has left the German dealers in that article unscathed.

Leather.—During the last six months the high prices of raw hides and skins has tended to restrain the leather trade in Germany. The tanners and manu-

facturers were obliged to operate cautiously in consequence of the demands of both dealers and consumers being limited to their immediate wants, and the good effects of this prudential course, which arrested over-production, are now as sensibly felt in this country as the reverse has been painfully experienced both by France and England, but especially the latter.

Notwithstanding the severe ordeal the leather trade has been exposed to in other countries, here at least it may be described as in a healthy condition.

The trade for exportation has been tolerable, with the exception of "patent calfs," with which the markets were already glutted, and forced sales necessarily ensued.

It is impossible as yet to predict the ultimate consequences of the great failures in the leather trade. It is hoped that an apparently fruitful harvest, bringing in its train increased consumption, added to the large imports of the raw material from America, will act as a counterpoise to the late disasters, and restore the balance of this extensive trade. The German leather-merchants boast that whenever they have met foreign dealers in fair competition, they have been able, by their steadily progressing improvements in the manufacture of this article, to drive them out of the field.

6 hides American shoe-leather, from . . .	..	65 to	75	rix-thalers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 50 kilogrammes.
5 ditto ditto . . .	..	70 to	80	
5 hides German sole-leather . . .	..	65 to	75	
Butts . . .	..	55 to	70	
Best hides . . .	..	65 to	80	
Russet calf . . .	..	110 to	120	
Finer sort of same . . .	..	130 to	140	
Shoe leather . . .	..	130 to	150	
Patent calf or kid . . .	..	35 to	60	per dozen, according to size.
White sheep and Brazils . . .	..	60 to	100	by 100 parcels.
Coloured roans . . .	..	15 to	20	per dozen.
Morocco . . .	..	25 to	50	

The imports of Easter fair were about 8,000 loads, or 140,000 lbs. weight. The autumn fair commences on the 5th September, when as usual the winter prices will be fixed.

Agriculture.

I will give in as few words as possible the information I have derived regarding the crops.

Tobacco.—Fears were entertained concerning this leaf, which is now looking healthy and promising.

Grain.—The rye crops in course of reaping will yield a good medium harvest, as also the maize, which they have already begun to cut in the lighter soils.

Corn and Potatoes.—With regard to all sorts of corn and potatoes, the opinion is universal that nothing can be better.

I may add that owing to the clouded state of the political horizon, the grain market has been rather flat.

Hops.—The latest reliable accounts of the hop crops state them to be generally bad in consequence of the wet weather. No complaints reached here from the hop gardens in Bavaria until within the last few days, when it is reported that the constant rain and cold weather has caused the plant to show signs of blight, and also to suffer from insects. Happily these symptoms are still absent from the crops in Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace, which are as yet healthy and full of promise. The critical time, however, of this plant is in the latter moments when exceedingly warm and dry weather is imperatively necessary, and everything therefore depends upon the next few weeks. Under these uncertain conditions no quotation whatever can be made of probable prices.

Grapes.—The vine prospects are very doubtful, but not yet utterly despaired of, as a few weeks of continued sunshine would make an immense difference. As yet the price of wine remains unaffected, which is chiefly owing to the large quantity still in first hands.

Bilberries.—There is a very large trade in this fruit, which reaches England in enormous quantity for the purpose of giving an artificial colour to the light French wines. Owing to the increased demand the price has doubled within the last twelve months.

Apples.—This fruit is in excessive quantity this year, and the price of cider has consequently declined. To show the immense difference between the past and present year, I will mention that on a small estate adjoining Frankfort the crop of apples, which in 1859 was only 5 bags, will reach this year 1000. I am aware of course that the last year was an exceptional one for fruit all over the world.

Stone Fruits.—All stone fruit trees are yielding most abundantly.

Appended to this Report is a Tabular statement of the Government railway transactions for 1858, only now published.

FRED. HAMILTON.

(No. 1.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Trade of Frankfort during the Years 1850 to 1857.

	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.	cwt.	Total. cwt.
A.—By LAND.																
1. Imports	589,457½	479,908½	479,908½	311,528½	360,133½	311,528½	311,528½	263,471½	263,471½	176,016½	176,016½	177,468½	170,832	170,832	170,832	170,832
2. Exports	440,829½	394,734	394,734	274,695½	274,695½	274,695½	274,695½	185,477	185,477	189,892½	189,892½	197,987	188,823½	188,823½	188,823½	188,823½
3. Transit	413,312½	364,921½	364,921½	290,774½	290,774½	290,774½	290,774½	100,714	100,714	66,765½	66,765½	67,156½	706,906½	706,906½	706,906½	706,906½
	1,423,099	1,339,623½	1,339,623½	855,593½	855,593½	855,593½	855,593½	690,019½	690,019½	539,682½	539,682½	425,074	442,591½	442,591½	442,591½	442,591½
B.—By WATER.																
1. Imports	367,149½	486,592½	486,592½	591,517½	591,517½	591,517½	591,517½	1,394,087½*	1,394,087½*	1,364,524½†	1,364,524½†	1,238,133 ½	1,134,686½**	1,134,686½**	1,134,686½**	1,134,686½**
2. Exports	294,077½	238,070½	238,070½	373,526½	373,526½	373,526½	373,526½	400,186	400,186	336,147½	336,147½	388,690½	309,373½	309,373½	309,373½	309,373½
3. Transshipped.	56,178	88,347	88,347	188,385	188,385	188,385	188,385	343,911½	343,911½	407,097 ½	407,097 ½	459,100½††	286,524½††	286,524½††	286,524½††	286,524½††
	647,402½	703,008½	703,008½	1,153,400	1,153,400	1,153,400	1,153,400	1,941,174½	1,941,174½	2,038,743½	2,038,743½	2,107,763½	2,115,984½	2,115,984½	2,115,984½	2,115,984½
C.—By RAILROAD.																
1. Entered—																
By Main-Neckar	170,046½	196,377½	196,377½	213,547½	213,547½	213,547½	213,547½	305,650½	305,650½	355,935½	355,935½	400,784½	458,249½	458,249½	458,249½	458,249½
Weeser	61,416½	181,838½	181,838½	447,953½	447,953½	447,953½	447,953½	860,690½	860,690½	1,001,952½	1,001,952½	917,770½	1,304,961½	1,304,961½	1,304,961½	1,304,961½
Tannus	177,165	185,395	185,395	280,464½	280,464½	280,464½	280,464½	380,202½	380,202½	414,480½	414,480½	556,188½	704,103½	704,103½	704,103½	704,103½
Hannauer	8,865	11,758	11,758	14,089	14,089	14,089	14,089	393,719½	393,719½	888,134	888,134	654,007	893,874½	893,874½	893,874½	893,874½
	406,991½	574,884½	574,884½	911,054½	911,054½	911,054½	911,054½	1,095,219½	1,095,219½	1,930,363½	1,930,363½	2,160,573½	2,538,810½	2,538,810½	2,538,810½	2,538,810½
By Main-Neckar	168,613½	197,654½	197,654½	261,737	261,737	261,737	261,737	432,708½	432,708½	414,790½	414,790½	441,677	557,720½	557,720½	557,720½	557,720½
Weeser	87,261½	231,824½	231,824½	365,137	365,137	365,137	365,137	616,545½	616,545½	630,944½	630,944½	800,823½	693,173½	693,173½	693,173½	693,173½
Tannus	138,260½	137,462	137,462	155,970½	155,970½	155,970½	155,970½	358,170½	358,170½	809,369½	809,369½	422,306½	572,336½	572,336½	572,336½	572,336½
Hannauer	4,772	9,869½	9,869½	16,043	16,043	16,043	16,043	463,027½	463,027½	458,804½	458,804½	582,948½	877,690½	877,690½	877,690½	877,690½
	348,807½	576,798½	576,798½	801,877½	801,877½	801,877½	801,877½	1,085,489½	1,085,489½	1,675,541½	1,675,541½	1,803,905½	2,247,655½	2,247,655½	2,247,655½	2,247,655½
Transported from one railroad to another, with a direct Bill of Lading.																
Main-Neckar, from North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341,481½	341,481½	328,907½	328,907½	289,647½	426,556½	426,556½	426,556½	426,556½
Weeser, from South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,445	273,445	315,008½	315,008½	386,539½	426,129	426,129	426,129	426,129
Weeser, from North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341,037½	341,037½	331,403½	331,403½	293,092½	448,566½	448,566½	448,566½	448,566½
Weeser, from South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245,971½	245,971½	287,477½	287,477½	385,302½	440,894½	440,894½	440,894½	440,894½
	...	3,154,318½	3,154,318½	...	...	...	...	946,484	946,484	1,201,936½	1,201,936½	1,263,694½	1,394,574½	1,394,574½	1,394,574½	1,394,574½
	2,826,300½	4,023,265½	4,023,265½	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,385,179½	7,385,179½	...	8,669,617	8,669,617	8,669,617	8,669,617

* Included, 186,390 cwt. coals.

† Included, 160,568 cwt. coals.

†† Included, 472,674½ cwt. coals.

§ Included, 266,584 cwt. coals.

|| Included, 517,927½ cwt. coals.

(No. 2.)—FINANCIAL RESULTS of the Government Railways in 1858.

Lines.	Total cost of Line.	Length of Line in geo- graphical miles.	Cost of Construction per mile. (Average.)	Clear Revenue actually divided.	Frankfort share in net Profits.	Net Profits distributed.	Net Profits realized.	Frankfort share in Capital invested.	Total Expenses on Gross Receipts.	No. of Passengers arrived at and departed from Frankfort.		No. of Goods per cent. arrived at and departed from Frankfort.	
										Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Main-Neckar ..	Fl. 10,828,214 59	11.8	Fl. 917,645 20	Fl. 602,791 16	Fl. 250,552 16	(per cent.) 5.56	(per cent.) 7.74	Fl. 4,499,352 37	(per cent.) 40.59	156,677	147,672	439,314.8	523,366.5
Frankfort-Offenbach ..	.. 1,121,593 51	0.89	1,260,330 20	28,200 00	20,634 17	2.52	3.00	818,222 18	62.00	17,169	19,305	98,188.6	81,518.7
Main-Weser ..	.. 24,160,623 29	0.27	894,838 00	1,431,861 24	146,320 49	5.92	6.00	2,468,955 27	47.7	149,810	151,556	755,269.3	1,537,434.7

STATISTICS of Net Proceeds in previous years on Per-Centage of Capital.

Lines.	1846 and 1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Main-Neckar ..	per cent. 1.65	per cent. 1.63	per cent. 2.30	per cent. 3.10	per cent. 3.33	per cent. 3.35	per cent. 5.70	per cent. 3.81	per cent. 3.56	per cent. 4.22	per cent. 6.35
Frankfort-Offenbach ..	..	1.31	1.33	1.90	1.72	2.08	2.35	2.54	1.44	2.20	2.71
Main-Weser ..	..	..	..	0.85	1.27	2.75	3.14	3.76	2.68	3.76	6.54

Portugal.

Mr. Barron to Sir A. Mageniz.

Sir,

Lisbon, July 1, 1860.

THIS being the period specified for the purpose, I have the honour to transmit to you my half-yearly Commercial Report on Portugal.

The present one forms the sixth and concluding part of that sent in January last, and, with this latter, offers a tolerably complete abstract of the general and commercial statistics of this country. This last part is devoted to the subject of transshipments, and, incidentally, to the transit trade of Portugal, or, rather, to the capabilities of this country for creating such a trade, which at present cannot be said to exist.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Report on the Commerce of Portugal, continued.

Lisbon, July 1, 1860.

PART VI.—*Transshipments.*

I SUBJOIN two Tables showing, one the values of all foreign merchandise re-exported from all the ports of the kingdom during the years 1848, 1851, and 1855; the other detailing the quantities and values of the principal articles re-exported from the port of Lisbon alone during each of the three financial years ending on the 30th of June, 1857, 1858, and 1859. No general trade returns have been published for any year subsequent to 1855, or for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854. However, as the port of Lisbon monopolises three-fourths of this trade, the local returns of this port recorded in Table No. 19, will be amply sufficient to trace the development of the transshipping trade down to a late period.

(Table No. 18.)—VALUES of all Foreign Merchandize re-exported from Portugal, during the following Years.

Classes of Tariff.	1848.	1851.	1855.
	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.
I. Cottons	316,628	367,543	303,468
II. Live animals .. .. .	.. .. .	219	320
III. Fermented beverages	7,229	52,093	32,836
IV. Animal substances	202,929	266,883	458,143
V. Farinaceous substances	90,099	38,271	162,127
VI. Colonial produce	276,575	186,437	580,398
IVII. Unctuous substances	21,865	31,283	143,338
VIII. Woollens	22,427	43,120	24,117
IX. Linens	23,434	38,701	24,466
X. Pottery and glass	20,717	59,880	35,843
XI. Timber	5,929	1,889	9,078
XII. Metals	1,618,178	986,940	166,474
XIII. Minerals	213	687	2,571
XIV. Paper	3,365	6,391	3,290
XV. Fish	8,445	27,616	60,524
XVI. Chemicals	138,865	324,487	357,081
XVII. Silks	1,878	10,104	11,346
XVIII. Seeds, fruits, and plants	2,130	10,824	9,908
XIX. Various	19,578	9,784	86,399
Totals	2,780,484	2,463,162	2,401,734
Totals in pounds sterling	617,162	546,786	533,022

N.B.—Some trifling discrepancies will appear in the additions, owing to fractions of milreis being disregarded.

(No. 19.)—QUANTITIES and Values of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Produce, re-exported from the Port of Lisbon alone, during the following Years.

Goods.	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		Milreis.		Milreis.		Milreis.
Spirits Almudes	14,894	72,685	20,258	102,420	50,359	154,512
Fire-arms Number	10,606	20,325	8,037	16,811	4,650	7,979
Rice Lbs.	1,208,838	37,114	1,041,884	28,875	706,821	17,262
Sugar "	3,130,510	207,249	1,548,937	109,384	4,137,297	191,019
Cocoa "	368,565	41,898	247,402	32,133	770,145	62,154
Coffee "	2,341,863	169,706	624,105	53,795	1,767,367	139,410
Wax "	866,906	273,800	1,054,084	342,616	1,180,836	407,316
Tea "	25,583	14,009	21,023	10,724	46,769	16,895
Hides "	227,270	48,336	212,533	42,506	90,228	13,556
Pottery and glass "	250,007	37,898	241,757	36,863	323,238	61,425
Cutlery and hardware "	285,225	21,694	277,216	16,163	450,274	25,706
Elephants' tusks "	159,695	199,036	87,919	118,137	211,718	361,896
Drugs and chemicals "	1,031,184	91,698	88,584	12,487	144,525	17,372
Spices "	79,607	6,587	263,922	17,163	57,091	2,820
Dried fruits "	135,803	9,944	284,462	22,560	377,412	21,215
Copal gum "	1,040,535	115,442	404,483	40,097	560,114	48,823
Butter and cheese "	105,376	21,889	218,540	13,274	107,292	18,444
Palm oil "	..	..	231,397	36,539	352,330	21,041
Foreign specie "	..	1,184,371	..	738,829	..	281,686
Tobacco "	461,682	42,100	5,749	7,996	173,612	12,422
Tissues of cotton "	1,959,101	703,660	1,019,259	397,646	931,656	228,348
Ditto of wool "	27,969	25,814	35,303	35,666	56,643	29,484
Ditto of linen "	218,043	44,030	138,238	30,433	98,577	26,122
Ditto of silk "	1,940	8,113	1,404	7,020	6,216	11,743
Orchilla "	3,992,954	430,469	3,729,683	401,645	3,339,977	298,790
Wine Almudes	3,633	16,471	970	5,897	499	2,900
Miscellaneous] "	..	92,554	..	144,310	..	267,806
Totals	..	3,937,394	..	2,821,989	..	2,747,646
Totals in pounds sterling ..	..	874,014	..	626,262	..	609,734

137. During the period of eight years beginning with 1848 and ending with 1855, a decrease is observable in the value of re-exported goods from 617,160*l.* to 533,022*l.* That decrease, however, has fallen principally on the precious metals, of which alone 1,598,000\$000 were re-exported in 1848, 924,000\$000 in 1851, and only 137,364\$000 in 1855. On the bulk of other articles there has been an increase during this period. On comparing together the two Tables, a considerable increase is perceptible in the latter triennial period above the earlier period, ending with 1855, so much so that the transshipments of Lisbon alone now exceed those previously recorded for the whole kingdom. The year 1856-57 was that most remarkable in this respect; for the re-exportations of this port then rose to the value of 3,937,394\$000, or 874,014*l.*, a much larger amount than had been ever re-exported from all the ports of the kingdom. During the last two years this trade has fallen off considerably. The amounts of goods transshipped at Oporto are quite insignificant, having been only 24,642*l.*, 31,524*l.*, and 25,308*l.*, during the last three years.

138. The first of the nineteen classes of merchandise enumerated in the Portuguese Tariff are cottons. A certain quantity of these are brought from England and France to Lisbon, and then re-exported to the African dependencies. Judging from the above Tables, this trade appears to be rapidly falling off, for last year it only amounted to 931,636 lbs. weight, or half the amount which passed through Lisbon in 1856-57.

139. The fourth class of the Tariff includes three of the principal articles of re-exportation, viz., wax, hides, and tusks. The supply of wax from Loanda and Benguella is evidently increasing; 1,180,000 lbs., valued at 90,000*l.*, passed through this port last year. The trade in hides is diminishing. That in elephants' tusks from Africa continues prosperous.

140. The transshipments of corn in Portugal are quite insignificant; yet it is generally admitted that this is a trade which might, if encouraged, bring large profits into this port. But the importation and even the deposit of all breadstuffs

are totally prohibited by the Law of 1837. The amount of 162,128,000, or 35,992*l.*, which passed through Portugal in 1855 consisted principally of Spanish corn allowed by a Special Treaty to be conveyed down the Douro, and of rice. The latter grain is not prohibited; 706,000 lbs. of it passed through Lisbon in 1858-59, mostly coming from Brazil and Goa.

141. A recent case strongly illustrates the losses and vexations entailed on all parties by the present Corn Laws. In November last it became apparent that much foreign corn would be required for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of the harvest. Government announced a Bill, as usual, enabling them to open certain ports for a limited time, but dissolved the Cortes without passing the Bill. Meanwhile several cargoes of grain arrived in the Tagus on the faith of the Bill officially announced. For some weeks these ships were not even allowed to unload. At last the Government on their own responsibility suspended the law, and by a *Portaria* authorized the provisional deposit of wheat, rye, and barley. The law itself permitting the import of wheat and rye in grain was not finally passed till the 27th of March, and, then, barley was, through some occult influence, excepted from its operation. The consequence was that some English and other merchants had to re-ship and re-export at a heavy loss several cargoes of this latter grain, while the home supply was all the time very scarce.

142. Among the remaining articles of transshipment, orchella, sugar, and coffee, will be found to stand highest both in quantities and value. They are mostly the produce of the Portuguese transmarine possessions. The first is a great object of speculation in this market; but has fallen from 3,992,954 lbs. in 1856-57 to 3,339,977 lbs. in 1858-59. The discovery of this weed has given a great impetus to the Province of Angola. Orchella has afforded the principal aliment of the trade of the latter territory, and of the Portuguese shipping trade with Africa. Until a recent period this produce of Angola was placed above all competition, and found a certain sale at a high figure. But in the course of time it came to be shipped from Angola in an adulterated state, mixed with a quantity of wood and extraneous substances, and has thus fallen into complete discredit. According to a recent London trade circular, "the arrivals of orchella from Lisbon continue, but there is no demand excepting for the superior qualities. That of Angola not coming under this description is entirely neglected even at the prices of 55*l.* to 60*l.*, while that of Mozambique has been done at 85*l.*, and that of Lima is saleable at 65*l.*" The latter has never before obtained a preference over that of Angola, and if it does so now it is from it being cleaner. Of sugar, 4,137,297 lbs. were re-exported from Lisbon in 1858-59 against 3,130,510 lbs. in 1856-57.

143. The re-exportation duty on all foreign goods not specially enumerated was till the present year $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value. One of the financial measures brought in and passed by the late Government was the increase of this duty to 1 per cent. All the staples mentioned above come under this duty, as well as all other goods excepting fermented liquors, precious metals, cork, tartar, rags, and glass. Besides the Customs duty, there is an official charge of 85 reis per quintal of 128 lbs. (equal to 6*s.* 7*d.* per English ton) for landing, and the same for re-shipping all merchandise. On heavy goods, such as timber, iron, and mineral ores, these charges act almost as a prohibition.

144. Transit duties, properly so called, are unknown in Portugal, excepting in the case of Spanish produce sent down the Douro to be shipped at Oporto. The jealousy between the two nations has been and is a constant bar to any amelioration of their commercial relations. The history of the Convention for the Douro navigation shows the animus which prevails. It was signed on the 31st August, 1835, but remained inoperative for six years, on account of the two Governments not having been able to agree to a Code of Regulations which was necessary for the purpose of reducing the Convention to practice.

145. In accordance with the original Convention, a Mixed Commission was convened in Oporto, and signed on the 14th April, 1836, a Code of Regulations and a Tariff for the navigation of the river. In spite of the pressing demands of the Spanish Government, that of Portugal constantly refused to ratify this Code, alleging that their Commissioners had exceeded their powers by admitting two principles which were described as ruinous to the interests of this country. Those principles were, the admission by the river of foreign goods intended for Spain without payment of Portuguese Customs duties; and secondly, the permission of Spanish wines being exported at a rate of 800 reis per pipe, at a time when native Alto-Douro wines paid 12,8000 export duty, and enjoyed, as they still do, a monopoly of the right of export *viâ* Oporto.

146. At last another Mixed Commission was appointed in 1840, and another regulation was signed by them in May, omitting both of these obnoxious principles. Again the Spanish Government pressed for its immediate ratification; again that of Portugal delayed compliance, on the plea of the necessity of the approval of the Cortes. The Regulation was finally sanctioned by the Queen on the 27th January, 1841, five years and a-half after the signature of the Convention.

147. This Regulation, together with the Convention of 1835, both now in vigour, only provides for the free navigation of the River Douro between the two countries, for the passage of Spanish produce at moderate transit duties of 80 reis, 40 reis, or 20 reis per quintal of 128 lbs. on different goods passing through Portugal by river, and for the deposit or transshipment of all such produce at Oporto. Wine, vinegar, and spirits are specially exempted from the benefits of this measure. Foreign goods ascending the river must pay the full Portuguese entrance duties, whether intended for Spain or not. The consequence is, of course, that no merchandize is sent up the river to Spain, and that boats must ascend the river in ballast. Thus the "down" traffic, which alone is tolerated, must virtually pay two freights. Thus the expense of the water-carriage, already too much enhanced by the dangerous state of the river, is nearly doubled by a narrow-minded restriction. The river commerce would, I am told, be immense (and of course also the gain to Oporto), if the Spaniards were allowed to import their goods by this channel, at a reasonable transit duty.

148. The state of the Tagus is still more deplorable. It is not even navigable above Abrantes, though at one time it was so up to Toledo. In 1828 a Treaty was actually concluded with Spain for the improvement of the river, and for the facilitation of mutual intercourse between the two countries; but on the fall of Dom Miguel that Treaty was repudiated.

150. While the navigation of the river above Abrantes is completely stopped, the rich alluvial soils of the Ribatejo are being ruined by a neglect of the simplest preservatives. No engineering skill is here requisite. The remedy is very simple. It consists in merely dredging, or otherwise removing obstacles which have been allowed to accumulate in the bed of the river, and in planting, preserving, and adding to the ancient embankments. This alone is required in order to convert this noble river, as before, into a vehicle of commerce and an instrument of fertilization. The complaints of the Santarem Junta Geral on this subject are constant, but unavailing.

151. Another opportunity of establishing a fluvial transit trade was lost in the year 1845. Mr. Bermudez de Castro then offered to render the Tagus perfectly navigable from Lisbon to Aranjuez, for passenger steamers and steam-tugs, within a period of four years. He demanded, in return, the exclusive privilege of the steam navigation for thirty years, the power of expropriating for the public utility, but at his own expense, all private water-mills, water-courses, and buildings, which might be found to impede the navigation, free entrance for all vessels, machinery, coal, and materials, required for the navigation, the right of levying a duty, for fifteen years, on all sailing vessels using the improved part of the river, and, finally, the establishment of moderate transit duties, instead of entrance duties, on goods conveyed through Portugal from or to Spain. The plan was frustrated mainly through the prejudices of this Government against the principle of transit duties; thus depriving Lisbon of all participation in the supply of the adjoining provinces of Spain.

152. The two arguments used against the adoption of transit duties here are, first, the loss of revenue to be apprehended on foreign goods which are now legally imported into Portugal in order to be smuggled into Spain; and, secondly, the difficulty of preventing goods declared for transit from being surreptitiously detained for Portuguese consumption on their passage. To these objections it may be answered that the present smuggling transit trade is fast dwindling away, owing to the increase of the duties in Portugal. There was a time when a great business was done here in English goods destined for Spain, but that was under the old 15 per cent. Tariff. There are now no other goods than cottons that can afford to pay the present Portuguese entrance duties, added to the Spanish smugglers' charge. Even of cottons, it is only some qualities by law prohibited in Spain that thus find their way thither now. While the Portuguese Treasury is losing this revenue derived from entrance duties on articles destined for Spanish consumption, it is voluntarily depriving itself of the much more legitimate one to be derived from a moderate scale of transit duties. As for the danger of smuggling, that might

easily be obviated by a system of "acquits à caution," &c., as employed in Belgium for the transit trade.

153. The Economical Society of Madrid has lately appointed a Committee to report on the question of a "Peninsular and Transmarine Customs Union." Such an union would hardly anywhere appear more desirable, and would be more advantageous to Portugal than to Spain, for the following reasons:—The expense of guarding the 194 leagues of land frontier must fall much more heavily on the smaller country of the two. Moreover, the smuggling trade, as shown above (section 38), is almost exclusively inwards, and therefore entails a much greater loss on the Portuguese than on the Spanish revenue. The legitimate trade between the two countries is completely strangled. The Portuguese seem to suspect an attack on their independence in every sack of Spanish wheat, in every bale of wool, in every barrel of sugar, that is allowed to cross the frontier legally, and yet receive these articles wholesale from the smuggler.

154. The only hope of breaking down these barriers, and of restoring some life to this country, now seems to lie in the development of railways. Owing to frequent past disappointments, no confidence is felt here in the completion of these undertakings. No progress whatever has yet been effected on either of the lines reported by me above (section 18) as having been conceded seven or eight months ago. On the other hand, Mr. Salamanca, the concessionaire of the two main lines to Badajos and Oporto, has shown considerable activity. He has formed a Company styled the "Royal Portuguese Railway Company," with a capital of 35,000,000 francs, of which he is himself Director and "entrepreneur constructeur." He now employs 5,000 or 6,000 men on the two lines, and spends 1,000*l.* per day in wages. A great mistake has been made, I conceive, in the direction selected for the international line which is to connect Portugal with Bayonne. That line ought to have passed through Coimbra, Beira, and Salamanca, instead of Badajos, Ciudad Real, Madrid, and Valladolid, which is that now in prospect. This latter line will be 60 leagues longer, will only traverse a small and desert part of Portugal, and will place this port at a great disadvantage as compared with Cadiz.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

P.S. July 20, 1860.—The only legislative measures of importance to commerce passed since the 1st of January, are: 1st, the temporary opening of the ports to foreign wheat and rye, down to the 30th of June last; 2nd, the reduction of the duty on foreign spirits from 3 milreis to 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ milreis per almude according to their strength (about 2*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* per gallon); 3rd, the increase of the re-exportation duty from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. on the value.

156. Since the accession of Mr. Avila to the Department of Finance on the 4th instant, he has already brought in a measure of the highest importance to British interests, viz., an amendment of the Tariff. This project is similar to that proposed by him in 1858, but is still more liberal in some of its provisions, especially in dealing with cottons. This is the principal desideratum for our interests, as this article alone forms more than one-half of our total imports into Portugal. The duty on cod-fish is not to be yet altered.

157. Another measure of importance brought in by the last, and adopted by the present Cabinet, is the removal of all restrictions on the Douro wine-trade. When the vines shall have recovered their bearing powers, this measure will increase the quantity of wine available for the English market. There is no immediate appearance of such a contingency, for the *oidium* has already shown itself generally in the valley of the Douro, aggravated by very wet weather in June. The late reductions of the British Tariff on wine and fruit must prove a powerful stimulant and an invaluable boon to Portuguese agriculture, notwithstanding their complaints of the alcoholic standard. These complaints seem to me totally unfounded, for I cannot understand why brandy in what may be called a manufactured state, i.e., blended with wine, should not pay at least as much as in its raw unmixed state. By the new British scale of duties it may pay less.

158. I have alluded above (section 15) to an important contract passed with a Mr. Langlais for the construction of 693 kilometres of macadamised roads. After a delay of ten months and an animated controversy on the subject in the press and in Parliament, the contract has been finally rejected by 71 to 25 votes.

159. With reference to paragraph No. 152, I have much satisfaction in being able to report that the Government have determined to bring in a Bill on the subject of transit duties in general.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF JULY 1, 1860.

*Review of the Tariff Amendments of 1860.**Lisbon, July 31, 1860.*

160. It is my duty not to close this Report without noticing the recent amendment of the Tariff, which could not possibly be foreseen one month ago, but which has now passed the two Chambers without any discussion, and which will be put into immediate execution. It embraces a large number of raw materials, some manufactured articles which are not produced in this country, and many others which are manufactured in Portugal; in all, above 200 articles. In dealing with the latter, great caution is, of course, exhibited, from regard for the large capital invested in the manufactories, which were artificially called to life by the protective Tariff of 1837, in defiance of all sound economical principles.

161. The total abrogation of the graduated scale of duties on yarns, combined with the simplification of the duties on woven goods, are all steps in the right direction, which will tend to obviate fraud and to facilitate legitimate business.

Class I.—Cottons.

162. Two important modifications are effected in this class, one abolishing the system of numeration for distinguishing different descriptions of yarns according to fineness, and reducing the duties, formerly ten in number, to four, namely, 2½*d.* per lb. on all unbleached yarns, 4*d.* on all bleached, 4½*d.* on dyed yarns, and 6*d.* on twist of all kinds.

163. The second improvement consists in a simpler classification of woven fabrics. These have hitherto been subject to different rates of duty, varying according to the fineness of the texture, which is determined by a microscopic instrument measuring the number of threads in a quarter of a pallegada (1/16 of an inch). Grey and bleached cottons were subject to three different rates of duty, according as the number of threads in a quarter pallegada of the warp were over or under fifteen and twenty-five. Now, the scale is reduced to two rates of duty only, according as the warp contains more or less than fifteen threads in the above space. Thus, the highest duty of the old Tariff on the finest qualities, which are not made in Portugal, is now removed, and equalized to that on the medium quality; but this latter quality, and the lowest quality (that of less than fifteen threads, which alone is manufactured in Portugal) will still pay the same duties as before. Jacconets and book-muslins, which have hitherto paid six different rates, ranging from 11*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*, will now pay a single rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* With regard to dimities, the two higher qualities, which paid 1*s.* 5½*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.*, are assimilated to the two lower descriptions, which are charged 9*d.* and 11*d.* In calicoes, the ten old rates, ranging from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 10½*d.*, have been replaced by the three rates of 6*d.* on white calicoes, 1*s.* on dyed or printed calicoes, and 1*s.* 3*d.* on shawls or handkerchiefs.

Class II.—Live Animals.

164. The two former duties of 2*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* and 8*s.* 10*d.* on horses, according to their height, are now reduced to a single rate of 8*s.* 10*d.* on all kinds. Asses, cows, sheep, and mules, are all reduced.

Class III.—Fermented Liquors.

165. The reduction of the duty on foreign brandy was the subject of a previous law passed in May last, and recorded above (§ 155). This reform is now completed by the inclusion of geneva, geropiga, and liqueurs, in a similar reduction.

Class V.—Farinaceous Substances.

166. Bread stuffs are not mentioned, being still prohibited. Rice is the principal article dealt with, and is reduced 50 per cent.

Class VI.—Colonial Produce.

167. The duty on molasses is raised from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs. The duties of 1½*d.* and 2½*d.* per lb. on raw and refined sugar are admittedly too high, but they produce such an enormous revenue (244,000*l.*) that Mr. Avila is afraid to try

any experiments upon them, though he acknowledges the constant fraudulent introduction of Havana sugar from Spain, which sugar is admitted into Spain at one-half the duty which is chargeable on it in Portugal.

Class VII.—*Unctuous Substances.*

168. The high duty of 3*d.* per lb. on butter remains unaltered, on the ground of its protecting a national industry which is attaining a great extension in the north of Portugal. This is one of the staples of British import, and one which loudly calls for a reduction of duty (*vide* § 58).

Stearine and tallow candles are to be reduced by 50 per cent.

Class VIII.—*Wool and Woollens.*

169. This industry is one which has realised the most rapid development since 1837. It is carried on chiefly at Carilhão and Portalegre, and likewise in thousands of families. Any reduction of duty would be viewed with great jealousy. Consequently, the only reductions proposed are on carpets, wool for embroidery, and woven goods of merino and cachemire, which latter are not made in Portugal. Here, again, British interests have been disregarded, and the exorbitant duty of 600 reis (amounting, with the additional, to 3*s.* per lb.) on broadcloths remains unabated (*vide supra*, § 64). The reason alleged to me by one of the heads of the Revenue Department, is the great distance of Carilhão from the capital, and the cost of the carriage from thence, which acts as a great burthen on native industry, and renders necessary a countervailing burthen on foreign trade.

Class IX.—*Linens.*

170. The reductions on flaxen twisted yarns are considerable, viz., from 4*s.* 10*d.*, 7*s.*, and 8*s.* 10*d.* per lb., to 1*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* Hemp ropes, sail-cloth, and canvas are also considerably reduced. Most of the other reductions fall on articles which are not manufactured in this country, such as huckaback, lawn, and cambric. On the other hand, damask linens will be raised from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., which seems to be a fair subject of complaint. This part of the Tariff remains highly protectionist.

Class X.—*Pottery and Glass.*

171. The adoption of surface measurement as the basis of duty on plate glass is one reform adopted. All glass is reduced to an uniform duty on weight of 1*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* per 100 lbs., instead of 2*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* This latter duty is acknowledged to be equivalent to 300 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to have raised the value of this necessary to a figure triple that ruling in other markets. Cut glass and moulded glass are also reduced, the former from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per 100 lbs.

172. The duties on pottery, an important article of our trade, are satisfactorily dealt with, being both simplified and reduced, so that in future they will amount to 17*s.* 9*d.* per 100 lbs. on all kinds of delf or earthenware, to 13*s.* 4*d.* on stoneware, and to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on porcelain.

Class XI.—*Timber and manufactures thereof.*

173. The duty on furniture and on all wooden fabrics not specially enumerated is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Class XII.—*Metals.*

174. Hardware, in general, is not reduced. Some articles, which may be considered adjuncts, or raw materials, of native industry, such as steel wire, carriage-springs, copper wire, brass wire or tissue, mercury, tin, also printing types and ornaments, are, generally, reduced 50 per cent. The reduction on tin gods is from 7*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Class XIV.—*Paper.*

175. British imports in this class are far inferior to those from France. The duty on printing-paper is now reduced from 12*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 10*d.* per 100 lbs. Paste-board and room-paper are also reduced, but not letter-paper. Protection is still the rule.

Class XV.—*Fish.*

176. Our great colonial staple, salt fish, is still left untouched, although one of the first necessities of life of this people. The reason alleged for continuing this heavy tax is the same as that adduced in the case of sugar, namely, the danger of tampering with such a large amount of revenue (88,000*l.*). Mr. Avila adds another reason—namely, that a reduction might check the consumption of meat.

Class XVI.—*Chemicals and Drugs.*

177. Most of the imports under this head are from Great Britain.

Class XVII.—*Silks.*

178. Dyed silk, silk twist, and plush, are reduced by about 50 per cent. Few other reductions are made. The duty on all silk-woven goods, in general, remains at 11*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Class XIX.—*Miscellaneous.*

179. The principal alteration, here, is in the duty on carriages. That on four-wheeled vehicles is reduced from 66*l.* to 44*l.*, but still remains excessive. That on two-wheeled vehicles is reduced from 22*l.* to 13*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Agricultural implements and machines are reduced from 5*d.* to 4*d.* per 100 lbs. Wax and floor-cloths are reduced from 22*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 10*d.* per 100 lbs.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Greece.

Report by Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

THE superficies of the Monarchy is stated to be 18,244 square miles. The population is computed at rather over 1,000,000.

The principal products are currants, cocoons, figs, cereals, vallonea, tobacco, wine, and oil.

Currant Plant.—By far the most important article of Greek commerce is the “raisin de Corinthe,” or currant. According to official statements, there are now 200,000 stremmata* under cultivation for, and producing, this fruit. M. Comondouros, the Minister of Finance, in his Report for 1859, states his belief that, if the *oidium* were to entirely disappear, 120,000,000 Venetian lbs.† might be produced without difficulty.

As the lately-adopted measures of Her Majesty's Government are likely to produce a most beneficial effect on this branch of agriculture, it may be interesting to give a slight sketch of the past history of the currant trade.

In the early days of the Monarchy, we are informed that the annual crop did not exceed 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs. In 1851 we find it risen to 70,000,000 lbs.

In 1852 the disease called *oidium* first visited the plantations, where it has annually made its appearance and committed ravages ever since, with more or less violence.

Until 1854 the crops were limited to a few million of inferior qualities: 8,000,000 lbs., of rather superior quality, were raised in 1855. In that year it was discovered that the lower branches bore the best fruit; consequently, the vines were cut down, and the branches trained on the ground.

Sulphur was used, in 1856, to a certain extent, and with good results, the crop being estimated at 40,000,000 lbs. Many of the proprietors, however, were either unwilling or unable to use so expensive a remedy.

* Three stremmata may be taken as equal to one acre.

† A Venetian lb. is nominally 5 per cent. more than an English one, but is practically often found to be only 2 per cent. more.

The rains of 1857 washed the currants off in great numbers, and did much mischief; the amount, however, in spite of this misfortune, was estimated at 60,000,000 lbs., of which a large proportion was used for making spirits of wine, under a Company formed for the purpose, who employed skilled hands from France and Sicily.

The Returns for 1858 show 62,000,000 lbs., but we must deduct 13,000,000 lbs. of these as belonging to the previous year. Early in 1859 the Dépôt contained 5,000,000 lbs. over and above what had been used in making wine and spirits of wine, giving a total of about 55,000,000 lbs. for 1858.

Considerable additional tracts have been lately planted, I am informed, and in six or seven years (the time required for the vines to come to bearing) the crop may be expected to be more important than it is now.

England is the principal market for currants, taking annually three-fourths of the entire crop; Trieste, Holland, and America taking the remainder, with trifling exceptions.

I may perhaps be allowed to mention a fact which has reached me from a vine-proprietor, namely, that wherever the *oidium* appears, large numbers of ladybirds appear also, and do good service by clearing the blight from the leaves.

The crop is a precarious one, the plant being very delicate, and likely to perish if there is rain while the fruit is ripening or drying; and the period required for the plant to bear being as long as six or seven years, it requires considerable capital to cultivate it.

Up to 1840 the Ionian Islands produced infinitely more than the Greek Monarchy. From then to 1850 the average was pretty equal, and since then the Kingdom has taken the lead very considerably. Santa Maura and Cerigo have almost entirely given up this branch of agriculture; Ithaca raises but a small quantity.

The labourers receive, near Patras, from two to three drachmas a-day (1s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.) for digging the vines; the women and children are paid about half as much. The vine-culture is chiefly carried on by Cephaloniotés and peasants from Zante, who live frugally, and carry back the reward of their labour in kind.

Cocoons.—The value of the cocoons exported to France, in 1858, is estimated at 1,783,257 drachmas; or, at the rate of 28 drachmas to the *l.* sterling, 63,687*l.* sterling.

It is said that, in 1834, there were 380,000 mulberry-trees in the Monarchy; the number being now computed at more than 1,500,000.

Figs.—The average price of figs is from 18 to 20 drachmas the quintal. The principal places of production are Calamata and Messenia. Austria is the best market, and Turkey forwards a considerable quantity to Russia and the Danubian Principalities. The trees are said to have increased sixfold in number since 1834, and to be now about 300,000.

Vallonea.—This crop has, I am informed, been inconsiderable of late, owing to the heavy rains.

Cereals.—This very important part of national prosperity is far from being attended to as much as it should be. One-third of the arable land is said to be under cultivation. The imports are considerably higher than the exports. The alternation of crops is little attended to, and manures, except those of the very simplest nature, are unknown. Implements are of the most primitive description.

Wheat, barley, and maize are the chief products.

Russia and Turkey supply what is wanted, and the Ionian Islands take what Greece can afford to export.

Export duties were abolished in 1859, March $\frac{17}{33}$.

The import duty is as follows:—

Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 leptas per kilo.
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 "
Oats and barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 "
Flour, wheaten	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 leptas per oke.
" corn and barley..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"

In Eubœa the land is in great measure tilled by labourers from Turkey, in the same way as the vine-districts of the Corinthian Gulf are cultivated by Ionians.

Tobacco.—It is much to be regretted that this herb does not find its way into the English market more extensively. France takes a good deal for the purpose of mixing with American and other tobaccos; Russia also takes some. That which

grows on the Turco-Hellenic frontier much resembles, in quality, Turkish tobacco, and, finding its way over the frontier, is sold as such in the European markets.

The produce of the Morea is not so good. Formerly the French Government had a contract for a large amount of that sort.

With a little attention this valuable plant might be made to contribute much more largely than it does now to the revenues of the State.

Wines and Oils afford another instance of how little advantage is derived from the munificence of nature. The wines have so strong a resinous taste that foreigners cannot enjoy them even in Greece, and out of the kingdom they meet with no sale. There does not appear to be any reason why, with due care, they should not be as pleasant as the light wines of Lisbon or the inferior French wines.

The oil is so thick, from defective preparation, that the entire quantity, without exception, of that which is used for the table of the educated and higher classes is imported from France, and even for French lamps native oil is found to be quite unfit.

Industry.

As to this subject there is but very little to be said. A small quantity of silk goods are manufactured at Athens, Piræus, and Calamata, chiefly handkerchiefs, &c., of very slight texture, not fit to be worn by the wealthy, and much less so to enter into competition with the goods of Europe.

The machinery employed is of the rudest and simplest nature, and, indeed, it would be of no use to have it otherwise, owing to the difficulty of repairing even the commonest parts. The silk manufactory at Athens not unfrequently grinds corn, as I am informed.

Raw silk finds its best market in France, as do the cocoons.

Import Trade.

I am unable at the present moment to enter as fully as I could wish to do into this question.

The United Kingdom is the most important, both as a customer and as a purveyor, to the Greek Monarchy; Austria and Turkey come next in importance.

The principal imports from England are cotton, woollen, flaxen, silken, and hempen goods, hides, raw and tanned, sugar, coffee, rice, spirituous liquors, iron, raw and wrought.

Turkey supplies chiefly cereals, to a very considerable amount, cattle, vegetables, and hides, raw and tanned.

Greece receives from Austria staves for casks, hardware, sulphur, lead, ship-building wood, and dyers' colours.

It is by no means uncommon for a Greek, if he hears any remarks passed on the progress of his country having been much less rapid than it should have been since the foundation of the Monarchy, to descant in eloquent terms on what has been done at Athens.

Even supposing all that he said to be strictly true, it would prove simply nothing, as the residence of the Court, authorities of all sorts, and the Legislative body, must produce a considerable amount of expenditure which would not in any way prove any advance in the art of government, or in the material welfare of any, except a few proprietors. But more than this, the improvements at Athens, such as they are, are positively detrimental to the real interests of the Monarchy, being carried on at the expense of the whole nation, to the utter exclusion of any single measure of public utility.

There is scarcely a German "*Residenz Stadt*" which does not display more taste than Modern Athens, and there are just roads enough in the immediate neighbourhood, and those not of very first-rate quality, to lure the superficial observer into a belief that progress is making rapid strides in this country.

The village of Cephissia, a few miles from Athens, was formerly a separate district, but has been joined to Athens, and its whole revenue has been applied to the improvements of the metropolis, and the most agreeable residence for the summer months is difficult of access, and, to judge by the ruins, in a far less prosperous state than it was under Turkish domination.

This being the case within two hours of Athens, it is not difficult to imagine what must be the state of the more distant provinces.

The absence of a survey, or "*cadastre*," is much felt, and is a serious drawback

to the value of landed property; it causes much inconvenience, and opens a door to jobbery, proprietors having much difficulty in establishing their claims if attacked.

The last two subjects having been, it is said, under the serious consideration of the Government may be, perhaps, amended some day or other.

Another hindrance to internal improvement is the prolonged absence each year from their districts of the Mayors; they are nearly all deputies at the same time; Government nominees in both instances, they are not representatives of the people, but simply supporters of the Cabinet, or of one or other of the members of the Ministry; they take no real interest in local questions, and their Parliamentary duties keep them from attending to the wants of their Mayoral districts.

The love of education, which always has been, and still is, a leading feature of the Hellenic character, is, however praiseworthy and beneficial in theory, decidedly detrimental when judged by its results.

The practical branches of education are almost entirely overlooked; the inhabitants even of the remote districts, even of the lower classes, are devoted to philological and abstract studies. Practical chemistry, engineering, and such, are viewed with favour by none. The result of this system can be easily foreseen.

Inflated with intellectual pride the pupils become unfitted for the humbler walks of life; they come to the Athenian University, overstock the medical profession, encumber the Bar, and lounge in the antechambers of Ministers. Those who succeed in becoming placemen are paid less than they would receive for humbler labour; and the unsuccessful candidates fall into a state of day-dreaminess respecting Hellenic aspirations, Constantinople, and an Eastern Empire. Useless to themselves they too often prove pernicious to their country, and far from aiding her to extend her borders, hinder her from improving her present territory.

A proof of the little inclination felt by "young Greece" for what is practical or of utility is, three years a clever French civil engineer came to Athens with a view of forming a school of Ponts et Chaussées. As yet, however, no one has been found to learn of M. Daniel, who has consequently employed his leisure in laying out some new streets. If this gentleman left Athens to-day, the whole work he has so ably inaugurated would, probably, come to a standstill for want of any one to carry out his plans. If any one was found, it would not be a Greek.

A fruitful source of evil is the vast number of holidays observed by the members of this branch of the Eastern Church, which tend if not actually to demoralise the people in the worst sense, at least to render them unwilling to work.

I have thus attempted, as far as is in my power, to point out some of the principal evils which have to be overcome before Greece can become what all her sincere friends must wish her to be—worthy of her ancient renown, and capable of taking and maintaining her proper place among the nations of Europe. Much has to be done, but not more than may be easily accomplished by a strong determination to make the best of the great advantages bestowed on Greece by Providence.

(Signed) W. G. CORNWALLIS ELIOT.

It will be remarked from the foregoing statement, that the state of agriculture and industry in Greece still leaves very much to be desired; though in some respects, the cultivation of the currant-plant, for instance, a certain amount of progress has been made since the foundation of the Monarchy, it cannot be denied that improvement has been far from being as great as it ought to have been.

I would here attempt, as far as a very short residence in the country will allow, to inquire into some of the causes of this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The two principal wants are generally admitted to be—of population, and of internal means of communication.

Divided as the Monarchy is, into many separate portions, by mountain chains and by the sea, the same causes operate in a great measure at the present moment as in olden times.

Greece was, from the earliest periods of her history, formed of a knot of small independent States, frequently engaged in internal wars, and hating each other as only neighbours can. The hatred has disappeared, but jealousy often remains, and might, if properly modified into a healthy emulation, produce good effects.

The local separations remain unchanged, in some cases from insurmountable natural obstacles; and in many, simply from want of energy on the part of the authorities. These separations would seem to render desirable a large share of

communal free government; instead of which, a bureaucratic system of centralization has been introduced, which too frequently paralyzes the energy of the local authorities, and which must ultimately render the people, if not less anxious for improvement, at any rate unable to exercise such larger powers as may be hereafter granted to them.

Roads there are none in the whole Monarchy, except such as may by courtesy be so styled, in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital; I do not hear of any being in course of construction. It is therefore natural that proprietors should be but ill-disposed to waste labour and substance in raising grain, &c., which they are unable to transport to a market at remunerative prices.

A traveller in Argolis inquiring the cause of the uncultivated state of the district, was informed that it was, scanty population; and pursuing the question why the population was insufficient, learned that it was because there was so little cultivation.

The want of population is very serious, and not likely to be remedied unless a proper system of drainage is introduced throughout the country. Fevers carry off annually large numbers of infants; and those who reach maturity are brought every summer to the brink of the grave by malaria.

With the existing love of, and numerous causes which lead to, emigration in various parts of Europe, it would appear that there would be no difficulty in inducing Germans to colonize parts of this Monarchy, were they only sure of finding healthy settlements and of meeting with fair play; and it can be scarcely doubted that if this were accomplished, German practical good sense and perseverance would shortly prove of great advantage in giving ballast to the Hellenic character, and developing the unquestionably great natural resources of the country.

The Dime system, or custom of paying tithes in kind, acts most prejudicially on the producer, who is bound, after verification by a Government Surveyor, to transport the tenth part, at his own cost, to the nearest depôt. If he is at a greater distance than six hours, he receives some assistance. A gentleman told me that he had often offered, and proposed to his neighbours to offer, a payment of 12 per cent. in money, instead of the tithes in kind, but that his offer had not been accepted.

Among other evils, this system induces each party engaged to try and cheat the others; and even in the neighbourhood of Athens, corn is trodden out by oxen, in order to check, as much as possible, the producer from yielding to the temptation to hide a portion of his crop when the Inspector arrives.

The appearance of the crops of 1860 is said to be most encouraging.

The following gives, I believe, a correct list of the state of the currant crop at the present moment:—

							Millions of lbs.
Patras and vicinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 18 to 20
Vostitza	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 10 to 12
Gulf	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 7 to 8
Pyrgos, Gastuni	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 18 to 20
Filiatra	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 5 to 6
Agolinitza	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3 to 4
Arcadia	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 4 to 4
Navarino, Modon	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1 to 2
Calamata, Nisi	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2 to 3
Argos	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2 to 3
Missolonghi, Anatolia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3 to 3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 73 to 85

Athens, July 1, 1860.

W. G. C. E.

Russia.

Report by Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

St. Petersburg, July 25, 1860.

Serf Emancipation Question.

THE existing condition of the Russian peasantry is in many respects so similar to that which prevailed throughout Europe in the middle ages, that a person who has not attentively considered this question, is apt to ascribe Russian serfdom to the same remote causes which led to the subjection of the labouring classes in Germany, France, and England. Such, however, is not the case.

It was Boris Godounoff, the Omnipotent Minister of Czar Féodor Ivanovitch, who, by an ukase issued in the year 1592, first prohibited the Russian peasant from changing his abode at will, and thus paved the way for the gradual reduction of the people to a state of bondage. Up to that time the peasant was not attached to the glebe, but was free to hire his services to the landowner for a term of more or less duration as suited his convenience.

The nomadic habits thus acquired were found to be so incompatible with the qualities requisite in a useful labourer that Godounoff had recourse to a measure which has continued in force to the present day.

It has been urged by modern Russian historians, in extenuation of this act, that serfdom was but one link in a system of great internal organization, comprising all classes of citizens, to each of which was assigned their due share of the public burdens. The noble was bound to serve the State in any civil or military capacity for which he was deemed fit, and so onerous were these duties occasionally that there are instances of nobles entering themselves as peasants of the Crown, in order to evade the services exacted from their order.

The merchant, tradesman, and mechanic, was likewise placed under a system of such irksome supervision and control that his condition was scarcely preferable to that of the peasant.

In course of time the upper classes succeeded in shaking off a portion of the restrictions placed upon their liberty, whereas the peasant is still subject to the oppressive enactments of Godounoff in the sixteenth century.

The first prohibition against the sale of serfs, apart from the estate to which they belonged, dates from the reign of Peter the Great. This was followed, at intervals, by other enactments tending to the same object; but all such prohibitions would appear to have been disregarded, as so lately as the year 1808 a Law was passed forbidding the sale of peasants at the fairs.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise number of serfs, properly so called, in Russia, at the present moment; but they are usually taken at between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000, of both sexes. Besides these serfs there are upwards of 18,000,000 Crown peasants, and 2,000,000 appanage peasants, who, although nominally free, are so controlled and harassed by the authorities that they are practically as much under subjection as the serfs, without even the countervailing advantage of being able, in periods of dearth or sickness, to look to their masters for support. During the reign of the late Emperor a measure was introduced by M. Kisseleff intended to ameliorate the condition of this class of the Russian peasantry. It is described in the work of M. Haxthausen in terms of the highest admiration; but I am told that in practice the defects are so obvious that the present Minister of the Domains will very shortly assimilate the administrative system of the Crown peasants to that of the peasants belonging to the nobles, the only difference being that in the one case the rent will be paid to the Crown and in the other to the landlord.

It is by no means unusual, however, for a serf engaged in trade to amass considerable wealth. Out of 55,000 persons belonging to the different merchant guilds, about 50,000 are serfs.

With respect to those employed in agricultural labour, it is usually assumed that the owner of less than twenty serfs cannot employ them profitably. He

therefore obliges both men and women to seek their livelihood abroad, and to pay him a fixed sum annually ("obrok"), which varies according to the circumstances of the case or the master's disposition. According to the most recent returns 44,700 owners of serfs belonged to this class, and 5,000, owning 33,000 peasants, were unable to furnish even ostensible evidence that they owned a house or estate on which their serfs could be legally domiciled.

Agriculture in Russia is, generally speaking, admitted to be an unremunerative investment, partly, perhaps, on account of the difficulty of taking the produce to a market, but mainly on account of the unnecessary expenditure of labour arising from the employment of serfs. Thus it has been shown by M. Youravskū that the proper cultivation of the entire Government of Kiev ought not to require more than 17,500,000 days' labour annually, whereas, under existing circumstances, 65,000,000 days' labour are annually expended in that Government. M. Youravskū estimates the value of these 65,000,000 days' labour, according to the lowest rate of wages ruling in the Government of Kiev, at 7,232,350 silver roubles, whilst he estimates the total income from land in that Government at only 7,123,380 roubles. The product would, therefore, be less even than the cost of labour, without taking into account either the absolute loss of rent or the interest of the capital employed.

It would be easy to quote other examples of the ruinous consequences entailed by the employment of serf labour; but the above instance will perhaps suffice to show how the system works.

Under a different method the superfluous hands would become workmen, artisans, or manufacturers, that is to say, consumers instead of producers of grain. Out of a population of 60,000,000 in all Russia, 40,000,000 are said to be engaged in agricultural employments, and yet the total quantity of grain exported by Russia in a good year does not exceed 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 imperial quarters.

Although the proprietor is not legally entitled to exact from his serf more than three days' labour in the week, the fields to be tilled are, in a majority of instances, so remote from the peasant's dwelling that he is constantly employed by his owner for four and even four and a-half instead of three days.

The first step with a view to emancipation was taken in 1803. An ukase was issued on the 20th of February of that year, authorizing any proprietor to emancipate his serfs, and to endow them with a plot of ground sufficing for their maintenance, on terms to be settled by the respective parties. But so little effect does this enactment appear to have produced, that in 1848 M. Tegoborski estimates the entire number of free peasants at only 223,000.

The impulse which has led to the present emancipation movement was given by the nobility inhabiting the Governments of Vilna, Grodno, and Kowno, in Lithuania, who solicited permission to emancipate their peasants, and abandon the ancient rights derived from the existence of serfdom, upon the occasion of a visit paid to Warsaw by the present Emperor towards the close of 1857.

To the address framed for this purpose, the Emperor on the 20th of November, gave the following answer:—

He authorizes the applicants to adopt the measures necessary for carrying out the proposed scheme, provided the existing economical organization be not abruptly disturbed; and directs—

1. The formation of a Committee of Inquiry in each of the three Governments in question, and eventually of an Amalgamated Committee, to meet at Vilna.

2. These Committees shall be presided over by their respective Marshals, and shall be composed as follows:—For each district a proprietor elected by the land-owners belonging to the nobility, and two members nominated by the Governor of the province from amongst the most enlightened of the proprietors.

3. The General Commission, to be composed of two members deputed by each of the Local Committees, of one proprietor nominated by the Governor for each Government, and of a Delegate nominated by the Minister of the Interior.

The Imperial Rescript went on to state the following as the conditions on which the emancipation must be carried into effect:—The owner of an estate to retain his right of property in the same, but the peasant to be entitled to purchase the piece of ground attached to his dwelling within a limited period, and to be left in the enjoyment of sufficient land for his support, and for the discharge of his obligations to the State and to his landlord. In return for the use of this land, the peasant is either to pay rent, or its equivalent in labour.

These principles were to be worked out by the Local Committee, and it would

be the duty of the General Commission to prepare a scheme for the consideration of Government adapted to the requirements of each province.

A more detailed statement of the manner in which the proposed measure was to be carried into execution was at the same time issued in the form of a despatch from the Minister of the Interior. The period of transition must in no case exceed twelve years. The plot to be conceded to the peasant as his own property was defined as consisting of the ground on which the house or cottage stood, together with the farm-yard and other premises, and all the land comprised within the inclosure at the time of settlement. The peasant was not, however, to acquire his freedom or right of property in the cottage until he had paid off the sum at which it was valued, that sum in no instance to exceed the actual value of the same. The payment to be made, either in money or labour, over and above the amount due for rent. The whole of the estate not constituting the peasant's inclosures to be divided into lands belonging to the landlord, and lands assigned to the peasants, and that assignment once completed, the land in question never to be resumed by the landlord.

The apportionment of the communal land amongst the peasants to be regulated by local custom, but each family to be entitled to a lot of its own, and a too frequent exchange of such lots to be avoided as far as may be possible.

The above scheme was taken as the model of similar arrangements throughout the Empire, and the different Governments were invited to follow the generous example set them by the province of Lithuania.

Henceforth, therefore, it became evident that the Emperor was determined to abolish serfdom in all parts of his dominions.

As soon as a certain number of Governments had joined the movement, a Central Committee was formed at St. Petersburg, which drew up a programme for the guidance of the Local Committees elected by the nobility. This programme points out in great detail the steps to be taken by the Local Committees in framing their Report, and enumerates the different heads under which the question is to be treated.

These heads are divided into ten chapters, as follows:—

Chapter I. Transition of the peasantry from a state of serfdom to that of apprenticeship (“srochnoobiazannyé”), the complete eventual abolition of serfdom being assumed, as well as the right of the Signorial peasants to acquire property, and to be placed in all respects on a footing of equality with the other tax-paying classes of the community.

Chap. II. Definition of apprenticeship. The peasants to be momentarily attached to the glebe, but to be at liberty, individually or in families, to adopt any other calling which they may prefer. Mode of payment of the rent due to the landlord. An extreme period to be fixed for the duration of the apprenticeship, irrespective of the redemption of the cottage plot.

Chap. III. Territorial rights of the landlord nobility. Recognition of an inviolable right of property in the landlord to the whole estate, with the exception of the cottage plot to be redeemed by the peasant.

Chap. IV. Organization of the peasants' cottage plots (“enclos”). Delimitation and valuation of the same. The peasant to be entitled to redeem the “enclos” as his absolute property, and in the meantime to continue to occupy it. The purchase to be made at a price settled by valuation, and to be either immediate, or by successive payments in money or labour. This right to be hereditary on payment of interest on the estimated value of the lot. The peasant's right of sale to be limited to the members of the Commune, and subject to the assent of that body.

Chap. V. Partition of the land amongst the peasants to be calculated per head, hearth, or labourer. Definition of the right of usufruct by the Commune and its members, of the land set apart for that purpose. Cases in which land so leased to the peasant may be exchanged.

Chap. VI. Pecuniary liabilities of the peasant to be divided into taxes payable to the State, and rent payable to the landlord. Both to be guaranteed by the Commune.

Chap. VII. Organization to be adopted on the emancipation of the domestic serfs (“dvorovyé lioudi”). Provision to be made for the support of the aged, widows, and orphans of the domestic serfs generally.

Chap. VIII. Organization of the rural Communes. Minimum of a Commune to be determined by the number of souls or of “enclos.” Municipal administration.

Chap. IX. Rights of the landlord nobility, and their relations to the Commune.

The landlord to be entitled "Chief of the Commune," and to settle all differences between the peasants.

Chap. X. Method to be followed in carrying out the measure. The landlord to prepare a detailed statement on each estate as to the period of apprenticeship, which must be in strict conformity with the Imperial Regulations for each government, and be approved by the authorities. The existing system will remain in force until the period of apprenticeship.

The above document bore the signatures of Prince Orloff, the Grand Duke Constantine, Count V. Adlerberg, Prince Paul Gazarine, Serge Lanskoi (Minister of the Interior), Count V. Panine (Minister of Justice), Prince V. Dolgoroukoff, M. Mouravieff (Minister of the Domain), Constantine Tchevkine (Minister of Public Works), J. Rostovstoff, A. Kniajevitch (Minister of Finance), and V. Boutkoff Secretary of State.

Chapter IX of the Programme, as will be seen, gives to the owner of an estate a sort of patrimonial jurisdiction, which may readily degenerate into a fresh source of oppression, unless the peasant is protected by a right of appeal to some superior authority from the decision of his landlord.

As soon as the great majority of the nobles had acquiesced in the proposed measure of emancipation, the Central Committee delegated the task of framing a scheme for their approval and that of the Emperor, to a Sub-Committee, entitled "Comité de Rédaction," which was to act in concert with the different Local Committees throughout the country. This Committee, having been selected by the Emperor from amongst the persons most favourable to emancipation, was looked upon with some jealousy by the provincial Delegates of the nobility. The latter, it is true, had become reconciled to the principle of emancipation as an inevitable necessity; but they were opposed to all interference on the part of the Government beyond the simple abolition of the state of serfdom. "Do not," they exclaim, "violate the principle of property by disposing of our land without our consent. Liberate our peasants if you will, but leave us to settle with them, in regard to the plots of ground they at present occupy, on terms which may be mutually agreeable to both parties."

The Government, on the other hand, appeared to be bent upon regulating with the utmost minuteness, the conditions on which the emancipation should be effected, partly, perhaps, from the habit acquired in all despotic countries of excessive legislation and administrative interference, and partly from the belief that the peasant would inevitably be a loser in any bargain in which he was placed at the mercy of the landowner.

At first, therefore, considerable difference of opinion prevailed between the delegates of the Local Committees and the "Comité de Rédaction," but it is now understood that the former have in some measure acquiesced in the views entertained by the Committee, as it is obvious that there is no intention on the part of the Government of sacrificing the interests of the landowners to those of the serfs.

Towards the close of last year the "Comité de Rédaction" had completed a great portion of their Report upon the proposed measure of emancipation, and the following arrangements are recommended as the basis on which it is to be carried into effect:—

1. Compulsory usufruct of the fields and garden-plots, pending their redemption.
2. Encouragement, by means of Government guarantees and assistance, of some arrangement between the landowner and the serf.
3. These arrangements, however, to be carried out by voluntary agreements.
4. The purchase of the "enclos" only to be compulsory if, after the expiration of a certain period, either party should decline the redemption of the whole of the land requisite for the subsistence of the peasant.

It will be recollected that, according to the principle originally laid down by the Government, the fields were to have been leased to the peasant, and the cottage plot only was to have become his property outright. By the fourth stipulation it will be seen, however, that the Government are now disposed to promote, as far as may be possible, the sale to the peasants not only of the cottage-plot but likewise of the land necessary to his subsistence.

The principle to be followed in the apportionment of these lands is the existing state of things, limited, however, in extreme cases by a maximum in the interest of the landowner, and a minimum in that of the peasant. There are cases, for instance, in which the whole of the estate is farmed out to the peasants, and the landowner

would then be entitled under the maximum principle to the absolute possession of one-third of his property, whilst there are others in which the peasant has been in a great measure deprived of his due share of the land. In this case a minimum is fixed, below which the peasant's portion ("dotation") cannot be reduced.

As it is obvious that the maximum and minimum would vary according to the nature of the soil and local circumstances, the whole of Russia is, with a view to this arrangement, to be divided into three categories or zones, that is to say:—

1. The region of black earth (humus).
2. The region of steppes.
3. The whole remaining regions, comprised under the term "ordinary lands."

These categories have again been subdivided into thirteen sections, as follows:—

Black earth, three sections;

Steppes, four sections;

Ordinary land, six sections.

The quantity of land to be assigned to the peasants in these localities, ranges from the minimum of three dessiatines per head in the black-earth regions of the Governments of Riazan, Tambov, Kharkov, &c.; to eight dessiatines per head in the sterile regions prevalent in the Governments of St. Petersburg, Pskov, Novgorod, Kostroma, &c., and even to twelve and a-half dessiatines per head in the steppes, where the system of culture makes it necessary that the land should be fallow for a succession of years. (The dessiatine, I should mention, is equal to a fraction less than three statute acres.)

To avoid unnecessary complication the principle laid down in fixing the minimum of land to be assigned to the peasant, has been that the minimum of "dotation" in each locality shall be one-third of the maximum.

The *status quo* fixed as a starting-point is the partition of the land between master and peasant as it existed in 1859.

The dotation of land might have been fixed either per head or per hearth ("tiaglo"); but as the hearth is a variable measure, ranging from two, two and a half to three heads per hearth, it was found more simple to make the calculation per head.

The annual payment to be made by the peasants (until such time as they are enabled to purchase) whether pecuniary or in labour, for the land conceded to them by their masters will be estimated at so much per dessiatine, that portion of the land which is nearest to the cottage or "enclos" being valued at a far higher rate than the more distant fields. The whole of Russia, for this purpose also, has been divided into five distinct groups, varying in fertility of soil and mode of culture, and the annual payment or rent once fixed cannot be raised.

It was comparatively easy to determine the amount payable as rent in that portion of Russia where the land is already farmed by the peasant, the principle adopted being, that in no case should the rent exceed the average of the "obrok" as at present existing; but this was no longer the case in the "black-earth" region, where the "obrok" system prevails only as the exception. A sum of eight roubles has accordingly been fixed as the maximum amount of rent payable on the dotation in that region, which will be assessed per dessiatine, according to the extent of the dotation.

It is obvious that for some time to come, the rent will in many instances have to be levied in the shape of labour, and great difficulty has been experienced in determining the value to be put on that labour, as several centuries of serfdom have altogether obliterated a normal standard of wages. A calculation, for instance, based upon the rent paid under the name of "obrok" would give a mean rate of wages of twelve copecks per diem in districts where the ruling rates are from twenty-five to fifty copecks per diem for the very limited number of hired labourers available. Had this basis been taken by the Committee, the landowners would evidently have received a far higher rent than that to which they are entitled, and the position of the peasant would have been deteriorated instead of improved. Under the present state of things the landlord, throughout the empire, is by law entitled to three days' labour per week from each peasant, whereas the maximum amount of labour, under the new system, to be levied in lieu of rent, will be two days per week for each "tiaglo" or hearth, or forty days annually for each male and thirty days for each female peasant.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the amount of labour exacted will be contingent upon the quantity and value of the land assigned to the peasant, and

that in cases, for instance, where only two dessiatines are rented by the peasants per head, the obrok will be reduced to five roubles and seventy-five copecks, and the corresponding rent in labour to twenty-nine days' male and twenty-one and a half days' female labour per annum.

The elder of the village ("Starosta") will be responsible to the landlord for the fulfilment of the conditions of the above arrangement, but a great effort will be made by the nobility to induce the adoption of an enactment empowering the landlord, during the period of transition, summarily to punish any evasion of his demands. It is to be hoped that the measure about to be promulgated will not contain any clause so unjust and ill calculated to requite the patience and good humour with which the peasants have behaved during the long period that has elapsed since the emancipation question was first mooted.

The landlord will be otherwise so effectually protected against the failure of the tenant to pay his rent, that it appears quite unnecessary to arm him with the arbitrary power of punishment which a large part of the nobility are desirous of seeing adopted. In all cases where the land assigned to the peasant is cultivated in accordance with the communal system so generally prevalent throughout Russia, the solvency of each individual is covered by the collective guarantee of the commune, and very large powers are conceded to the commune for the recovery of any loss it may incur by the insolvency of one of its members.

1. It may order the sale of the whole of the insolvent's furniture, with the exception of those articles which are indispensable to his farming operations.

2. It may direct the sale of all the land held by him individually, with the exception of the "enclos."

3. It may place his whole household affairs under the management of another person.

4. It may hire out the insolvent as a labourer until he has paid off his debt.

5. It may deprive him of the whole or a part of the communal lands assigned to him.

6. It may dispose of him as a soldier, and employ the proceeds of his enlistment in liquidating his debt.

7. It may demand his transportation to Siberia or elsewhere.

In the event of the Commune collectively failing to discharge their obligations to their landlord, the latter is empowered (amongst other stringent means of coercion conceded to him) to order the enlistment of the least solvent members of the Commune as soldiers, and to employ the sums thus realized for his own benefit.

No authorised statement of the views adopted by the Committee has yet been made public; but I have reason to believe that the above is a faithful summary of the project which will shortly be submitted to the consideration of the Central Committee, and eventually to the Emperor in Council. It will, probably, meet with considerable opposition in the former of these bodies, which is the stronghold of the classes who will be most affected by the emancipation; but it is so well understood that any prolonged obstruction of this measure must be productive of the most fatal consequences, and the Emperor is so determined to overcome the interested opposition of a certain portion of the nobility, that I have little doubt the measure will eventually be carried, with some curtailment, perhaps, of the freedom and advantages which the Commission de Rédaction are desirous of conferring on the Russian peasantry.

The enormities of the present system can scarcely be exaggerated. In a great majority of instances, perhaps, the serf is no worse off than the peasantry in some countries where he is nominally in possession of freedom; but there are abundance of cases on record which prove that the Russian serf is occasionally liable to treatment which is scarcely less revolting than that of the negro slave in America.

It is confidently asserted that before the end of the year an Ukase will be promulgated emancipating the whole of the signorial serfs, and that the period of transition, or apprenticeship, will commence at once without awaiting the issue of the statistical inquiry and measurement of the land which must precede the final adjustment of the conditions on which the emancipation is to be effected.

It is impossible to ascertain with any certainty the sum which will be requisite for the purchase of the land to be assigned to the peasantry, as the individual amounts are to be left in a great measure to voluntary agreement between the parties; but I have reason to believe that the whole operation will entail a nominal

outlay of 1,000,000,000 roubles. About 600,000,000 roubles of this sum, however, are due to the State in the shape of mortgages on the land to be assigned to the peasants, and it is not probable that more than one half of the remaining 400,000,000 roubles would actually be requisite in a period extending over several years. It is hoped, therefore, that a sum of 200,000,000 roubles (about 29,000,000*l.* sterling), derived exclusively from the emancipated peasants, with some indirect assistance from the State, will suffice to indemnify the serf-owner, and to create a numerous and valuable class of small landed proprietors.

(Signed)

E. M. ERSKINE.

Two Sicilies.

Mr. Stuart to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Naples, July 19, 1860.

HAVING so recently arrived at Naples, in the midst of a great political crisis, it will not be expected that I can pretend to furnish any original information in the first half-yearly Report; and, as I have been disappointed in regard to many more complete statistics which had been promised me, I fear I must almost entirely confine myself, upon the present occasion, to a short general summary of the last Reports received from the two Consuls for Naples and Sicily, whose aggregate jurisdiction extends over the United Kingdom.

It is to be hoped that under the Constitutional system which is now being inaugurated, the Neapolitan Government will see the necessity of publishing periodical returns of the produce and trade of the country, wherefrom correct estimates may be formed of the measures required for the further supply of its wants, and for the most profitable disposal of the numerous commodities in which it abounds.

Where the soil is so fertile and its products so various, the natural inference would be that freedom of trade could no where else be attended with greater advantages to the community, but the system has unfortunately hitherto been to burden both the producer and the consumer with heavy duties of export and import, and so to neutralize the blessings of soil and climate; and although the late Government had commenced reforms of the Tariff, which they intended to extend to manufactures, they almost simultaneously took occasion to raise the export duty upon oil, thereby giving proof that their advance in political economy had been of very partial growth.

As Her Majesty's Government have been made acquainted with the exact nature of the above reforms, in so far as they have as yet appeared, and as the present stagnation of trade in both kingdoms, arising from political causes, will for some time to come interfere with any fair criterion of their effect, I need make no further allusion to them in this Report.

The principal agricultural want of this country, whether in Naples or Sicily, may be said to be the extension and improvement of roads and railways. In many districts, even in the neighbourhood of the capital, adjoining villages are almost mutually inaccessible, and such was the discouragement given, during the last reign, to railway enterprises, that, as stated in Mr. Bonham's Report, only seventy-four and a-half miles of railway have yet been completed, and, of these, barely twelve miles were opened during the last fifteen years.

The new Government are anxious to attract foreign capital for the extension of railway lines, and, were confidence once restored, there can be little doubt that several lines might be undertaken which, if properly managed, would secure a profitable return to the capitalist. I likewise observe that one of General Garibaldi's first objects in Sicily was to propose concessions of railways, a proposal which, from its very untimeliness, is indicative of the importance attached to it by the inhabitants of that island.

The population of the two kingdoms being estimated at somewhere about 9,000,000, over an area of about 40,000 square miles, would amount to 225 per square mile, and it has been calculated that the productive surface of the soil would, in itself, be capable of yielding abundant food for at least 20,000,000; so that, whether in passengers or in raw products, the country affords ample materials for railway traffic.

With regard to corn lands, Mr. Bonham believes that about 3,300,000 English acres are under cultivation in the Kingdom of Naples and Mr. Goodwin gives 3,500,000 acres for the corn lands in Sicily, the former producing from 5,500,000 to 7,000,000 quarters, and the latter an average of above 2,000,000.

According to the same authorities, the produce of oil for Naples is estimated at from 50,000 to 65,000 tons, and for Sicily at about 12,000 tons. The olive crop is, however, subject to such great fluctuations in the amount of its produce, that the annual result is rather looked upon as a lottery. In some years its profits amount to above 100 per cent.

I may here state that the crops generally, for the present year, are expected to be very abundant, but that the present price of corn is unusually high, owing to the deficiencies of last year's harvest.

Having no other returns of products common to both Kingdoms, it would be useless to recapitulate the single Returns of different products already furnished by Her Majesty's Consuls. I may mention, however, that their united returns of British shipping for 1858 would give a total of 1,048 ships, measuring 268,334 tons, whereof scarcely more than a fourth part for the continental Kingdom; and that the aggregate amount of French tonnage, during the same year, was 133,029 tons, whereof 77,029 tons for Naples, and 56,000 tons for Sicily.

I may also notice that Mr. Goodwin's estimate of 150,000 tons as the present annual produce of the sulphur mines in the latter kingdom, would show an excess of no less than 103,125 tons, or 1,319,900 cantars (taking 12·8 cantars to the ton) over the 600,000 cantars to which the produce was limited by the Sulphur Monopoly contract of June 1828.

I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the Public Debt of Sicily. The interest on that of Naples is said to have amounted, last year, to 5,068,502 ducats, whereof 4,984,912 ducats were at 5 per cent., and the rest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This would make the capital of the funded debt to amount to 101,787,990 ducats; but as the latest information given me roughly estimates the present interest at 5,500,000 ducats, it would seem that a considerable addition must have been lately made to the debt.

The revenue of the Kingdom of Naples has been roughly stated to me as 29,000,000 ducats, whereof some 6,000,000 ducats are derived from the land tax ("fondiaria"); and the expenditure is supposed generally to show a slight excess over the revenue.

The price of the Neapolitan 5 per Cents., which was 112-13 in January last, has now fallen to 102½. The rate of exchange has varied, during the same period, between 579 and 604 grani per pound sterling: the present rate is 596 grani.

Meagre as the above Report is, I may have fallen into some inaccuracies, which a better knowledge of the country may hereafter enable me to correct, and I should have greatly preferred postponing my first Report until I could prepare a more accurate and comprehensive one, as I hope to do in the course of the next six months.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STUART.

Belgium.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Brussels, January 29, 1861.

Finances and Public Credit.

THE last Annual Report of the Minister of Finance to the Chamber of Representatives on the state of the public Treasury, dated September 1, 1860, conveys a favourable view of the financial condition of Belgium.

The total expenditure of the country during the whole period 1830-57 exceeded the receipts by 7,412,621 francs. In the year 1858 a surplus of revenue was obtained amounting to 11,135,734 francs. The accounts for 1859 and 1860 were not complete at the date of the Minister's Report, but a surplus could be reckoned upon amounting approximatively to 888,533 francs in 1859, and 2,285,943 francs in 1860, giving for the three years 1858, 1859, and 1860 a total surplus of 14,310,211 francs against a total deficiency for the twenty-eight years ending with 1857 of 7,412,621 francs.

The National Debt stands thus: It is divided into two categories; the first comprises the charges resulting from Treaty stipulations with Holland, the purchase of certain collections and other property from the city of Brussels, the organisation of the country in 1830, 1831, and 1832; and lastly the extraordinary expenses incurred in 1848. The annual interest on this portion of the debt amounts to 16,223,105 francs, the sinking fund to 1,580,746, and the cost of management 32,189 francs.

Loans raised for the construction of great works of public utility from the second category of debt, the interest upon which is 10,299,665 francs, the sum set apart for the sinking fund being 1,816,696 francs, and the expenses of management 51,011 francs annually.

The principal of the entire debt was originally 884,988,563 francs, of which sum 246,920,616 francs have been paid off, leaving 638,058,947 francs.

An addition of 45,000,000 francs, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, was made to the National Debt in 1860 by a loan to that amount, raised for the purpose of extending the fortifications of Antwerp, and carrying out several other public works. This loan was effected at par, the premium consisting in the payment of dividend from November 1, 1859, while the first instalment of one-fifth of the loan was made due only on the 1st of February, 1860, together with sundry other advantages. 15,000,000 francs were taken by Messrs. Rothschild and the National Bank, the remaining 30,000,000 francs being reserved for public subscription, which was opened on the 21st of January, and within the three days allowed reached the amount of 451,174,500, composed of 1,636 subscriptions of upwards of 1,000 francs each—447,982,900 francs, and 3,362 subscriptions of 1,000 francs and less—3,191,600 francs.

In the Budget for the year the public income is calculated at 149,029,190 francs, and the expenditure at 145,948,085 francs, giving a surplus of 3,081,000. The subjoined statement gives a comparative view of the estimates (nearly the whole of which have already been sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives) for 1861, and the actual receipts and expenditure in 1857, the last financial year of which the accounts have been definitely made up and passed.

RECEIPTS.

					Estimates for 1861.	Actual Receipts in 1857.
					Francs.	Francs.
Land and Real Property Tax ("Impôt Foncier")	..				18,886,290	18,886,292
Assessed Taxes ("Impôt Personnel")	..				10,340,000	9,806,864
Licenses ("Patentes")	..	..	..	..	3,960,000	3,829,044
Retail of spirits	..	..	..	..	1,150,000	952,347

	Estimates for 1861.	Actual Receipts in 1857.
	Francs.	Francs.
Retail of tobacco	185,000	
Mine dues	554,400	665,472
Customs	14,705,000	13,096,933
Excise	24,790,000	25,225,036
Mark on gold and silver	225,000	240,992
Bonding-warehouse dues, &c.	195,000	256,212
Registration, Mortgage, Succession, Stamp, Naturalization Duties, &c.	30,520,000	29,294,849
Road and Canal Tolls	4,400,000	4,758,704
Post Office	2,840,000	4,856,457
Ostend and Dover Steam-packets	110,000	110,290
Railway	27,500,000	23,998,537
Telegraph	500,000	407,012
Domains, Forests, &c.	3,615,000	3,923,735
Pilotage and Light Dues, Sale of Old Stores, Fees, &c.	2,427,500	2,585,588
Repayments	1,726,000	3,080,794
Sale of Lands, &c.	400,000	917,051
Total	149,029,190	146,824,589

EXPENDITURE.

	Estimates for 1861.	Actual Expenditure in 1857.
	Francs.	Francs.
National Debt	40,616,724	37,503,944
Civil List, &c. ("Dotations")	4,104,286	4,019,472
Department of Justice	13,195,347	13,894,245
" Foreign Affairs	2,725,462	2,340,854
" Interior	8,932,568	8,168,617
" Public Works	25,347,912	23,597,108
" War	32,335,010	32,941,400
" Finance	11,691,175	11,469,128
Miscellaneous repayments, &c.	2,628,000	2,761,311
Special credits for Public Works (Law of September 8, 1859)	5,000,000	
Sundry credits for special services, arrears of Expenditure transferred from previous years, &c.	..	9,595,053
Total	145,948,085	146,291,138

N.B.—Centimes being omitted in the separate items the total sums do not exactly represent their addition.

The Budget of 1861 takes into account only so much of the public income as is directly applicable to the service of the State, and the ways and means for the year do not include a large proportion of several branches of revenue specifically allotted to a fund created for the benefit of all the communes of the country by the Law of July, 18, 1860, for the abolition of "octroi" duties throughout Belgium.

This fund, the formation of which was the most important and difficult financial operation of the year 1860, is thus composed:—

	Francs.
42 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Post Office	2,060,000
75 per cent. of the Import duty on Coffee	1,800,000
36 per cent. of the Excise duties on Wine	1,100,000
Ditto ditto foreign Spirits	110,000
Ditto ditto Belgian ditto	3,100,000
Ditto ditto Beer and Vinegar	4,880,000
Ditto ditto Sugar	1,870,000
	14,920,000

A minimum receipt of 15,000,000 francs in 1861 being secured by law to the Communes, the sum of 80,000 francs consequently remains to be made good by a special vote. It is believed, however, that the Estimates as given above will be so far exceeded as to render any such measure unnecessary.

In order to obtain the required amount, the Excise duties on the articles above mentioned were raised in the following proportions:—

On wine, the produce of France, from 24 francs 75 centimes to 31 francs 80 centimes the hectolitre.

On other foreign wines, from 33 francs to 42 francs 40 centimes.

On foreign spirits, from 50 francs to 59 francs the hectolitre at 50°.

On Belgian spirits, from 21 francs 50 centimes to 35 francs the hectolitre at 50°.

On beer, from 1 franc 3 centimes to 2 francs the hectolitre (calculated approximately, the duty being taken on the contents of the vat).

On foreign unrefined sugar from 45 francs to 48 francs the 100 kilogrammes.

On Belgian beet-root sugar (unrefined) from 39 francs to 42 francs the 100 kilogrammes.

The fund thus produced is to be distributed annually among the Communes, in the ratio of their respective contributions to the land tax (on house property), the assessed taxes, and licence duties on trades and professions.

The Finance Department has just published the annexed comparative statement of the produce of certain branches of revenue, as far as it can be ascertained, in the years 1860 and 1859. It is to be observed that the portion assigned to the Communal fund has been deducted from the Customs, Excise, and Post-Office receipts subsequent to the 21st of July, 1860.

Description of Duties.					Year ending December 31, 1860.	Year ending December 31, 1859.
					Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Customs*	..	..	..	..	15,822,899 93	15,676,076 90
Excise :—						
Salt	..	..	..	..	5,158,969 94	5,137,806 22
Foreign Wines*	..	..	..	..	3,285,324 21	3,621,694 42
Belgian Spirits*	..	..	..	..	6,951,239 79	6,883,210 85
Foreign ditto*	..	..	..	..	283,836 46	304,092 79
Beer and Vinegar*	..	..	..	..	7,322,044 64	7,879,858 6
Sugar*	..	..	..	..	4,477,589 72	4,225,634 51
Uncrystallisable saccharine products	..	..	..	..	12,733 20	10,755 72
Stamp on Gold and Silver	..	..	..	..	240,051 43	233,902 24
Bonding Warehouse Duties and Sundries	..	..	..	..	173,940 91	208,258 17
Registration	..	..	..	..	13,576,655 68	13,000,754 1
"Greffé"	..	..	..	..	268,539 99	250,858 88
Mortgages	..	..	..	..	2,453,540 40	2,434,451 21
Successions, &c.	..	..	..	..	9,897,650 7	11,230,186 23
Stamps	..	..	..	..	3,614,524 55	3,653,948 94
Naturalizations, fines, &c.	..	..	..	..	303,621 49	311,230 79
Tolls on Rivers and Canals	..	..	..	..	2,855,805 41	3,204,199 25
Ditto on Roads	..	..	..	..	1,665,047 55	1,612,319 33
Post Office*	..	..	..	..	3,883,991 48	4,646,955 5
Railway and Telegraph	..	..	..	..	28,307,922 81	26,808,542 82
Ostend and Dover Packets	..	..	..	..	106,000 0	107,000 0
Light-house and Pilotage Dues, &c.	..	..	..	..	932,604 51	797,852 53
Total	..	..	..	..	111,794,534 23	112,239,588 92

* After deduction of the share of the Communes from July 21, 1860.

To the foregoing general account of the financial situation of the nation, it may not be useless to add the following Table showing the amount of the public expenditure of each of the provinces and provincial capitals in 1860 :—

Provinces.				Chief Towns.			
Francs.				Francs.			
Antwerp	..	..	513,683	Antwerp	..	..	4,016,041
Brabant	..	..	1,185,759	Brussels	..	..	7,147,055
Flanders, West	..	..	1,717,736	Bruges	..	..	911,357
Flanders, East	..	..	569,240	Ghent	..	..	2,307,081
Hainault	..	..	1,032,195	Mons	..	..	617,848
Liege	..	..	788,814	Liege	..	..	4,189,716
Limburg	..	..	174,438	Hasselt	..	..	125,496
Luxemburg	..	..	290,847	Arlon	..	..	119,023
Namur	..	..	387,539	Namur	..	..	391,945
6,660,251				19,825,562			

The last monthly statement of assets and liabilities, published by the National Bank on the 31st of December, 1860, was as follows:—

Dr.				Cr.			
		Francs.	c.			Francs.	c.
Capital	..	25,000,000	00	Coin and Bullion	..	62,759,060	34
Notes in circulation	..	117,899,960	00	Bills due this day	..	5,910,595	39
Reserve	..	4,597,289	25	Discounted bills held at Brussels			
Accounts Current	..	81,716,193	59	and in Branch Banks	..	148,022,000	77
Sundries	..	3,237,754	90	Public Securities	..	3,347,475	00
				Ditto ditto in reserve	..	4,545,749	98
				Advances on Belgian Public Securities	..	4,468,872	08
				House property, &c.	..	1,106,821	00
		232,451,197	74			232,451,179	74

This Return shows, as compared with that of November 30, an increase of 2,300,000 francs in cash and bills due; of 7,256,456 in other bills discounted and held by the Bank; of 75,000 francs in public securities; of upwards of 4,000,000 francs in accounts current; and of 500,000 francs under the head of Sundries. The amount of notes in circulation rose between November 30th to December 31st from 112,681,150 francs to 117,899,960 francs.

The National Bank has, since the beginning of the present year (1861) raised its rate of discount, which during 1860 remained almost constantly at 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to 5 per cent., on accepted bills, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on promissory notes. The discount operations of the Bank in 1860 are represented by a sum of more than 750,000,000 francs. Eight years ago they hardly reached the amount of 325,000,000 francs.

The price of Belgian $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock was, on the 31st of December, 1860, $97\frac{7}{8}$, and on the 31st of December, 1859, $98\frac{3}{4}$ – $98\frac{7}{8}$.

Shipping.

On the 31st of December, 1860, the number of sailing-vessels, not including fishing-boats, belonging to the several ports of Belgium was 108, with 28,857 aggregate tonnage, and the number of steam-vessels was 13 of 10,979 tons burden. In the course of the year 1860 five Belgian vessels were lost; six condemned or broken up; eleven were sold to foreigners; only one, a steamer of 400 tons, at Antwerp was launched; and at the end of the year there were only two merchant-ships, both of them sailing-vessels, building.

The state of the navigation of the port of Antwerp in 1860 is thus represented:—

Entered Inwards.—Ships, 2,568; tons, 546,444. Of these, 127 vessels, of 41,162 tons together, were Belgian, and 733, with an aggregate burden of 182,315, were British.

Cleared Outwards.—Ships, 2,736; tonnage not specified; 135 were Belgian and 766 British ships.

The Tables of Navigation, lately published for 1859, show that the total number of ships of all nations entered inwards and cleared outwards at Belgian ports amounted to 6,727, having 1,142,421 tons burden, and manned by 70,853 seamen.

The share of the Belgian flag in the whole of the navigation was, as to the number of ships, 14 per cent., and with respect to tonnage, 13 per cent. The number and tonnage of British ships bore the proportions of 39 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively. Seventy steam-vessels, measuring in the aggregate 329,827 tons, were employed in 1,686 voyages, of which 1,497 were between Belgian and British ports.

Fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-three passengers, of whom 15,489 arrived from England, landed in 1859 at Antwerp and Ostend, and 13,198 passengers embarked at those two ports.

At the close of the year 1860, 250 fishing-boats were thus distributed among the undermentioned ports.—

At Antwerp, 10; at Ostend, 149; at Nieuport, 11; at La Panne, 14; at Blankenberghe, 42; at Heyst, 24.

The produce of the Belgian fisheries, the Returns of which for 1860 have not yet been received, amounted in 1859 to 2,109,811 kilogrammes of cod, 43,154 kilogrammes of herrings, together with other fish, to the value of 1,032,440 francs.

Commerce.

The Tables of Belgian commerce for the year 1859 have recently been published. The leading facts shown by them are contained in the following summary.

The real value of the whole of the imports and exports combined was 1,742,300,000 francs; that of the imports for home consumption, 451,900,000 francs; and that of the exports of Belgian produce, 413,300,000 francs. The increase under these several heads, as compared with the average rates of the five years 1854-58 being 10, 11, and 9 per cent. respectively.

The shares of different countries in the commercial transactions of Belgium in 1859 were as follows:—

						Real Value.
						Francs.
Imports for Home Consumption, from—						
France	..	..	..	..	..	110,500,000
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	93,500,000
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	77,800,000
Zollverein	..	..	..	..	..	35,100,000
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	25,500,000
Other countries in Northern Europe	..	..	..	..	..	9,400,000
„ „ Central Europe	..	..	..	..	..	5,500,000
„ „ Southern Europe	..	..	..	..	..	9,800,000
America	..	..	..	..	..	76,700,000
Asia	..	..	..	..	..	4,900,000
Africa	..	..	..	..	..	2,400,000
Exports of Belgian Produce to—						
France	..	..	..	..	..	149,900,000
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	76,600,000
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	58,700,000
Zollverein	..	..	..	..	..	47,900,000
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	7,800,000
Other countries in Northern Europe	..	..	..	..	..	2,400,000
„ „ Central Europe	..	..	..	..	..	12,100,000
„ „ Southern Europe	..	..	..	..	..	26,000,000
America	..	..	..	..	..	30,800,000
Asia	..	..	..	..	..	600,000
Africa	..	..	..	..	..	500,000

The importations from France exceeded the average of the five years 1854-58 by 61 per cent., and there was an increase of exportation to that country amounting to 7 per cent.

With respect to Great Britain a similar comparison shows, under the head of imports, an increase of 31 per cent., and under that of exports an augmentation of 13 per cent. The principal items of increase in the importations from Great Britain were resinous and bituminous substances, manure, raw cotton, raw hides, saltpetre, drugs, ships and boats, rice, metals, mineral produce, &c., cotton yarn, and indigo.

There was a falling off on wool, machinery, linen yarn, light woollen stuffs, oil-seeds, chemicals, copper, unwrought, hops, coffee, raw sugar, tallow, pig and old iron, silks, lace and net, corn, furniture, wood, fish, copper, wrought, rolled, &c., salt, &c.

The principal articles of which there was an increased exportation to Great Britain were:—Cloths, woollen yarn, chicory, glass, corn, iron ore, flax, raw wool, cotton yarn, paper, lead, oil, linen manufactures, butter, zinc, books, dressed hides and leather, pictures, oil cake, arms, nails, manufactures of iron, manure, cotton manufactures, stone polished, &c., dyes, &c.

A diminution took place in the exportation of potatoes, refined sugar, raw hides, seeds, bark for tanning, meat, horses, tobacco, resinous substances, &c.

From the Netherlands the importations of 1859 exceeded by 29 per cent. the average of those of the previous five years; while an increased exportation to that country took place amounting to 11 per cent.

The importations from the Zollverein fell off to the extent of 14 per cent.; but the exportation of Belgian goods to that destination exceeded the five years' average by 5 per cent.

The result of the transactions with all the American States taken together was a falling off of 9 per cent. on imports, and 5 per cent. on exports.

The principal articles imported in 1859 for home consumption were, in the order of their value, as follows:—

Wool	50,239,000	francs in value
Corn, flour, &c.	201,010,000	kilogrammes
Hides, raw	27,048,000	francs in value
Coffee	18,128,000	kilogrammes
Oil-seeds	64,495,000	"
Cotton wool.. .. .	12,765,000	"
Wine	156,517	hectolitres
Hemp, flax, tow, &c.	12,788,000	kilogrammes
Cattle	142,246	heads
Silk manufactures	15,271,000	francs in value
Raw sugar	20,108,000	kilogrammes
Timber	146,635	cubic mètres
Woollen manufactures.. .. .	11,809,000	francs in value
Metals, minerals, &c.	72,659,000	kilogrammes
Manure	33,359,000	"
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,621,000	"
Resinous and bituminous substances	25,576,000	"
Rice	21,455,000	"
Dyes and colours	5,588,000	francs in value
Cotton manufactures (not including nankeens)	5,270,000	"
Haberdashery and hardware ("mercerie et quincaillerie")	4,808,000	"
Copper	1,356,000	kilogrammes
Linen yarn	749,000	"
Cotton yarn.. .. .	371,000	"
Woollen yarn	316,000	"
Fish	3,114,000	francs in value
Horses	4,213	heads
Fruit	5,409,000	kilogrammes
Hides, dressed, &c.	367,000	"
Butter	1,154,000	"
Saltpetre	2,998,000	"
Silk (other than for sewing and embroidery)	2,191,000	francs in value
Drugs	2,154,000	"

Belgian produce and manufactures exported in 1859 consisted chiefly of the undermentioned articles:—

Coals	50,324,000	francs in value
Woollen manufactures	33,825,000	"
Linen manufactures	27,396,000	"
Flax	20,820,000	"
Hides, raw	20,134,000	"
Sugar, refined	15,507,000	"
Cattle	270,286	heads
Cotton manufactures	14,133,000	francs in value
Glass	13,745,000	"
Linen yarn	10,964,000	"
Arms	10,090,000	"
Horses	15,380	number
Iron, wrought, of all kinds, except nails and wire	9,276,000	francs in value
Machinery	9,059,000	"
Corn, flour, &c.	8,646,000	"
Zinc, unwrought	8,347,000	"
Butter	7,832,000	"
Woollen yarn	7,510,000	"
Nails	6,882,000	"
Wool	6,816,000	"
Zinc, wrought	6,380,000	"
Paper	4,645,000	"
Lace and net	3,916,000	"
Oils	3,641,000	"
Iron, pig and old	3,488,000	"
Tallow, &c.	3,435,000	"
Lead	3,402,000	"
Hides, tanned and dressed	3,398,000	"
Carriages	3,347,000	"
Metals, minerals, &c.	3,032,000	"
Rice	2,736,000	"
Iron ore	2,605,000	"
Chicory, unprepared	2,526,000	"
Pictures	2,409,000	"
Timber	2,080,000	"
Iron manufactures	2,078,000	"
Spirits	2,076,000	"
Apparel, millinery, &c.	2,000,000	"

Manufactures, &c.

An interesting paper on the condition of the principal branches of industry in Belgium by M. Kindt, Inspector of Manufactures in the Department of the Interior, a highly competent authority in such matters, appeared not long ago in the "Moniteur."

In order to give a good general view of the industrial progress of the nation I cannot do better than extract from this paper some of the statistical information which it contains.

Coals.—From 1830 to 1834 the average annual production amounted to 2,500,000 tons. In 1850 it had increased to 5,252,000 tons, giving employment to 46,000 persons. It has now risen to 9,000,000 tons of the value of more than 100,000,000 francs, and employing upwards of 74,000 hands. The exportation of coals in 1849 was 1,600,000 tons. It now amounts to 3,140,000 tons.

Steam-engines.—employed in mills, factories, internal navigation, and on railways, numbered in 1845 1,673, representing collectively 48,000 horse-power. In 1850 the number was 2,282, and the horse-power 66,000. Eight years later there were in the country 3,794 fixed engines in factories, &c., 30 on board river and canal boats, &c., and 511 locomotives, making a total of 4,355 steam-engines, having 142,000 aggregate horse-power.

Metallurgy, Iron.—The production of cast-iron was estimated in 1835 at 100,000 tons. In 1850 there were 41 blast furnaces producing 145,000 tons of cast-iron, representing, at 72 francs a ton, the value of 11,600,000 francs. In 1857, 66 furnaces produced 300,000 tons, the value of which was equal to 37,000,000 francs, prices having risen to 110 francs the ton. Since then there has been a diminution of production, which is not estimated for 1860 at more than 280,000 tons, of the value of about 25,000,000 francs.

Machinery.—The exportation, which did not exceed 1,200 kilogrammes in 1839, reached in 1858 the amount of 9,600,000 kilogrammes. It was 3,600,000 for the first six months of 1860.

Fire-arms.—Upwards of 20,000 persons are employed in this manufacture at Liège, and in the vicinity of that town. The number of guns, pistols, &c., of all kinds proved at Liège in each of the ten years 1849-59 was as follows:—

1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407,000
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432,300
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417,803
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495,628
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567,400
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562,200
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587,900
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	599,200
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484,600
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	481,700

Nails.—Increased exportation from 5,400,000 kilogrammes in 1847 to nearly 15,000,000 in 1857.

Cutlery, the staple manufacture of Namur, enjoyed formerly a certain reputation, but for some time past has made no progress.

Zinc.—The quantity of this metal, both wrought and unwrought, exported from Belgium in 1845 was 5,627,000 kilogrammes. In 1850 it amounted to 11,935,000; in 1855, to 16,220,000; in 1859, to 22,127,000; and during the first six months of 1860, to upwards of 12,000,000 kilogrammes. Of the three great Companies, the "Vieille Montagne," "Corphalie," and "Nouvelle Montagne," concerned in this branch of metallurgy, that of the "Vieille Montagne" alone produced, in 1850, 10,994,000 kilogrammes; in 1854, 13,476,000 kilogrammes; and in 1858, 20,000,000 kilogrammes of crude zinc, at the works belonging to the Company in Belgium.

Cotton.—The consumption of raw cotton amounted, in 1845, to 8,991,000 kilogrammes; in 1850, to 10,002,000 kilogrammes; in 1855, to 10,534,000 kilogrammes; and in 1859, to 12,823,000 kilogrammes.

The number of spindles in Belgian mills is reckoned at 550,000.

The exportation of cotton cloths, &c., was, in 1850, to the amount of 1,262,000 kilogrammes; in 1855, 1,690,000 kilogrammes; in 1859, 2,153,000 kilogrammes; and during the first six months of 1860, 1,336,000 kilogrammes.

In the course of the last ten years, wages have risen 20 or 25 per cent.

Lace continues to be one of the most important manufactures in Belgium.

The value of the plate-glass and mirrors exported was, in—

								Francs.
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891,000
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,253,000
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,713,000
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,652,000
1860 (first 6 months)			..	..	..	..	..	857,800

Competition with France has had the effect of improving the process of manufacture of Belgian plate-glass, the cost price of which has, within the last fifteen years, been reduced by 7 francs the square mètre; while the price at which they are sold has diminished at the rate of 25 francs a mètre. At the same time, wages have risen. They were, for plate-glass workmen, in 1840, 466 francs, and in 1859, 600 francs a-year. For cut-glass workmen, in 1840, 528 francs, and in 1859, 560 francs. For workmen in the window-glass manufacture, in 1840, 730 francs, and in 1859, 960 francs.

Sugar.—The quantity of beet-root sugar produced in Belgium was, in 1845, hardly equal to one-fifth of the annual consumption of the country. It now exceeds the whole of the home consumption of sugar.

In 1850, twenty-eight mills produced 6,140,000 kilogrammes; in 1856, forty-five mills produced 10,723,000 kilogrammes; and in 1859, sixty mills produced 17,115,000 kilogrammes.

Agriculture.

The cold and wet weather, which in Belgium even more perhaps than in England, prevailed throughout the year 1860, did not cause the injury to the crops generally that might have been expected. On the contrary, the principal kinds of agricultural produce, with the exception of potatoes, oats, hops, and buck-wheat, were good in quality, and abundant in quantity, as is shown by the subjoined tabular Statements of the nature of the crops in the different provinces, and of the total amount of the produce of wheat, rye, and potatoes, in 1860 and 1859. Hops suffered greatly, and may be said, indeed, to have failed almost entirely.

..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT of the Nature of the Crops in the various Provinces of Belgium.

Provinces.	Wheat (Froment.)*		Rye.		Barley.		Buckwheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Flax.		Hay.	
	Quality.	Hecto- litres to the Hectare.	Quality.	Hecto- litres to the Hectare.	Quality.	Hecto- litres to the Hectare.	Quality.	Hecto- litres to the Hectare.	Quality.	Hecto- litres to the Hectare.	Quality.	Kilo- grammes to the Hectare.	Quality.	Kilo- grammes to the Hectare.	Quality.	Kilo- grammes to the Hectare.
Antwerp..	Fair ..	20	Middling	23	Fair ..	29	Middling	20	Good ..	38	Fair ..	10,880	Good ..	373	Good ..	3,722
Brabant..	Middling	21·88	Ditto ..	22·37	Ditto ..	28·36	Ditto ..	22	Middling	36	Ditto ..	10,379	Ditto ..	590	Ditto ..	3,850
West Flanders	Fair ..	22·81	Fair ..	23·18	Ditto ..	30·75	Ditto ..	16·16	Fair ..	33·09	Middling	7,488	Ditto ..	527	Ditto ..	4,877
East Flanders	Ditto ..	26	Ditto ..	28	Ditto ..	41	Bad ..	19	Good ..	45	Fair ..	10,880	Very good	688	Ditto ..	5,540
Hainaut..	Good ..	25	Middling	22·66	Ditto ..	37	Ditto ..	..	Middling	42	Bad ..	7,709	Middling	706	Ditto ..	4,841
Liege ..	Ditto ..	22	Good ..	22	Bad ..	24	Ditto ..	..	Good ..	34	Fair ..	11,023	Good ..	500	Ditto ..	4,053
Limburg	Ditto ..	21	Ditto ..	22·44	Good ..	29	Good ..	22	Tolerable	33	Fair ..	11,250	Tolerable	342	Ditto ..	3,512
Luxembourg	Middling	16·50	Middling	16·50	Ditto ..	17	Bad ..	15	Middling	21	Inferior..	7,040	..	..	Ditto ..	4,000
Namur ..	Good ..	18·83	Good ..	19	Fair ..	26·55	Ditto ..	..	Good ..	34	Bad ..	7,965	..	..	Ditto ..	..
General Average	Fair ..	21·55	Middling	22·12	Fair ..	29·18	Inferior	19 02	Fair ..	35·01	Middling	9,401	Good ..	532	Good ..	4,288
Produce in 1859 .	..	16·68	..	13·67	..	24·56	..	23·02	..	35·83	..	11,538	..	515	..	..
Increase..	..	4·87	..	8·45	..	4·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Decrease .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	0·82	..	2,137	..	..	..	..

* N.B.—The Returns for the kind of wheat called “Epeautre” or “Spelt,” are not included. The quality of this crop was good, and the average produce 34·80 hectolitres to the hectare, being 3·22 in excess of the produce of 1859.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Produce of Wheat, Rye, and Potatoes, in
1859 and 1860.

	Extent of Cultivation in 1856.	Number of Hectolitres to the Hectare.		Total Produce.		Increase in 1860.	Decrease in 1860.	Observations.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.			
	Hectares.			Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	
Wheat, viz. :—								
Ordinary	244,845	16 68	21 55	4,084,014	5,276,409	1,192,395	...	1 hectolitre is equal to 2·7512085 bushels.
Spelt	53,949	31 58	34 80	1,703,709	1,877,425	173,716	...	1 hectare is equal to 2·4711431 acres.
Rye	234,300	13 67	23 12	3,895,014	6,310,714	2,425,700	...	
Potatoes	155,903	180 0	146 0	24,462,540	19,941,838	...	4,620,702	The amount of decrease of the potato produce is reckoned as being equivalent to 625,000 hectolitres of wheat.

I conclude this Report with two Statements, showing the average prices of different kinds of meat in the principal markets of Belgium in 1860, and the average prices of several sorts of agricultural produce in 1860 as compared with those of 1859.

Markets.			Beef. Per Kilogramme.	Veal. Per Kilogramme.	Mutton. Per Kilogramme.	Pork. Per Kilogramme.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Brussels	..	..	1 30	1 28	1 37	1 37
Bruges	..	..	1 1	1 18	1 25	1 23
Roulers	..	..	1 0	1 5	1 5	0 95
Ghent	..	..	1 39	1 59	1 57	1 39
Mons	..	..	1 37	1 27	1 42	1 42
Liege	..	..	1 40	1 38	1 42	1 79
Arlon	..	..	1 10	0 76	1 33	1 19
Ostend	..	..	1 32	1 30	1 58	1 25

N.B.—1 kilogramme is equal to 2·2046213 lbs. English.

AVERAGE PRICES of Agricultural Produce in Belgium.

Years.	Wheat. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Rye. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Oats. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Barley. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Peas. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Flax. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Potatoes. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Hay. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Hops. Per 100 Kilogrammes.	Butter. Per Kilogramme.
1860 ..	Fr. c. 31 15	Fr. c. 21 36	Fr. c. 20 57	Fr. c. 23 52	Fr. c. 26 47	Fr. c. 34 48	Fr. c. 8 39	Fr. c. 6 39	Fr. c. 206 0	Fr. c. 2 13
1859 ..	24 0	17 70	19 58	20 51	24 64	34 54	6 3	10 30	90 0	2 22

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Netherlands.

Report by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Agriculture of Holland.

The Hague, January 18, 1861.

FROM the imperfections of the "Kadaster," or Register of real property in the Netherlands for the purposes of the land tax, the statistical writers of this country profess themselves unable to give an accurate statement of the superficial extent of the several provinces. It is sufficient in this place to state merely that one of the causes of this inaccuracy is the continual addition made by the artificial means of enclosure from the sea, and from the estuaries of the great rivers, whose streams also are at the same time by a natural process subtracting from and adding to the cultivable soil of the country.

	Superficial area.	Arable.	Pasture.	Woods.	Wastes.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Netherlands ..	7,950,000	1,722,500	2,968,200	555,400	1,747,000
North Brabant ..	1,270,000	286,700	262,000	154,200	378,000
Gelderland ..	1,260,000	267,000	358,500	169,500	327,000
South Holland ..	750,000	136,000	432,500	37,500	24,750
North Holland ..	650,000	74,200	370,700	17,300	74,250
Zeeland ..	410,000	180,500	163,000	9,200	9,850
Utrecht ..	340,000	59,300	175,500	38,000	29,600
Friesland ..	800,000	116,100	496,800	19,500	61,900
Overijssel ..	680,000	133,200	262,000	36,800	331,200
Groningen ..	580,000	207,600	230,000	3,200	74,250
Drenthe ..	650,000	69,200	116,100	12,400	247,200
Limburg ..	550,000	192,700	101,100	57,800	189,000

The preceding Table represents, according to a good authority, approximately the area, reduced to British statute acres, of the whole Kingdom, and of the several provinces, together with the quantity in each under tillage, pasture, wood, and uncultivated land. The number of acres in the last column is progressively decreasing, and contributing to swell those in the three others in proportion as the rising price of agricultural produce and the increase of population encourages the application of labour and capital to the reclaiming of heath or bog land. No portion of the soil of the Kingdom is placed beyond the possibility of being reclaimed by its elevation above the sea, since the highest ground in it, with the exception of a very small portion in the southern part of Limburg, does not exceed 110 mètres, or about 360 feet above the mean level of the sea.

The manner in which the land is protected from the irruption of the waters by dykes is too well known to need description here: it is sufficient to state that the greatest danger to be apprehended is from the rivers, and that the general elevation of the land along the coast is above the mean level of the sea, with the exception of some polders, among which the Haarlemmermeer and Zevenhoversche polders are the lowest, the former being 4 mètres, or about 13 feet, the latter 5.85 mètres, or about 19 feet, below the mean between high and low water of the sea at Amsterdam.

The products of the soil are in the main similar to those of the British isles; some valuable crops, however, which are either unusual or altogether unknown to us, such as madder, cultivated to some extent in Zeeland, South Holland, and North Brabant, tobacco, hemp, and chicory, are to be found in the Netherlands.

Rye is the grain most raised, occupying an extent of land in proportion to that sown with wheat, barley, and oats together, as eight to nine, and furnishing the principal food of the lower orders, as well as a considerable portion of the ardent spirits which they consume. It is estimated that the quantity of grain grown in the Netherlands is adequate to the consumption of the country in the shape of food,

though it is a matter of some difficulty to show this from the figures expressing the amount of the crops as compared with the exports and imports, both because a large proportion is consumed in the distilleries, and because this country is a considerable emporium for the grain trade.

The subjoined Tables, extracted from the several provincial Reports, will show in detail the distribution of the different crops raised in the years 1858 and 1859, together with their average produce (the weights and measures being reduced to the English scale), as well as the numbers and description of stock held in the several provinces. Besides the crops enumerated in these Tables, others also are raised which have not been included in the same tabular form, as the particulars respecting them are not capable of being reduced to a uniform scale expressing the amount and average of the produce. As far as they can be collected from the Provincial Reports they are included in a separate statement.

It is, however, necessary to remark that in many instances the Returns are admitted by the compilers themselves to fall short of strict accuracy; while the General Statistical Board has in a recent Report laid before the Minister of the Interior the defects of the present system of procuring information upon this subject, accompanied by a proposal for a method of obtaining more accurate and useful statistics for the future. Even without this explanation some of the figures would lead to the same conclusion, especially those which represent the quantity of land under green crops; since it could hardly be surmised, for instance, that in the same province where during one year not one acre of turnips was cultivated, in the following year not less than 1,600 acres should be sown with that crop.

NUMBER of Acres under each Crop in the Netherlands, in the Years 1858 and 1859, with the Produce in Bushels, and the Average per Acre in Bushels and Tenths.

1858.

	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.
North Brabant	20,532	458,980	22.3	32,572	966,048	29.6	5,831	184,060	31.5	112,953	2,356,933	20.8
Gelderland	84,716	705,410	20.3	22,551	616,390	27.3	5,621	127,826	22.7	87,994	2,017,369	22.9
South Holland	30,103	689,990	22.9	18,345	719,570	39.2	14,252	589,864	41.3	12,487	318,850	25.5
North Holland	10,004	208,080	20.8	14,754	477,097	32.3	6,878	206,935	30.5	10,821	262,866	24.3
Zeeland	51,071	1,366,212	26.7	8,165	285,646	35	23,171	1,042,787	45	11,589	324,128	27.9
Utrecht	9,103	180,445	19.8	2,980	71,541	24	526	13,555	25.7	14,793	290,969	19.6
Friesland	10,142	267,295	26.3	12,988	523,052	40.2	7,161	225,410	31.4	20,663	468,305	22.5
Overijssel	2,117	46,483	21.9	7,605	170,929	23.2	4,660	93,889	20.1	63,913	1,492,988	23.3
Groningen	11,753	293,352	25	55,371	2,500,414	44.8	39,560	2,090,997	52.7	12,872	906,348	28.5
Drenthe	..	..	..	3,889	79,686	20.5	1,552	26,130	16.8	46,161	935,681	20.2
Limburg	27,804	437,160	15.7	17,457	554,625	31.7	7,413	130,511	17.6	68,888	1,126,460	16.3
Total	207,345	4,653,407	22.4	196,707	6,964,998	35.4	116,625	4,731,964	40.5	463,134	10,500,897	22.6

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1859.

North Brabant	21,105	427,750	20.2	35,696	1,395,122	39	5,889	144,080	24.5	113,587	1,513,980	13.3
Gelderland	85,483	594,310	13.9	22,624	593,806	26.2	5,307	114,090	21.5	90,788	1,367,719	15
South Holland	30,138	681,565	22.6	20,327	731,305	36	15,207	360,330	23.7	12,719	241,154	19
North Holland	3,935	99,914	25.3	6,865	245,438	35.7	5,162	140,027	27.1	6,422	119,944	18.6
Zeeland	51,820	1,225,194	23.6	9,251	435,985	47.1	21,343	666,613	31.4	11,985	253,970	21.2
Utrecht	9,019	..	..	3,208	..	..	603	..	..	15,086	..	..
Friesland	8,701	269,032	30.9	12,765	435,050	34	7,066	272,303	38.5	20,345	440,800	21.6
Overijssel	29	..	..	7,390	165,385	22.3	4,572	89,925	19.6	65,015	932,912	14.3
Groningen	2,121	48,289	22.7	48,548	1,726,766	35.5	37,245	1,286,586	34.5	32,699	641,789	19.6
Drenthe	11,218	319,756	28.5	3,778	72,599	19.2	1,827	21,036	15.8	38,983	498,944	12.8
Limburg	32,015	492,450	15.3	29,907	817,950	27.3	8,115	133,540	18.9	71,025	985,480	13.8
Total	205,534	4,158,260	21.1*	200,359	6,619,406	33.5*	111,886	3,248,530	29.2*	478,654	6,996,752	15.1

* Average of 10 Provinces; in wheat of 9.

1858.

	Buckwheat.			Beans.			Peas.			Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.
North Brabant	35,111	632,524	18	6,059	75,692	12.4	3,051	31,911	10.4	47,453	8,213,402	173
Gelderland	34,244	620,124	18.1	7,113	88,902	12.5	1,932	10,980	5.7	52,826	10,684,878	202.2
South Holland	10	330	33	13,104	165,207	12.6	3,082	16,092	5.2	26,078	4,409,333	169.2
North Holland	2,390	66,838	28	2,392	45,387	19	2,247	24,444	10.8	9,395	1,659,474	176.6
Zeeland	1,039	22,653	21.8	30,151	333,093	11	9,027	79,758	8.8	11,624	2,400,286	206.5
Utrecht	13,936	233,585	16.7	1,824	16,906	9.2	956	5,497	5.7	9,215	1,316,443	142.8
Friesland	13,615	268,141	19.7	9,077	172,299	19	1,389	19,646	14.1	29,197	5,056,079	173.1
Overijssel	19,395	336,209	17.3	{ 73 } 1,794	23,358	13	353	4,836	13.4	24,521	3,711,548	151.3
Groningen	12,290	231,953	18.8	30,322	785,798	25.9	476	5,223	11	16,943	4,496,938	265.4
Drenthe	17,365	327,762	19	440	8,792	20	..	..	..	11,339	2,236,918	197.2
Limburg	13,868	253,425	18.2	6,164	33,056	5.2	1,344	6,636	5	19,276	2,328,233	120.7
Total	163,623	2,993,544	18.3	108,513	1,748,513	16.1	23,857	205,023	8.6	257,885	46,514,132	180.3

1859.

North Brabant	34,687	786,554	22.7	5,725	108,109	18.8	3,032	62,830	20.7	46,288	5,744,847	124.1
Gelderland	34,481	762,303	22.1	5,777	69,028	11.9	1,529	24,766	15.5	51,392	6,540,139	127.2
South Holland	27	673	24.5	9,968	193,730	19.4	2,856	59,055	20.6	24,960	2,917,331	116.8
North Holland	2,319	42,352	18.2	2,134	40,959	19.2	2,087	35,481	17	8,141	884,246	108.6
Zeeland	1,030	24,574	23.8	28,863	784,434	27.1	7,702	202,127	26.2	11,320	1,235,225	109.1
Utrecht	14,300	..	..	1,426	..	..	758	..	..	9,075	..	..
Friesland	13,820	266,905	19.3	7,952	230,819	28.9	1,336	34,901	26.1	24,659	3,666,382	148.6
Overijssel	19,513	406,880	20.8	{ 72 } 1,683	not given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groningen	12,086	194,342	16	23,115	21,519	12.8	360	5,700	16	24,283	2,508,313	103
Drenthe	16,930	346,623	20.4	445	301,008	13	409	6,996	17.1	16,772	3,674,729	219.1
Limburg	15,319	300,315	19.6	6,773	6,305	14.2	..	..	..	10,745	1,617,040	150.5
Total	164,512	3,131,521	20.8*	93,932	79,325	11.7	1,680	22,232	13.2	21,323	2,143,435	100
					1,835,236	19.8*	21,749	454,088	21.6	248,958	30,931,687	129

* Average of 10 Provinces; in wheat of 9.

Number of Acres under each Crop in the Netherlands, &c.,—continued.

1858.

	Koolzaad.			Flax Fibre.			Flax Seed.			Madder.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	Produce.	Average.	Acres.	Produce.	Average.	
North Brabant	6,567	88,256	13.4	7,141	stones 108,384	13.8	bushels 25,740	3.6	2,292	tons 1,732	.735	
Gelderland	3,821	51,615	13.5	1,000	5,501	5.5	..	..	23	..	..	
South Holland	6,126	98,332	16	6,248	237,700	38	33,618	6.7	2,073	1,700	.742	
North Holland	680	15,442	22.7	512	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	
Zeeland	6,105	82,115	13.4	7,820	194,631	25	56,460	7.2	8,019	6,771	.844	
Utrecht	479	3,972	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friesland	8,453	208,332	24.6	8,950	226,738	25.4	139,291	15.6	..	..	..	
Overijssel	{ 87	not given	..	1,400	4,685	..	3,647	..	..	..	..	
Groningen	1,854	22,747	12.2	745	..	..	12,487	16.7	..	..	..	
Drenthe	15,205	195,382	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Limburg	..	..	..	1,344	6,364	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	49,327	766,193	15.5	35,160	784,003	23.1	..	..	12,533	..	..	

1859.

North Brabant	8,058	155,510	19.3	{ 368 6,954 }	327,945	47.1	..	2,543	2,191	.85
Gelderland	4,808	114,176	23.7	966	..	..	..	22	..	..
South Holland	8,995	242,030	26.9	6,447	224,529	34.8	56,109	2,614	1,934.4	.74
North Holland	1,888	54,410	28.8	610	..	..	..	218	..	..
Zeeland	9,787	272,754	27.8	6,739	186,083	27.6	61,318	7,599	6,853	.9018
Utrecht	883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friesland	8,461	258,722	30.5	8,961	337,187	37.6	157,290	17.5	..	..
Overijssel	1,965	35,654	18.1	1,358	..	..	11,585	13.18	..	..
Groningen	30,184	703,576	23.3	879	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limburg	..	..	..	1,527	31,991	20.9	..	..	..	..
Total	75,078	1,836,832	24.8	34,809	1,107,735	36.6	286,302	12.4	109,780	.86

Number of Acres in—

1858.

Provinces.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Carrots.	Clover.	Spurrie.	Hemp.	Hops.	Chicory.	Tobacco.
North Brabant	...	401	40	6,282	5,607	178	266	271	17
Gelderland	26,708	714	2,120	6,494	20,896	127	95	..	3,947
South Holland	93	1,339	662	..	..	3,020	..	..	..
North Holland	1,673	..	570	588	..	..	..	..	..
Utrecht	24	..	368	..	..	141	..	..	1,121
Friesland	4,470	..	68	1,055	3,516	..	..	3,434	..
Overijssel	21,922	674	2,116	2,333	12,822	30	..	..	..
Groningen	26	38	95	..	..	..	..	110	..
Limburg	..	756	..	..	..	39	..	89	..

1859.

North Brabant	16,543	1,344	8,046	10,974	10,745	5,363	431	225	..
Gelderland	29,048	775	2,213	7,982	20,850	126	87	..	3,796
South Holland	101	1,349	560	..	..	2,822	..	..	..
North Holland	1,599	..	468	730	..	..	..	..	..
Utrecht	5,810	154	546	1,977	1,413	147	..	..	1,140
Friesland	4,033	..	56	1,333	3,763	415	..	2,607	..
Overijssel	17,101	699	1,918	2,371	12,948	..	..	..	..
Groningen	16	240	89	..	..	..	..	133	..
Limburg	..	1,227	..	1,910	..	57	..	348	..

In 1850 the average produce of mangel wurzel in North Brabant was 11·45 tons per acre; in Limburg, 6·7 tons. Of clover in North Holland, 1·7 ton. Of hemp in North Brabant, 4·35 cwt.; in Gelderland, 4·445 cwt.; in South Holland, 7·04 cwt.; in Utrecht, 6·1 cwt.; in Overijssel, 3·94 cwt.; and in Limburg, 1·7 cwt. per acre. Of hops in North Brabant, 7·8 cwt.; in Gelderland, 8 cwt. per acre. Of chicory in North Brabant, 18·88 cwt.; in Friesland, 8·2 tons; in Groningen, 5·28 tons; in Limburg, 5·54 tons per acre. Of tobacco in North Brabant, 15·4 cwt.; in Gelderland, 19·7 cwt.; and in Utrecht, 14·6 cwt. per acre.

In 1859, the average produce of mangel wurzel in Limburg was 10 tons per acre. Of clover in North Brabant, 1·05 ton; in South Holland and Limburg, 1·6 ton; and in North Holland, 1·3 ton per acre. Of spurrie in North Brabant, 2·4 tons. Of hemp in South Holland, 8·4 cwt.; in Utrecht, 3·5 cwt.; in Limburg, 3·9 cwt. per acre. Of hops in North Brabant, 8·5 cwt.; and in Gelderland, 12·7 cwt. per acre. Of chicory in North Brabant, 2 tons; Friesland, 7·5 tons; Groningen, 7·1 tons; and Limburg, 7 tons per acre. Of tobacco in Gelderland 15·4 cwt.; in Utrecht, 1·47 ton per acre.

The Number and Description of Stock in the Netherlands, in the Years 1858 and 1859, by Provinces.

1858.

	Stallions.	Geldings.	Mares.	Foals.	Total.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Draught Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Asses and Mules.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
North Brabant	78	12,504	13,983	3,097	29,662	479	4,454	5,311	98,891	44,271	146,406	153	46,269	36,354	35,364
Gelderland	237	9,332	17,509	4,766	31,844	881	9,949	1,688	90,158	50,508	153,184	845	74,742	47,059	32,099
South Holland	206	10,497	20,391	3,235	34,429	2,365	10,431	..	134,920	30,934	178,650	492	45,776	25,320	7,275
North Holland	82	6,030	8,985	889	{ 15,986 }	813	628	..	106,302	19,393	{ 127,136 }	800	177,528	23,200	3,782
Zeeland	156	8,574	11,343	1,883	21,956	620	1,381	2	31,185	13,917	47,105	121	29,518	15,897	3,165
Utrecht	68	2,454	7,776	1,407	11,705	1,155	465	..	54,449	14,566	70,635	348	31,360	17,433	4,098
Friesland	102	8,451	11,975	1,358	21,886	2,858	956	..	138,555	31,006	173,375	60	86,450	10,962	922
Overijssel	92	6,264	7,947	1,562	15,865	1,019	307	1,080	74,934	26,390	103,730	76	33,964	20,094	6,879
Groningen	72	13,540	11,785	1,505	26,902	1,691	4,526	..	63,031	22,043	93,291	27	68,606	16,621	1,593
Drenthe	25	2,995	6,433	979	10,432	310	327	..	42,265	19,255	{ 62,157 }	8	113,797	17,636	3,025
Limburg	282	5,046	6,460	2,018	14,166	509	391	2,072	39,864	12,814	{ 55,650 }	68	60,363	19,983	8,187
Total ..	1,400	86,147	124,537	22,699	234,528	12,700	33,815	10,153	869,554	285,097	1,213,381	2,998	768,373	250,559	106,389

1859.

North Brabant	84	11,968	13,496	2,984	28,532	523	4,699	5,600	93,305	46,924	151,051	195	46,871	37,797	37,022
Gelderland	231	9,239	17,808	5,133	32,411	924	10,592	1,736	90,219	52,523	155,994	822	78,752	49,693	33,547
South Holland	205	11,147	20,697	3,186	35,335	2,313	10,621	..	128,524	29,536	170,994	516	45,081	28,053	7,902
North Holland	80	6,210	9,163	864	16,317	858	711	..	119,521	18,332	130,422	804	187,726	23,314	4,134
Zeeland	170	8,892	11,464	1,923	22,449	657	1,575	2	31,244	14,764	48,242	111	28,884	16,109	3,274
Utrecht	78	2,460	7,795	1,451	11,784	1,220	471	..	54,024	15,180	70,895	323	32,181	17,597	4,278
Friesland	106	8,510	12,227	1,250	22,093	3,333	1,136	..	150,977	33,816	189,262	69	91,118	11,273	909
Overijssel	94	6,200	7,976	1,427	15,697	1,236	195	1,228	78,230	27,695	108,584	62	31,433	20,721	7,310
Groningen	89	13,553	12,060	1,774	27,476	1,899	6,206	..	66,375	21,294	95,774	29	72,949	16,033	1,561
Drenthe	25	3,609	6,675	821	10,590	291	935	..	40,815	12,130	54,171	10	118,949	17,803	3,289
Limburg	281	5,403	6,432	2,032	14,148	516	204	2,275	40,712	13,103	56,810	68	61,953	20,638	8,178
Total ..	1,443	86,651	125,793	22,845	236,732	13,770	37,345	10,841	884,946	285,297	1,232,199	3,009	795,897	259,031	111,404

As the Report of Zeeland contains no indication of distrust of the accuracy of the Return made to the Provincial States, some additional particulars respecting the agricultural produce of that province—remarkable among the rest as having the greatest proportion of its surface under cultivation, as well as for the quantity and quality of its produce—are annexed. These consist of a view of the average produce per acre of the different crops during the ten years ending with 1858, and the estimated value of the crop of 1859, in detail, with the average price of each article, compared with the total value of that of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Average Produce per Acre of different Crops during the Ten Years ending with 1858.

Years.	Wheat.		Oats.	Barley.		Rye.	Beans.			Peas.			Koolzaad.		Buck-wheat.	Potatoes.	Flax.	
	Summer.	Winter.		Summer.	Winter.		Horse.	Pigeon.	White.	Green.	White or Yellow.	Grey.	Summer.	Winter.			Seed.	Fibre.
1849	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	stones.
1850	26	23·8	45·5	34·7	44·4	24·9	26·6	22·2	22·7	32·2	22·2	27·7	23·3	23·3	22·2	136	5·5	31·5
1851	20·3	23·8	44·9	36	47·7	24·7	20	17·7	21	15·5	13·8	16	19·7	19·2	24·7	114·3	10	29·7
1852	17·1	22·2	43·5	39·9	40·2	24·9	30·8	26·6	25·5	30	26·5	25·5	20·6	20	22·5	127·6	10	25
1853	20·5	23·3	43	34·4	43·2	23·8	25·2	20·5	21·3	20	18·6	19·5	20	17·5	23·3	79·9	10	32·1
1854	15·5	14·4	37·2	30·2	30·5	17·75	34·7	21·6	21·3	29·1	28	36·6	6·6	15·8	26·6	82·1	7	56·9
1855	27·75	26·6	53·3	38·8	51	28·3	23·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	18	21	21	17·2	100	8·3	39·4
1856	17·75	21	49·9	40·5	42·2	26·6	25·5	22·2	23·3	23·8	23·3	24·9	18·8	17·2	23·8	106·5	8·8	40·5
1857	26	28·3	51·6	46·7	53·8	29·4	27·2	22·7	22·7	31·6	21·6	27·1	16	20·5	20·5	158·1	10	36
1858	27·2	29·4	44·9	42·7	50·5	28·3	26	21·6	26	27·1	24·9	23·8	27·2	18·3	18·9	158·1	10·5	35
	26	27·2	34·9	36	50·5	28·3	10·5	9·4	18·3	8·3	13·8	11·6	8·3	13·8	21·6	205·9	7·2	24·8
Ten years' average ..	22·4	24	44·8	38	45·4	25·7	24·9	20·5	22·3	23·9	21·4	23	18·1	18·6	22·1	126·8	8·7	35
	23·2			41·7			22·6			22·7			18·35					

Value of Crop in Zeeland in 1859.

s. d.			£ s.	£ s.
34 6	per quarter	Wheat, Summer	435 10	
40 5	"	" Winter	309,482 10	
				309,917 10
28 4	"	Rye		45,060 0
22 2	"	Barley, Summer	27,161 0	
24 8	"	" Winter	72,655 0	
				99,816 0
14 10	"	Oats		40,357 0
32 0	"	Beans, horse	134,510 0	
36 11	"	" pigeon	6,833 0	
46 10	"	" brown	4,624 0	
46 10	"	" white	18,576 0	
46 10	"	" brown and white	1,494 0	
				166,037 0
41 11	"	Peas, green	47,180 0	
39 5	"	" white or yellow	4,642 0	
44 4	"	" grey	952 0	
				52,774 0
24 8	"	Buck-wheat		3,795 0
7 2	per bushel	Koolzaad, Summer	1,095 0	
7 10	"	" Winter	103,085 0	
				104,180 0
1 10	"	Potatoes		114,340 0
44 10	per cwt.	Madder		307,349 0
8 7½	per stone	Flax, fibre	80,246 0	
6 2	per bushel	" seed	18,920 0	
				99,166 0
				£1,342,791

Value of crop of 1858 £1,234,726

To give a further idea of the productive powers of the land, a statement is added showing the average produce of the different crops upon a farm of 182 acres, cultivated upon an improved rotation system in North Brabant. This farm obtained the first prize given by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Netherlands in 1858. The land is partly the property of the farmer; nearly one-half is rented, the permanent pasture land on a lease for seven years, the arable for fourteen. The conditions of the contract are so liberal that the part under lease may be, and is, managed in the same way as the portion owned by the farmer. The soil is heavy clay of alluvial origin, and very fertile. It is, perhaps, necessary to remark that an extract of the farm accounts is furnished with the report of it, showing that it yields an ample return for the capital, labour, and skill expended upon it.

Per Acre.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	10 years.
Wheat	30	35.7	35	30.5	32.3	24.3	33.7	20.8	32.8	35.9	31.1
Rye	30	40	...	...	26.8	17.3	50.1	38.5	80	48.5	35.2
Barley	...	...	...	...	54	33.2	61.1	63.4	60.1	...	54.5
Oats	76.3	81.1	86	55.3	61.5	55	67.1	66.6	39.5	64.6	65.3
Beans	37.4	68.4	36.6	49	48.1	49	30.7	34.4	35.5	47.9	43.4
Peas	...	...	41.8	25.6	16	...	20	...	...	36.6	28
Koolzaad...	30	27.4	32.4	26.2	27.3	17.8	...	37.7	22.5	17.6	25.9
Flax	77. 8s. 6d.	...	97. 8s. 6d.	101. 12s. 6d.	...	111. 14s. 6d.	131. 19s. 6d.	101. 8s. 6d.	111. 14s. 6d.	141. 7s. 6d.	111. 8s. 6d.
Madder	...	...	1.694	2113	1.527	1.49	2.185	2.075	...	3.88	2.183
Mangel wurzel	22.73	21.2	21.6	19.4	20.6	22.6	23.76	16.5	19.8	26.3	21.5

One piece of ground in the last-mentioned year yielded at the rate of 32.8 tons of mangel wurzel to the acre.

The rent of land in the Netherlands is naturally various, depending upon the quality of the soil, the situation of the farms, the conditions of the leases, and the character of the landholder. There is generally an eager competition for farms, which in some parts of the country is taken advantage of by letting them to the highest bidder by sealed tenders. Several advertisements of farms to be let in this manner are commonly to be found in the newspapers of the Province of Friesland. In the neighbouring Province of Groningen much of the land is held by a fixed

tenure, and it is in that part of the country that the farms present the most striking appearance of prosperity, and the value of land has made the greatest advance.

In South Holland, pasture land not in the immediate vicinity of a large town lets for from 31s. to 34s. an acre. Close to the Hague, grass-land belonging to the Corporation pays a net rent of 5*l.* an acre after deducting the land-tax and the polder expenses, which together amount to about 9 per cent. on the gross rent. A farm in a newly-reclaimed polder in the same province, about four or five leagues distant from several towns of large population, of 188 acres, is let at 196*l.* The highest rent paid in Zealand is 44s. per acre. In Friesland, arable land on the clay brings from 68s. to 102s., pasture from 34s. to 68s., on the sand, 24s. to 34s.; "veen-gronden," land from which turf has been dug, 14s. to 24s. In Groningen clay land, arable lets for 27s. to 75s.; sandy soil, 24s. to 41s.; "veengronden" for the buck-wheat crop, 88s. to 96s.; and the best grass-land, at 81s. the acre. In North Holland, good land favourably situated brings from 48s. to 84s. for grass, and the best arable, 72s. to 132s.; while garden ground in the neighbourhood of Haarlem, where a large quantity of flower-roots is raised for exportation, lets as high as 12*l.* an acre.

The wages of agricultural labour vary in North Holland from 1s. 4*d.* to 3s. 4*d.* per day in summer, and from 10*d.* to 1s. 10*d.* in winter. In Groningen hands are stated to be scarce and wages high. Day labourers earn 1s. 3*d.* per day in summer for eight hours and a-half's work, in winter 1s. for seven hours. Women 6*d.* to 7*d.* for seven hours and a-half's work in summer, and six in winter. Permanent labourers are generally paid by piece-work, at rates fixed by custom. A foreman is generally kept on board, receiving 7½*d.* per day for the summer half-year, and 6*d.* for the winter. Others are employed at yearly wages, beside their board, of 6*l.* 6s., 7*l.* 5s., and 8*l.* 5s.; and some have two or three perches of land besides, for growing potatoes, &c., for their families. In North Brabant men's wages are on an average 1s. 2*d.* per day in winter; from 1st March till harvest 1s. 3*d.* to 1s. 4*d.*; in harvest generally 1s. 6*d.*; and for digging madder 1s. 8*d.* to 1s. 10*d.* Women throughout the year, 8*d.* per day; harvesting by contract. Weeding is calculated to cost for the following crops:—

Koolzaad	..	..	..	8	8	per acre.
Rye, Barley, and Oats	..	..	..	4	4	"
Wheat	..	..	..	5	0	"
Beans and peas	..	..	..	10	8	"
Flax	..	..	..	10	8	"
Mangel-wurzel	..	..	..	10	8	"
For harvesting Koolzaad	..	..	..	3	8	"
" Winter grain	..	..	..	6s. 8 <i>d.</i>	to 7s. 4 <i>d.</i>	per acre.
" Summer grain	..	..	..	6s. 0 <i>d.</i>	to 6s. 8 <i>d.</i>	"

In South Holland men are paid 1s. 3*d.* a day from 1st November to 1st February; from 1st February to 15th March, 1s. 5*d.*; for the rest of the year 1s. 8*d.*, and in harvest 2s. Women from 1st November to 15th March, 8*d.* to 10*d.*; from March to November 1s. to 1s. 2*d.* Permanent labourers from 1st November to 15th March, 7s. 6*d.* to 8s. 4*d.* per week; from 15th March to 1st November, 11s. 8*d.*; and for cutting and binding grain from 4s. 8*d.* to 5s. 8*d.* per acre; when extra labour has to be hired, however, the cost sometimes reaches from 12s. to 12s. 8*d.* The whole annual outlay on the farm from which the preceding information is derived, a farm of 192 acres, is stated to be 292*l.* In another part of the same province the average wages for men are represented as from 1s. 8*d.* to 2s. 6*d.* per day in summer, and 1s. 2*d.* to 1s. 6*d.* in winter; for women from 8*d.* to 1s. 2*d.* Good permanent labourers with board and lodging receive 11*l.*, and without these 25*l.* a year. Here also in ordinary times reaping costs from 3s. 4*d.* to 8s.; binding and setting up the sheaves from 2s. to 3s. 4*d.* per acre; pulling mangel-wurzel 9s. 4*d.* to 13s. 4*d.* per acre; digging potatoes 5*d.* a bushel; and pulling carrots from 1*l.* 13s. 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10s. per acre. The whole cost of labour on a farm of 190 acres is stated to be for permanent labours 170*l.*; extra for harvest, weeding, &c., 80*l.*; in all 250*l.*

In the four farms which competed for the Agricultural Society's prizes in 1858, the amount of capital employed on each was respectively, at the rate of 10*l.* 6s. 1*d.*, 7*l.* 3s. 1*d.*, 5*l.* 17s. 5*d.*, and 4*l.* 10s. 8*d.* per acre. The first and the last of these farms are in the same province, South Holland, the second in Groningen, and the third, which obtained the first prize, in North Brabant.

Besides the Government, Provincial, and Communal taxes, the land is liable to

charges on account of the management of the water administrations and polders. These last in some districts are to a considerable amount, in many polders in North Holland as much as 10s. 3½d. per acre. The subject of these charges upon the farmer will, however, require a separate report.

Another charge upon land in Holland is the tithe, where it has not yet been redeemed. More than one attempt has been made to pass through the Legislature a measure for the compulsory redemption upon equitable terms of this charge, so obstructive to all agricultural improvement, but hitherto without success. The question, however, has been brought so frequently and so forcibly before the public that it will probably be taken up by the Administration, and thus obtain a satisfactory settlement.

An enterprise which had been long in contemplation for draining the lake called the Haarlemmer-meer, was at length successfully completed in the year 1853. The history of this undertaking and the means by which it was accomplished belong to another subject; but the account of the progress of agriculture in the land thus gained may, with propriety, find a place in a general report on the agriculture of the Netherlands.

The first sale of land in the Haarlemmer-meer polder took place in August 1853, when 1,938 acres were disposed of for about 49,130*l.*, or something more than 25*l.* an acre. In the same month other parcels were sold to the extent of 3,146 acres for about 63,417*l.*, or 20*l.* an acre. In October another sale took place of 1,272 acres for 30,194*l.*, or about 23*l.* 14s. per acre. The fourth sale of 1,442 acres produced 20,918*l.*, or 14*l.* 10s. per acre. In all 7,798 acres were sold for about 163,660*l.*, or an average of nearly 21*l.* per acre. These were brought at once into cultivation, and in the year 1854 the first crops were realized. In most instances they were sold by auction on the land. Oats yielded in some parts as much as 100 bushels per acre. The most abundant yield of potatoes was 233 bushels an acre. Koolzaad at the highest price fetched 7*l.* 15s. per acre; and in part which was laid down in grass the produce of hay was 1 ton per acre.

Four sales took place in 1854, viz. :—

									£
8,070 acres for	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116,012
8,676 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,987
3,540 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,831
3,137 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,763
23,423									£346,593

In the course of the year 1855, the administrative organization of the polder was regulated by law, some special provisions being necessary on account of the exceptional circumstances of the newly-settled district. At the close of the same year, the number of inhabitants actually residing in it were 4,899 (2,618 males, and 2,281 females). The final sale of the remainder of the land also took place in the same year, at three different periods, with the following result :—

									£
2,970 acres brought	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,096
3,703 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,866
3,696 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,896
10,349									155,858

Thus the total sales were, in—

					Acres.				£
1853	..	..	..	..	7,798	..	..	..	163,660
1854	..	..	..	..	23,423	..	..	..	346,593
1855	..	..	..	..	10,349	..	..	..	155,858
					41,570				666,111

being at an average of about 16*l.* per acre.

In 1855, about 22,270 acres had been brought into cultivation. Oats, koolzaad, and rye, were the principal crops, as will be seen from the annexed Table, showing the progress of cultivation in the polder for the years 1855-59 :—

1855.

Description of Crop.	Acres of Land under Crop.	Produce in Bushels.	Greatest Acreable Produce.	Average Acreable Produce.	Average per Acre in the rest of the Province.
Wheat	52	3,558	33·3	14·7	22·2
Oats	241				
	1,720	124,371	66·6	14·1	46·3
	8,805				
Barley	441	24,555	44·4	19·7	38·5
	1,247				
Rye	594	24,635	44·4	14·6	25
	1,682				
Koolzaad	1,447	101,603	47·7	18·5	24·6
	5,485				
Pease	25	301	44·4	12	24·3
Beans	22	580	44·4	26·3	28·4
Potatoes	219	15,955	233·1	72·8	128
Other crops	292				
Total	22,272				

1856.

Description of Crop.	Acres of Land under Crop.	Produce in Bushels.	Greatest Produce per Acre.	Average Produce per Acre.	Average of the Province per Acre.	Value of Crop in Pounds sterling.
Wheat	1,258	41,114	38·8	32·6	27·9	£
Barley	2,575	77,983	38·8	30·2	40·9	12,764
Oats	15,263	427,516	44·4	28	47·8	12,094
Rye	4,987	151,056	33·3	30·2	25·6	38,110
Koolzaad	9,126	138,010	22·2	15·1	23·4	32,828
Peas	49	1,435	33·3	29·2	23·9	64,271
Beans	400	6,732	20	15·9	30·6	490
Potatoes	788	186,190	250	236	125·6	1,187
Other crops	154	..	..	..	..	8,670
Ditto not valued	—	..	..	..	..	1,107
Grass	3,761					
Wood	50					
Total	38,411					

1857.

Description of Crop.	Acres of Land under Crop.	Produce in Bushels.	Greatest Produce per Acre.	Average Produce per Acre.	Average of the Province per Acre.	Value of Crop in Pounds sterling.
Wheat	4,746	113,474	33·3	23·7	25·5	£
Barley	3,694	87,106	33·3	23·6	31·5	28,141
Oats	9,422	326,325	50	34·6	39·7	13,521
Rye	6,344	155,843	31	24·5	24·6	32,926
Koolzaad	2,228	9,908	13·3	4·4	21·7	26,611
Peas	113	2,293	27·75	21·1	21·6	3,692
Beans	650	6,966	16·6	10·7	26·7	631
Potatoes	926	162,392	277·5	171·4	117	1,406
Other crops	739	..	..	..	..	8,822
Ditto not valued	—	..	..	..	..	6,604
Grass	10,920					
Wood	108					
Total	39,890					

1858.

Description of Crop.	Acres of Land under Crop.	Produce in Bushels.	Greatest Produce per Acre.	Average Produce per Acre.	Average of the Province per Acre.	Value of Crop in Pounds sterling.
Wheat	5,556	108,446	33·3	19·5	22·3	£ 23,574
Barley	1,625	43,036	44·4	26·5	31·3	6,683
Oats	8,157	211,240	44·4	25·9	40·1	26,223
Rye	4,703	123,597	33·3	26·2	23·5	20,290
Koolzaal	Failure.					
Peas	Ditto.					
Beans	Ditto.					
Potatoes	986	330,837	338·5	335·5	157·5	15,406
Other crops, valued ..	469	..	..	..	..	5,238
Ditto not valued ..	317					..
Grass	15,845					
Wood	336					
Total	37,994					

1859.

Description of Crop.	Acres of Land under Crop.	Produce in Bushels.	Greatest Produce per Acre.	Average Produce per Acre.	Average of the Province per Acre.	Value of Crop in Pounds sterling.
Wheat	4,890	115,307	33·3	23·5	25·3	£ 28,639
Barley	1,154	27,396	35·5	23·7	35·5	4,258
Oats	7,950	207,629	44·4	26·1	27·5	25,785
Rye	3,003	69,102	33·3	23	18·6	12,872
Koolzaad	1,146	23,922	27·7	20·8	28·6	7,427
Peas	130	3,080	33·3	23·6	17	956
Beans	659	11,926	27·7	18·1	17·2	2,222
Potatoes	840	179,790	277·5	214	108·2	13,955
Other crops, valued ..	254	..	..	..	..	3,075
Ditto not valued ..	639					
Grass	20,078					
Wood	291					
Total	41,034					

During the course of that period, it will be seen that the proportion of pasture to arable progressively increased, approximating gradually to the distribution prevailing throughout the rest of the Province of North Holland, where, according to the Table at the beginning of this Report, grass-land bears a ratio to arable of five to one. The high and increasing prices of dairy produce will account for the preference.

At the end of 1859, the stock held in the polder, which in February 1855 amounted to 994 horses, 2,216 horned cattle, 1,688 sheep, and 355 pigs, had increased to the numbers of 2,005, 5,786, 7,241, and 2,106, respectively, together with 573 goats and 7 asses; and the population resident in the commune at the same period was 7,245 (3,940 males, and 3,305 females).

Exceptional circumstances have cast a considerable proportion of the cost of the administration of this commune upon the State and Province. The revenues of the communes in ordinary cases are principally derived from per-centages upon the Government taxes, direct or indirect. But as the land in the Haarlemmer-meer polder has been sold with a condition of exemption from the land-tax for a certain number of years, one considerable source of income was thus cut off, while the local situation of the polder made the collection of an excise impossible. It has therefore become necessary to defray a part of the expenditure by subsidies from the Provincial and Government funds. The estimates of income and expenditure in 1858 and 1859 stood thus:—

					1858.		1859.	
					Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.
Extraordinary receipts, including subsidies (in 1858,								
19,812 francs, in 1859, 4,570 francs)	..				21,404	38·5	5,461	93·5
Ordinary income, direct and indirect taxes	..				8,606	93	9,182	93
Total	..	..	..	..	30,011	31·5	14,644	86·5

Expenditure:—

					1858.		1859.	
					Fr.	c.	Fl.	c.
Cost of management..	..	..	..	..	4,640	00	4,705	00
Public works	..	..	..	..	2,565	00	260	00
Police	..	..	..	..	3,745	00	3,661	93·5
Poor	..	..	..	..	620	00	270	00
Education	..	..	..	..	2,420	00	5,270	00
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	728	81·5	452	93
Extraordinary	..	..	..	..	14,718	81·5	14,619	86·5
					15,292	50	25	00
Total	..	..	..	..	30,011	31·5	14,644	86·5

The following statement will show the quantity of agricultural produce exported from the Netherlands in 1859, after deducting the quantities of the same articles imported into the kingdom, and distinguishing those articles the importation of which is more considerable than the export.

Of the latter class are—

Wheat:	Lasts.			Hemp, undressed:	Kilos.		
Imports..	..	15,453		Imports..	..	2,965,781	
Exports..	..	14,435		Exports..	..	695,957	
Excess	..	1,018 =	10,500 quarters.	Excess	..	2,269,824 =	2,234 tons.
Rye:				Hemp, dressed:			
Imports..	..	57,817		Imports..	..	38,028	
Exports..	..	6,774		Exports..	..	9,188	
Excess	..	51,043 =	526,610 „	Excess	..	28,840 =	28 „
Barley:				Hops:			
Imports..	..	29,666		Imports..	..	283,097	
Exports..	..	18,628		Exports..	..	145,589	
Excess	..	11,038 =	113,879 „	Excess	..	136,508 =	2,687 cwt.
Buckwheat:				Grass seed:	Florins.		
Imports	..	7,979		Imports..	..	113,062 value.	
Exports..	..	188		Exports..	..	91,739	
Excess	..	7,791 =	80,380 „	Excess	..	21,223 =	£1,812
Flour and meal:	Kilos.			Clover seed:	Lasts.		
Imports	..	19,043,970		Imports..	..	207	
Exports..	..	1,157,494		Exports..	..	162	
Excess	..	17,886,476 =	17,604 tons.	Excess	..	45 =	3,713 bushels.

Articles of which the Exports exceed the Imports.

Oats:	Lasts.			Groats, &c.:	Kilos.		
Exports..	..	12,923		Exports..	..	981,963	
Imports..	..	4,163		Imports..	..	7,849	
Excess of exports	8,760 =	90,377 quarters.		Excess	..	974,114 =	958 tons.
Beans:				Bread, biscuit, &c.:			
Exports..	..	3,944		Exports..	..	396,367	
Imports..	..	147		Imports	..	275,815	
Excess	..	3,797 =	39,173 „	Excess	..	120,552 =	118 „

Vermicelli, &c.:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 4,300,039		
Imports..	.. 343,818		
Excess	.. 3,956,221 =	3,893 tons.	
Butter:			
Exports..	.. 13,286,370		
Imports..	.. 253,883		
Excess	.. 13,032,487 =	28,731,683 lbs.	
To Great Britain.	12,051,261 =	26,568,451 „	
Cheese:			
Exports..	.. 24,911,719		
Imports..	.. 109,175		
Excess	.. 24,802,544 =	488,216 cwt.	
To Great Britain.	6,111,832 =	120,311 „	
Flax, undressed:			
Exports..	.. 9,541,503		
Imports..	.. 274,312		
Excess	.. 9,267,191 =	1,459,331 stone.	
Exports to Great Britain	.. 4,368,034 =	687,880 „	
Flax, dressed:			
Exports..	.. 4,797		
Imports..	.. 1,447		
Excess	.. 3,350 =	527 „	
Potatoes:	Mudden.		
Exports..	.. 267,781		
Imports..	.. 53,964		
Excess	.. 215,817 =	593,755 bushels.	
Potatoes, flour of:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 691,643		
Imports..	.. 285,230		
Excess	.. 406,413 =	895,986 lbs.	
Hay:			
Exports..	.. 15,500,234		
Imports..	.. 861,811		
Excess	.. 14,638,423 =	14,408 tons.	
To Great Britain.	951,650 =	936 „	
Belgium	.. 7,807,136 =	7,192 „	
Prussia..	.. 5,828,847 =	5,737 „	
Canary seed:	Lasts.		
Exports..	.. 1,066		
Imports..	.. 1		
Excess	.. 1,065 =	87,900 bushels.	
Mustard seed:			
Exports..	.. 759		
Imports..	.. 94		
Excess	.. 655 =	54,886 „	
Onion and other garden seeds:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 86,622		
Imports..	.. 31,326		
Excess	.. 55,296 =	1,088 cwt.	
Horned cattle:	Head.		
Exports..	.. 109,632		
Imports..	.. 9,881		
Excess	.. 99,752		
To Great Britain.	41,293		

Sheep and lambs:	Heads.		
Exports..	.. 225,140		
Imports..	.. 7,216		
Excess	.. 217,924		
To Great Britain.	163,607		

Pigs:			
Exports..	.. 34,097		
Imports..	.. 23,288		
Excess	.. 10,809		
To Great Britain.	9,942		

Meat, fresh or salt (not charged with a special duty):	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 913,108		
Imports..	.. 42,035		
Excess	.. 871,073 =	1,920,385 lbs.	
To Great Britain.	56,160 =	117,197 „	

Meat, smoked or dried:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 31,243		
Imports..	.. 23,297		
Excess	.. 7,946 =	17,517 „	
To Great Britain.	2,210 =	4,872 „	

Mutton, pork, and bacon, fresh or salt:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 352,808		
Imports..	.. 16,427		
Excess	.. 336,381 =	741,592 „	
To Great Britain.	166,256 =	366,531 „	

Mutton, smoked or dried:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 642,074		
Imports..	.. 112,643		
Excess	.. 529,431 =	1,167,194 „	
To Great Britain.	229,968 =	506,992 „	

Wool:			
Exports..	.. 7,444,656		
Imports..	.. 4,816,657		
Excess	.. 2,627,999 =	5,793,739 „	
To Great Britain.	1,738,560 =	3,832,864 „	

Madder, aligari and dried root:	Kilos.		
Exports..	.. 758,251		
Imports..	.. 24,095		
Excess	.. 734,156 =	14,450 cwt.	

Madder, prepared:			
Exports..	.. 3,399,129		
Imports..	.. 20,531		
Excess	.. 3,378,598 =	7,448,525 lbs.	

Garancine and colorine:	Florins.		
Exports..	.. 3,487,804 value.		
Imports..	.. 1,616		
Excess	.. 3,486,188 =	£297,778	

Hempseed:	Lasts.		
Exports..	.. 1,083		
Imports..	.. 332		
Excess	.. 751 =	61,985 bushels.	

The import and export of oleaginous seeds and their products are placed in juxtaposition, as follows, for an obvious reason :—

Koolzaad and rape:	Lasts.		Oil from seeds:	Kan.	
Imports..	15,464		Exports..	4,431,817	
Exports..	3,936		Imports..	72,626	
Excess	11,528	= 951,490 bushels.	Excess	4,359,191	= 959,443 gallons.
Linseed:			Oil cake:	Kilos.	
Imports..	14,488		Exports..	1,446,303	
Exports..	2,471		Imports..	708,522	
Excess	12,017	= 991,850 „	Excess	737,781	= 726 tons.

A Report was presented to the Royal Agricultural Society of the Netherlands in the course of last year, and printed with their proceedings, on the subject of the disease which has prevailed of late years among the cattle in several provinces of the Netherlands, known here by the name of “longziekte” (“pleuropneumonia”). Some further details on the same subject are contained in the Provincial Reports, bringing the history of it down to the end of the year 1859. The substance of this information is interwoven with the following abstract of the Report, which deals with the subject under three heads :—

1. The provisions of general Statutes and Provincial Ordinances relating to infected cattle.

2. The progress of the disease, and the state of it in the last few years.

3. The preventive measures adopted.

1. The Penal Code contains provisions making it an offence for stock-owners to neglect giving notice to the Burgomaster of their commune of the appearance of infectious disease among their cattle, and punishing with fine and imprisonment default of compliance with directions to separate the infected cattle, such default being visited with increased penalties in case of being followed by a spread of the infection.

Other special laws applying to the whole kingdom imposed a tax upon cattle for the purpose of forming a fund for compensation for the loss of cattle by disease, and prescribed the terms upon which it should be granted; and also enforced, with severer penalties, compliance with the legislation already existing. The public authorities were likewise empowered to enter the premises of stockholders in order to see to the execution of the law, to call upon them to destroy infected animals, and in case of default by the proprietors to carry out the instructions by the strong arm. A few prosecutions have taken place under these laws.

In some provinces local regulations have been made with a view to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious disease. In Groningen, respecting the importation of cattle from Hanover, or from the neighbouring provinces, which is made subject to the observance of certain formalities, such as permits, keeping cattle separate on arrival, inspection, marking, &c., when the States' Deputies shall have given notice of the existence of disease and of the probability of infection.

Returns are to be made by owners of infected cattle; and such beasts are to be inspected and reported upon by professional veterinaries, marked, and carefully separated. Other cattle are not to be brought into stalls or pastures where infected cattle are kept: and such pastures are to be distinguished by notices posted in conspicuous places. Carcases are to be buried in appointed places; and manure from infected stalls is not to be used until after the lapse of a year. Powers are given to restrict sales of cattle, either in markets or in private, where requisite, and to destroy marked cattle found elsewhere than in the pastures and stalls assigned for them. Certain formalities are to be observed before quarantine is removed, and cattle upon recovering are to receive a corresponding brand.

By a subsequent Ordinance provision was made for compensating, out of the provincial funds, owners of cattle which it might be necessary to destroy on account of infection. Nevertheless, it has been found necessary to relax the rigour of these regulations in some degree; and it has not been practicable altogether to exclude diseased cattle. The effect of the regulations has in the main been salutary.

In the neighbouring Province of Drenthe regulations nearly to the same effect were introduced in 1858, after attempts, on the first breaking out of the disease, to check it by buying up and destroying infected cattle.

In Zeeland it was provided, by a system of regulations drawn up in 1851, that the introduction of cattle into the province should be limited to certain assigned places;

that they should be kept under inspection, and that precautions, similar to those observed in Groningen, should be practised. No provision was made for compensating owners; but when cattle were destroyed by direction of the States' Deputies, compensation has been made out of the public Treasury, pursuant to the general law respecting alienation of property for the public good; which provides, among other things, for cases of infection in cattle.

In Friesland, also, various regulations of the same tendency have been in force; but the destruction of infected cattle has not been enforced.

No regulations exist in the provinces of North Brabant, Gelderland, South Holland, North Holland, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Limburg. Disease, however, prevails, more or less, in these provinces also. The comparative exemption from this scourge in Zeeland is ascribed in a great measure to the carrying out of these measures of precaution; but while those adopted in Groningen and Drenthe are represented to have been attended with success, little effect seems to have been produced by a similar process in Friesland.

2. The state and progress of the cattle disease is very imperfectly known in those provinces where regulations such as have been mentioned are not in force. The reason of this is natural—the prejudice which would result to a stockholder from the notoriety of the existence of disease in his herd. Hence their reluctance to afford information. Preventive measures, too, are troublesome and expensive; and it is found that, in the early stages of disease, the animal is still saleable, and its flesh not unwholesome; while means are thus at hand for getting rid of infected cattle without a total loss, and, at the same time, for checking the spread of the evil. The Returns, accordingly, are very deficient; in South Holland no numbers at all being given in the Provincial Report. The author of the Report, himself a resident landowner in South Holland, states, from his own experience, that the disease is at least as prevalent there as in the neighbouring Province of North Holland; and his opinion is that it exists in the other provinces to a greater degree than would appear from the Table annexed, which contains the official Returns from the other provinces, in several more or less imperfect.

Provinces.	Years.	Places.	Infected cases.	Died.	Destroyed.	Sold or Slaughtered.	Total.	Observations.
North Brabant	1858	- - -	...	100	...	...	100	
	1859	- - -	...	200	...	...	200	
Gelderland	1856	In 2 communes	19	6	...	...	6	
	1857	In 5 communes	26	23	...	...	23	
	1858	In 8 communes	131	74	...	...	74	
North Holland	1856	56 { 47 9 }	1,327 { 509 145 }	...	...	161	670	Proportion of deaths to number of infected cattle: —In 1855, 64 per cent.; 1856, 58·5 per cent.; 1857, 62·9 per cent.; 1858, 60·5 per cent.; 1859, 63·6 per cent.
	1857	58	2,115	923	...	250	1,173	
	1858	47	3,659	2,028	...	116	2,144	
	1859	42	3,192	1,972	...	178	2,050	
Zeeland	1858	- - -	...	...	10	...	...	Twelve still diseased.
	1859	Three communes	...	3	70	...	...	
Utrecht	1856	Partial	148	87	...	...	87	
	1857	"	26	26	...	...	26	
	1858	19	363	215	1	...	216	Under treatment, 37.
	1859	38	1,748	1,080	...	...	1,080	Under treatment, 34; inoculation little practised.
Overijssel	1856	7	320	191	...	...	191	
	1857	12 (8 new)	372	172	...	50	222	
	1858	15 (6 new)	447	215	29	...	244	
	1859	14 (6 new)	510	271	28	...	299	
Groningen	1856	13 or 14	206	31	25	...	56	
	1857	9 or 10	60	7	32	...	39	
	1858	7 or 8	30	1	25	...	26	
	1859	6	154	2	16	...	18	
Drenthe	1856	3	72	45	...	13	58	
	1857	5 (3 new)	46	33	...	3	36	
	1858	3 (all new)	24	14	3	...	17	
Limburg	1858	4	166	60	...	70	130	
	1859	12	136	65	1	48	114	
Friesland	1855	...	...	585	1,444	...	2,029	
	1856	...	...	2,075	3,652	...	5,727	3·15 per cent. of whole stock in Friesland.
	1857	...	16,165	3,535	4,004	...	7,557	8 per cent. ditto ditto.
	1858	...	7,682	2,210	2,025	...	4,235	4 per cent. ditto ditto.
	1859	...	4,606	1,628	891	...	2,519	2 per cent. ditto ditto.

The whole amount of stock destroyed in Friesland from 1849 to 1859 was 34,156. Of the forty-three communes in this Province four only were free from

disease in 1859, and in 1858 the same four were exempt, together with two others. Two of these communes are insular, Schiermonnikoog and Ameland, neither of which has as yet been infected. Harlingen, in which is situated the port of the same name, through which the importation to England takes place, is also one of those which has been spared.

Number of Cattle in Friesland, January 1, 1859.	Number of Stock-holders.	Cattle died.		Cattle destroyed.		Total.		Cases remaining.		Recovered. 1859.
		1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	
173,375	12,194	2,210	1,628	2,025	891	4,235	2,519	751	615	2,087

Of the ten communes where the disease prevailed to a greater extent in 1859 than in 1858, it is remarked that in eight more cattle died than were destroyed, whence it is concluded that the destruction of the animal in an early stage of the disease has a tendency to check its progress.

It is obvious how prejudicial this state of things is, not only in the actual loss sustained by the stockholder, but also in checking the exportation of cattle. The neighbouring kingdoms of Hanover and Prussia have resorted to prohibitive and precautionary measures; and, on the other hand, at the two principal outports from whence the trade in cattle with England is carried on, Harlingen and Rotterdam, an inspection is exercised by authority to prevent the shipment of infected animals. The number of horned cattle exported from Harlingen in 1859 was 8,475; from Rotterdam, 33,313.

3. Preventive measures :—

(a.) For checking the disease: *a.* Laws or Ordinances; *β.* Attempts at cure.

(b.) Inoculation as a means of preventing infection.

(c.) Insurance as a means of diminishing individual loss.

The difficulty of executing the provisions of the general law, as well as their insufficiency as preventive measures, is pointed out by the Reporter. Where disease prevails to a very considerable extent there is not only a difficulty, but even an impossibility, of separating the infected cattle; while the fund for compensation is insufficient to enable the authorities to enforce the destruction of the diseased animals. Consequently, from the prohibition of export, centres of disease are created, which promote the spread of it. Thus in South Holland they have proved entirely inadequate to arrest the progress of the calamity. It has been the practice, therefore, in many places to send the infected cattle to the slaughter-house, whereby many stock-holders have been able to clear their pastures and stalls from infection without material loss; and it is averred, as proved by experience, that the meat of the cattle slaughtered under these circumstances is not unwholesome.

Provincial regulations have been more easily carried out. The introduction of infected animals has been prevented, and the disease has been in many cases confined to the place where it has broken out. Infected cattle have been destroyed; compensation being made to the owners in some cases even for beasts dying of the disease. Provincial regulations are more easily carried out under the inspection of the local authorities than general laws under the operation of the judicial power.

Is the success complete? In Zeeland, yes, on account of its peculiar situation; while in Groningen and Drenthe, where all infected cattle are destroyed, the disease is inconsiderable. In Friesland a doubt might be entertained of the success of the provisions of provincial regulations; but only a part of the infected cattle were destroyed there, while, on the other hand, a comparatively unfavourable result is no proof against the adequacy of the precaution, since it is not improbable that the evil would have been of greater magnitude if none at all had been adopted. The experience of the three first-named provinces might give occasion to surmise that the disease could have been checked also in North and South Holland; nevertheless, the mysterious circumstances under which the epidemic manifests itself, scourging one district while others are spared, preclude any certain inferences from the ascertained facts. The induction is even less satisfactory with respect to specifics for the cure of the disease. Remedies have been applied not unsuccessfully in some parts of the country which, when tried in others, or in the same at other times, have been found entirely unavailing.

(b.) As a preventive remedy, however, inoculation has been extensively

practised, and with beneficial results. It has been necessary to encourage it by providing means for performing the operation at the public expense, by rewards both to veterinaries and to farmers, and by compensating for loss and injury to cattle which had been inoculated. This was necessary both on account of the reluctance of farmers to disclose the existence of disease in their stock as long as it could safely be concealed, and also because of general prejudice against the remedy. The result of two years' experience of this system in South Holland was that it became well known and generally applied throughout the greatest part of the province; that the apprehension of mischievous consequences from it diminished; that the preventive power of the remedy was admitted, on account of the few instances in which inoculated cattle had been subsequently attacked by the disease, that the disease perceptibly diminished in the communes where inoculation was most generally applied, while it continued to exist where little or nothing was done in the application of these means; that inoculation could safely be resorted to in uninfected stalls without fear of thereby infecting uninoculated cattle; and that the practice of it in infected stalls, while it secured the healthy cattle from infection, checked the development of disease in the infected and apparently still healthy.

In Friesland the provincial authorities have for some years adopted and encouraged the practice of inoculation, and recommend it as entirely successful as a preventive. The result of the last two years has been as follows:—

Healthy Cattle inoculated.		Suspected Cattle inoculated.		Total of Cattle inoculated.		Number of Inoculated Cattle dying or destroyed.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
6,382	4,478	414	154	6,796	4,632	190	93

From the commencement of the year 1860, pecuniary encouragement by the province has been withdrawn, and the expense and risk of inoculation left to the stockholder.

In Overijssel the experience of inoculation has not led to conclusive results.

In Groningen the regulations being merely permissive, and limited to those stalls and pastures where the disease had already made its appearance, and thus tending rather to restrict than to encourage the practice, the Report of the Agricultural Society there expresses the opinion that as long as the disease is limited to a few stalls, no measure is so advantageous as that of destroying with the least possible delay, not only all the infected animals, but all the apparently healthy cattle in contact with the infected. If, however, the disease should spread, inoculation, were it generally applied, is, they observe, certainly one of the best preventives. The proportion of the number of cattle inoculated since 1854 in the province of Groningen, to that of the whole number of stock held, was as follows:—in 1854, $\frac{1}{1000}$, 1855, $\frac{2}{1000}$, 1856, $\frac{3}{1000}$, 1857, $\frac{2}{1000}$, 1858 and 1859, $\frac{1}{1000}$, or 881 in $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. The number of deaths after inoculation was 139, or about 16 per cent. This number, however, included, not only those which died in consequence of the inoculation, but those which died of the disease already contracted before inoculation, as well as the healthy animals destroyed according to the terms of the regulations.

In Drenthe, according to the Report of the Local Agricultural Society, inoculation has been attended with success. During the last few years, in the stalls where the disease has broken out, and generally also in the neighbouring stalls, the cattle have been inoculated, and the spread of the disease has thereby apparently been checked.

From the information thus furnished by the several provinces in the Netherlands, it may be concluded that inoculation, where the operation is carefully performed, may safely be recommended even in suspected cases, but still more when applied in good time, to cattle as yet entirely free from infection; and the more so, as it is at the same time inexpensive, and although less successful than could be desired, yet unattended with great difficulties or losses.

(c.) When the disease made its appearance in South Holland many years ago, several local societies for mutual assurance against loss of cattle were formed. In many instances, however, their funds were insufficient to meet the demands, and their dissolution was a necessary consequence. No record of their transactions

having in general been preserved in the Provincial Reports, a full statistical account of the subject cannot be furnished.

In North Holland there are several also on a small scale, which being managed in an inexpensive manner, and not having experienced any severe visitation of the disease, are still prospering.

The subjoined account of one established at Beemster will give an idea of the course of their operations :—

Years.	No. of Cattle died.	Value in a sound state.	Compensation, 75 per cent. of value.	Produce of Cattle destroyed and sold.	Estimated value per head.	Contribution per head.	Produce per head.	Total Contribution.	No. of Cattle insured.	No. of Members.
		Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl.	Fl.		
1840	5	440	330 00	55	88	0 37	11	393	1,084	36
1841	16	1,147	860 25	155	72	0 69	10	798	1,183	44
1842	28	1,988	1,491 00	504	71	0 81	18	1,227	2,281	81
1843	136	12,667	9,500 25	1,584	93	1 89	10	8,518	5,250	219
1844	178	15,698	11,773 50	1,956	90	2 29	11	10,329	5,273	233
1845	435	34,016	25,512 00	5,106	78	4 58	12	22,042	5,290	246
1846	444	41,565	31,173 75	8,165	94	5 35	18	23,469	4,955	222
1847	270	28,118	21,088 50	5,130	100	3 24	19	14,690	5,297	230
1848	295	30,308	22,731 00	6,369	103	3 39	21	18,275	5,376	228
1849	403	41,341	31,005 75	6,177	103	5 59	15	25,150	5,116	222
1850	293	25,769	19,326 75	6,480	88	3 27	22	13,038	4,354	200
1851	204	18,146	13,609 50	4,083	90	2 65	20	9,807	4,091	190
1852	182	17,625	13,218 75	4,419	97	2 45	24	9,001	4,161	187
1853	168	18,864	14,148 00	5,010	112	2 50	30	9,436	4,148	194
1854	139	18,022	13,516 50	5,039	130	2 30	36	8,657	4,150	196
1855	120	15,693	11,769 75	4,019	130	2 20	33	7,914	3,993	195
1856	82	11,640	8,730 00	2,540	142	1 77	31	6,487	3,939	194
1857	141	21,984	16,488 00	5,660	156	2 65	40	11,084	4,392	210
1858	179	19,455	14,591 25	4,364	112	2 55	25	10,562	4,312	217
1859	296	41,544	31,158 00	8,612	141	5 80	29	22,725	4,274	226
Total.	4,014	416,030	312,022 50	85,418	..	56 34	..	233,602		

In this account no distinction is made between losses by pleuropneumonia and those by other diseases ; but the Provincial Reports furnish information upon this point for the four years ending in 1859, classing the losses under the respective heads as follows :—

Years.	Number of Cattle insured.	Number dying or destroyed by		Total.
		Pleuropneumonia.	Other diseases.	
1856	3,673	24	58	82
1857	4,186	60	81	141
1858	4,093	111	68	179
1859	4,010	230	64	294

Other societies pay variously a portion of the estimated value, a fixed sum for each head, or sums varying according to age.

There was originally in Friesland a provincial fund for compensation for losses of cattle. Since that fund has ceased to be appropriated, various private undertakings have provided means for a like purpose, to the number of thirty-eight in 1858, and thirty-six in 1859 :—

Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Number of Cattle insured.	Number for which Compensation given.	Amount of Compensation.	Amount for Pleuropneumonia.	Number of Societies compensating for other Diseases.	Number of Members.	Number of Cattle insured.	Number of Loss.	Amount of Compensation.	Amount for other Diseases than Pleuropneumonia.
38	4,227	65,797	2,346	144,161	109,319	7	1,844	20,999	1,038	62,621	32,162
36	3,589	55,673	1,087	63,509	53,996	6	1,172	13,129	326	15,842	8,621

The experience of the last-named Association in Friesland during these two years, and of North Holland during the years ending in 1858, led to the conclusion that the losses by pleuropneumonia were less than those through other diseases.

This inference, however, is not confirmed by what has taken place in other provinces, nor by the Returns of the Beemster Association in 1859.

The effect of the operation of these Insurance Societies is reported to be very various. Where the rules require that no beasts should be destroyed, the spread of the disease is naturally promoted; and accordingly the authorities have been directed to use their influence with the managers of such societies to abrogate this condition.

There are a few local Mutual Insurance Associations in Limburg for providing compensations for loss of cattle, and for the expenses of their treatment in disease; but as this province has not been much visited by pleuropneumonia, the mention of their operations is unimportant.

The conclusions drawn by the Reporter are to the following effect:—That the cattle disease in question is a visitation of modern date, just as the cholera in the human subject; that some districts are spared longer and visited less severely than others; that no one knows its full extent in the Netherlands; that the laws relating to the subject are almost in every part of the country, and perhaps beneficially, left unexecuted; that the regulations, where such exist, testify the solicitude of the provincial authorities, but do not everywhere check the evil; that no remedy for it has been discovered; that inoculation, as a preventive, is gaining ground, and recommends itself not the less that it is neither expensive nor dangerous; that there are more Cattle Insurance Societies than were supposed to exist; and that they have a beneficial effect, otherwise there would not be so many in operation.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Concise Report on the Finances, Public Credit, &c., of Holland.

The Hague, January 26, 1861.

THE Return of the public income of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a copy of which is subjoined, shows a total receipt from the ordinary sources of 58,029,560 florins 50 cents (4,959,790*l.*), being in excess of the revenue of the preceding year from the same branches by 1,234,554 florins 54 cents, and of the estimated revenue for the year by 1,110,257 florins 50 cents.

The improvement in the income from the direct taxes amounts to 124,612 florins over the receipts for 1859, and 227,230 over the estimate for 1860.

The produce of the customs exceeded that of 1859 by 528,256 florins, but the excise falls short in the present year by 115,719 florins, a deficiency which is more than accounted for by the abolition of the per-centages on the excise on butcher's meat, which have ceased to be received since the beginning of 1860, and in the year 1859 amounted to 578,011 florins.

The indirect taxes, though still below the estimate in those articles which belong to the transfer of property, and with but a slight increase over it in stamps, have produced 589,108 florins more than in the preceding year.

The expenditure sanctioned by the States-General for the year 1861 is as follows:—

	Florins	c.
1. Royal Household	900,000	00
2. States-General, Council of State	553,225	00
3. Department of Foreign Affairs	481,677	00
4. Department of Justice	2,942,004	60
5. Home Department	17,228,480	40
6. Public Worship—Protestant	1,765,119	43·5
7. „ „ —Roman Catholic	660,973	80·5
8. Marine	8,833,868	00
9 A. National Debt	30,985,257	61·5
9 B. Finance Department	6,600,474	00
10. War	12,990,000	00
11. Colonial	137,991	75
12. Unforeseen expenses	100,000	00

84,182,496 60 5

Equal to £7,190,588.

In the vote for the Home Department a sum of 10,000,000 florins is appropriated for the construction of railways. The sum actually granted for the expenses of the Colonial Department was only in the form of a six months' credit, the Second Chamber having rejected the budget of the late Colonial Minister. The entire sum as estimated has, however, been entered in the account here given.

The ways and means estimated for the service of the year 1861, the produce

of which has been appropriated by the vote of the Chambers for covering the above-mentioned expenditure, are as follows:—

	Florins.	c.	Florins	c.
A. Land tax	10,238,250	00		
Personal tax	6,978,000	00		
Tax upon trades and professions..	2,803,200	00		
			20,119,450	00
B. Excise—				
a. Sugar	2,000,000	00		
b. Wine	1,200,000	00		
c. Native spirits	5,520,000	00		
d. Foreign spirits	252,000	00		
e. Salt	2,520,000	00		
f. Soap	1,260,000	00		
g. Beer and vinegar	500,000	00		
h. Butcher's meat	1,380,000	00		
i. Coals	1,250,000	00		
j. Turf	1,640,000	00		
			17,522,000	00
C. Indirect Taxes—				
a. Stamps.. .. .	1,450,000	00		
b. Registration duties	4,520,000	00		
c. Mortgage duties	350,000	00		
d. Duties on succession and inheritance..	3,000,000	00		
38 per cent. on the aggregate of these duties	3,439,000	00		
			12,489,000	00
D. Import and Export duties and Shipping dues—				
a. Imports and exports	2,900,000	00		
b. Shipping dues	750,000	00		
c. Lights and buoys.. .. .	300,000	00		
d. Stamps on instruments	6,800	00		
Per-centages	379,584	00		
			4,336,384	00
E. Assay and tax on gold and silver articles ..			245,000	00
F. Public Domain—				
a. From the ordinary domain, tithes, &c.	420,594	10·5		
b. From the domain in possession of the War				
Department	89,108	33·5		
c. Roads and canals.. .. .	637,426	13·5		
			1,147,128	57·5
G. Post Office			1,800,000	00
H. Telegraphs			302,900	00
I. Lottery			400,000	00
J. Game Licenses			95,000	00
K. Pilotage			683,000	00
L. Mines			1,380	00
M. Miscellaneous			1,320,763	67
N. Contribution from Belgium pursuant to the Treaty of November 5,				
1842			400,000	00
O. Colonial balance			20,600,000	00
P. From the Colonies for payment of interest of debt ..			9,800,000	00
Total			91,262,005	24·5
Equal to £7,745,296.				

The increase in the number of letters conveyed by the Post Office in 1860 above the Return for the preceding year is, according to the subjoined statement, 556,136. A greater proportional increase has taken place in the prepaid than in the unpaid letters.

Years.	Inland Letters.			Foreign Letters.			General Total.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	
1848	3,741,168	582,864	4,324,032	1,543,160	290,664	1,833,824	6,157,856
1849	3,725,480	548,700	4,274,180	1,521,572	282,608	1,804,180	6,078,360
1850	4,636,941	703,480	5,340,421	1,781,227	327,976	2,109,203	7,449,624
1851	7,479,447	1,043,339	8,522,786	1,911,220	357,239	2,268,459	10,791,245
1852	8,355,695	1,308,446	9,664,141	2,197,869	416,400	2,614,269	12,308,410
1853	9,152,212	1,389,873	10,542,085	2,310,567	497,201	2,807,768	13,349,853
1854	9,635,623	1,522,892	11,158,515	2,475,490	549,718	3,025,208	14,183,723
1855	10,092,227	1,629,766	11,721,993	2,494,124	577,458	3,071,582	14,793,575
1856	10,875,414	1,853,729	12,729,143	2,653,228	742,745	3,395,973	16,125,116
1857	11,342,804	2,156,423	13,499,227	2,852,376	830,045	3,682,421	17,181,648
1858	11,809,976	2,345,963	14,155,939	2,858,466	875,581	3,734,047	17,889,986
1859	12,232,013	2,452,030	14,684,043	2,875,595	941,552	3,817,147	18,501,190
1860	12,416,079	2,649,580	15,065,659	2,971,975	1,019,692	3,991,667	19,057,326

Public Credit.

The amount of the National Debt of the Netherlands in the month of September last, when the Minister of Finance laid the Estimates before the Second Chamber of the States-General, was as follows:—

							Florins.	c.
2½ per cents.	..	..	..	..	..	..	699,153,270	00
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,968,943	20
3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,408,000	00
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	205,834,200	00
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,067,500	00
(Colonial Debentures)								

To meet the annual charge on account of the interest on this capital, together with the life annuities and interest on certain debts for public works, a sum of 29,924,475 florins 36·5 cents (about 2,556,048*l.*) has been voted for the service of the year 1861, being 631,444 florins 11 cents (or 52,620*l.*) less than for 1860.

The highest and lowest prices of Netherland stock in 1860 were:—

					Highest.				Lowest.
2½ per cents.	..	..	..	January	..	65	September	..	61½ ³ / ₈
3	..	..	..	Ditto	..	77 ¹ / ₁₆	Ditto	..	74
3½	..	..	..	March	..	95 ¹ / ₄	Ditto	..	90½ ¹ / ₂
4	..	..	..	April and May	..	99 ⁶ / ₁₆	Ditto	..	97 ¹ / ₈
4	..	..	..	January	..	98 ¹ / ₈	December	..	95½ ¹ / ₂
(Colonial Debentures)									

Shipping.

The Return of the number of ships entered and cleared during the year 1860 has not been published as yet, but a considerable excess over the Return for the preceding year is expected, since for the first seven months the respective numbers were: inwards in 1859, 4,173 ships, 681,851 tons; in 1860, 4,788 ships, 901,635 tons: and outwards in 1859, 4,514 ships, 793,337 tons, against 5,001 ships, and 934,266 tons in 1860.

On the other hand the ship-building trade is still on the decline. The year 1859 in fact was an unfavourable year for this interest, and the results of 1860 are still more discouraging. The accompanying Table exhibits a total of home-built ships furnished with Netherland papers for the first time in the year 1860, of 89, tonnage 6,256; against 95, tonnage 9,831 for 1859.

Commerce.

The inclosed Table of imports and exports comprise only those of eleven months, the Return for December not being yet published. The quantities of some of them, however, exceed those of the whole year 1859, especially in the two principal articles of exportation from this country, butter and cheese; 36,514,892 lbs. of the former having been exported in the eleven months of 1860, against 29,229,970 lbs. in the year 1859; and 522,298 cwt. of the latter in the same period of 1860, against 490,000 cwt. in 1859. The imports of yarn are also in excess of those of 1859, as well as woollen goods, both coarse and fine.

Manufactures.

The quantities of cotton fabrics exported to Netherland India from this country, and furnished with certificates of Netherland origin, were in 1860 as follows: distinguishing the exports of the Netherland Handelsmaatschappy from those of private houses.

	By Netherlands Handels- maatschappij.	By private Houses.	Total.
Madapollams pieces	368,600	449,231	871,831
Calicoes "	136,050	324,005	460,005
Shirtings, brown "	25,750	19,097	44,847
" bleached "	64,450	48,500	112,950
Drillings "	25,600	96,135	121,735
Longcloths "	8,150	1,346	9,496
Cambrics "	4,200	2,465	6,665
Dimities "	350	7,039	7,389
Marseilles "		2,195	2,195
Diaper "	520	1,645	2,165
Table-linen "	754	3,335	4,089
Yarn piculs of 136 lbs.	735		735
Bags "	31,000	406,003	437,003
Molton blankets "	1,600	89,446	91,046
Turkey-red fabrics :—			
Yarn piculs	2,166	836	3,002
Plain cloth pieces	23,400	26,283	49,683
Prints "	3,650	22,717	26,367
Sarongs .. corges of 20 pieces	1,775	1,099	2,874
Kainpandjangs. " "	600	444	1,044
Slendangs " "	200	210	410
Handkerchiefs .. dozens	4,000	2,937	6,937
Prints :—			
Printed piece-goods .. pieces	26,205	14,354	40,559
Sarongs corges	3,825	15,153	18,978
Kainpandjangs "	3,550	21,697	25,247
Slendangs "	3,225	9,910	13,135
Chindies "		150	150
Kembings "		252	252
Spreijen (Molton blankets) .. "		190	190
Handkerchiefs .. dozens	7,000	24,955	31,955
Dyed goods :—			
Yarn piculs	73		73
Blue drillings pieces		400	400
Salempories (blue calicoes) .. "	9,550	10,060	19,610
Plain orange piece-goods .. "		500	500
Ditto of various colours .. "	735	100	835
Web goods :—			
Nicanias pieces	1,000	1,215	2,215
Coarse cottonets "	700	2,241	2,941
Ginghams "	1,000	3,874	4,874
Broad sarongs corges	1,500	1,929	3,429
Bouginese ditto "	6,450	9,365	15,815
Kainpandjangs "	725	527	1,252
Slendangs "	525	170	695
Handkerchiefs .. dozens	6,450	1,829	8,279

Agriculture.

The anticipations for the harvest were not favourable, both in consequence of a violent storm which was felt throughout the country on the 28th May, and of the low average temperature, and the quantity and duration of the rains in the summer. The event, however, did not justify these forebodings; the grain harvest was more than an average, and the quality not inferior throughout the different Provinces. The crop of koolzaad was indifferent, and the potatoes were attacked by the usual disease, though at a later period than in former years. The crop was, therefore, short. The pastures, as well as the hay crop, were abundant, and the latter was in general tolerably well saved, considering the unfavourable weather. The Provincial Reports, therefore, speak of the general results as satisfactory.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

(No. 1.)—VIEW of the Receipts of the Revenue for the month of December, separately and in conjunction with those of the preceding Months of 1860, compared with the Estimate for that Year, and with the Receipts over the like periods of 1859.

Source of Revenue.	Amount of Estimate.		Receipts of the Month of December 1860.		Receipts of the Month of December 1859.		$\frac{1}{12}$ of Estimate.		Receipts for the twelve months of 1860.		Receipts for the twelve months of 1859.	
	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.
Direct Taxes—												
Land Tax ..	10,301,800	00	858,483	33	353,166	21.5	355,792	56.5	10,324,601	27.5	10,295,540	74.5
Personal Taxes ..	6,888,000	00	574,000	00	524,626	04	523,547	83	6,989,840	18.5	6,962,672	21
Patents ..	2,758,400	00	229,866	67	237,104	91.5	226,049	75	2,861,362	01.5	2,793,044	78
Dues on Mines ..	1,725	00	143	75					1,352	02.5	1,730	16
Total ..	19,949,925	00	1,662,493	75	1,114,897	17	1,105,390	14.5	19,949,925	00	20,177,155	50
Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues—												
Import and Export ..	3,277,000	00	273,083	33	198,514	20.5	174,920	36.5	3,277,000	00	3,369,285	25
Shipping Dues ..	750,000	00	62,500	00	67,834	84	72,348	22	750,000	00	741,015	34
Lights and Buoys ..	300,000	00	25,000	00	18,923	29.5	18,567	29	300,000	00	289,428	14
Stamps on Instruments ..	9,384	00	782	00	542	19	489	51	9,384	00	9,680	27
Total ..	4,336,384	00	361,365	33	285,314	53	266,323	38.5	4,336,384	00	4,409,409	00
Excise—												
Sugar ..	2,000,000	00	166,666	67	90,007	29.5	118,750	51.5	2,000,000	00	1,922,849	50.5
Wine ..	1,190,000	00	99,166	66	114,043	69.5	104,618	59.5	1,291,342	54	1,244,089	42.5
Home Spirits ..	454,000	00	454,166	67	537,977	34.5	734,248	73	5,450,000	00	5,536,506	45.5
Foreign Spirits ..	230,000	00	19,166	67	26,068	96	23,415	59	278,460	54	290,588	96
Butchers' Meat ..	1,270,000	00	105,833	33	170,154	34.5	152,215	84	1,448,255	60	1,693,867	20.5
Salt ..	2,520,000	00	210,000	00	171,509	87.5	203,354	65	2,556,537	50	2,517,531	94
Soap ..	1,225,000	00	102,083	33	86,756	75.5	85,668	73.5	1,250,314	26.5	1,348,835	65.5
Beer and Vinegar ..	500,000	00	41,666	67	38,426	10.5	48,899	61.5	500,000	00	559,571	00.5
Coals ..	1,250,000	00	104,166	66	190,001	89.5	178,779	32	1,250,000	00	1,199,987	54
Turf ..	1,640,000	00	136,666	67	168,028	69	144,948	69	1,640,000	00	1,550,690	54.5
Total ..	17,275,000	00	1,439,583	33	1,592,974	87	1,786,900	28	17,275,000	00	17,864,518	23.5

View of the Receipts of the Revenue, &c.—continued.

Source of Revenue.		Amount of Estimate.		$\frac{1}{3}$ of Estimate.		Receipts of the Month of December 1860.		Receipts of the Month of December 1859.		$\frac{1}{2}$ of Estimate.		Receipts for the twelve months of 1860.		Receipts for the twelve months of 1859.	
		Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.	Florins.	c.
Assay and Tax on Articles of Gold and Silver—															
Tax ..	..	244,000	00	20,333	33	13,900	23·5	14,805	69·5	244,000	00	255,349	40	233,168	73
Assayage and per-centage ..	..	1,000	00	83	34	123	40·5	2	12	1,000	00	1,779	58	79	01
Total ..	..	245,000	00	20,416	67	14,023	64	14,807	81·5	245,000	00	257,128	98	233,247	74
Indirect Taxes—															
Stamps ..	..	2,001,000	00	166,750	00	176,689	86	173,193	68·5	2,001,000	00	2,045,057	83	1,950,245	74
Registration Dues ..	..	6,003,000	00	500,250	00	435,589	69·5	482,707	93·5	6,003,000	00	5,874,770	87	5,537,600	70
Mortgage Duties ..	..	483,000	00	40,250	00	37,582	39·5	34,605	58·5	483,000	00	507,598	41	460,920	95
Duties on Successions ..	..	4,416,000	00	368,000	00	293,755	45	196,871	37	4,416,000	00	4,141,872	71	4,031,423	64·5
Total ..	..	12,903,000	00	1,075,250	00	943,617	40	887,378	47·5	12,903,000	00	12,569,299	82	11,980,191	03·5
Post Office ..	..	1,800,000	00	150,000	00	131,715	29·5	130,471	58·5	1,800,000	00	1,928,081	03·5	1,853,110	05·5
Lottery ..	..	410,000	00	34,166	67	..	..	201	00	410,000	00	411,430	00	401,542	00
General Total ..	..	56,919,309	00	4,743,275	75	4,082,542	90·5	4,191,474	68·5	56,919,309	00	58,029,560	50	56,795,005	96

(No. 2).—COMPARATIVE RETURN of Sea-going Ships furnished for the first time with Sea-Letters, in the Netherlands, during 1859 and 1860.

Description of Ship.	1859.				Total for 1859.		1860.				Total for 1860.	
	Home built.		Foreign built.				Home built.		Foreign built.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Ships	4	1,599	..	..	4	1,599	1	398	1	382	2	780
Barques	9	2,953	..	..	9	2,953	2	699	3	378	5	1,077
Brigs	8	768	2	202	10	970	9	860	3	251	12	1,111
Brigantines	1	98	..	..	1	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schooners	21	1,798	6	413	27	2,211	22	1,772	4	207	26	1,979
Galliot	28	1,810	1	40	29	1,850	25	1,574	..	..	25	1,574
Koff-boats	5	188	1	19	6	207	7	297	2	132	9	429
Smacks	2	65	..	..	2	65	1	32	..	..	1	32
Well-boats	15	492	..	..	15	492	17	557	..	..	17	557
Bomb-boats	2	60	..	..	2	60	1	9	..	..	1	9
Fish-sniggers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	27	..	..	2	27
Steam-boats	..	..	1	282	1	282	..	..	3	294	3	294
Bomb-boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	2	31
Totals	95	9,831	11	956	106	10,787	89	6,256	16	1,644	105	7,900

(No. 3).—View of the Importation and Exportation of some of the principal Articles of Commerce into and from the Netherlands during eleven months ending with November 1860.

Articles.	Standard.	Imports for Consumption.	Export of Home Produce, of Articles Duty Free, or which have paid Duty.
Butter	Kilogrammes	659,571	16,562,897
Druggists' stores	Value, florins	943,749	1,179,581
Yarn, cotton (not twisted or dyed)	Kilogrammes	6,465,796	66,578
„ (twisted or dyed)	„	409,552	347,521
Spirits, in cask	Vaten (or hectolitre of 22 gallons)	8,616	228,791
Grain :—			
Wheat	Lasts (of 30 hectolitres, or 10·31703 quarters)	19,821	13,973
Rye	„	82,178	15,327
Barley	„	30,488	17,496
Buckwheat	„	6,958	321
Oats	„	1,896	12,268
Meal	„	14,105,172	491,006
Iron, raw	Value, florins	9,515,105	3,968,385
Iron, articles of	„	1,005,059	659,232
Indigo	lbs., or kilogrammes	455,752	472,513
Cheese	„	216,299	26,532,751
Raw cotton	„	30,334,719	22,274,986
Coffee	„	62,913,046	50,129,595
Manufactures of silk, cotton, hemp, flax, &c.	Value, florins	17,200,217	12,712,649
„ of wool, cloths, &c.	Kilogrammes	472,927	12,271
„ of wool, weighing more than 1 kilogramme per 6 mètres	„	201,839	66,938
„ of wool, weighing less than 1 kilogramme per 6 mètres	Value, florins	3,353,611	63,349
Oil, from seeds	Casks	137	325,922
Rice	Kilogrammes	28,177,680	17,967,521
Fat cattle, viz., cows and oxen	Head	11,212	61,777
„ sheep	„	11,169	117,616
Sugar, raw	Kilogrammes	70,353,285	81,251
„ refined	„	439	53,813,148
Tobacco, roll or leaf	„	12,582,741	6,301,843
Tin	„	4,764,069	4,150,756
Wine, in wood	Barrels	70,545	3
Oleaginous seeds	Lasts (of 30 hectolitres, or 10·31703 quarters, English measure)	26,573	4,059

Prussia.

Mr. Lowther to Lord J. Russell.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Berlin, February 1, 1861.

IN conformity with the Earl of Clarendon's circular instruction of the 24th of February, 1857, I have now the honour to inclose to your Lordship some information relative to the commerce and industry of Prussia.

The Official Returns concerning finances, public credit, shipping, commerce, manufacture, and agriculture in Prussia, do not appear till long after the commencement of the new year, in some instances not till twelve or eighteen months after the period when it would be of interest to have them; this will account for some of the information contained in the inclosed papers referring to a period so late as 1859.

In my Report of July I gave an account of the revenue of Prussia, and also of the taxes, direct and indirect; it is therefore unnecessary to refer again to that subject here.

The abolition of the transit-dues, and the reduction of the dues on the Rhine, are important steps for the improvement of inland trade, and for the welfare of the country.

From the 1st of March of this year the transit-dues in the territory of the Zollverein will be reduced, but they will be replaced by an export duty. This is the result of the Conference of the Rhenish States at Carlsruhe, where it was also agreed to reduce the tax levied for the navigation of the Rhine, thus agreeing with the demand made by the Baden Government in return for its consent to the abolition of the transit-dues already approved of by the other States of the Zollverein. The proposal made by Prussia at Carlsruhe with regard to the tax levied for the navigation of the Rhine was directed towards the abolition of the Rhine dues, that on wood excepted, which remained unchanged. This proposal, however, met with as little favour from the States generally as did the proposal of Baden to impose a water transit-duty of one silbergroschen. In spite of every exertion, a total abolition of the Rhine dues could not be effected; it became, therefore, necessary to reduce them to such a degree that, in the present state of affairs, they might not endanger the continuance of the navigation. After different proposals had been made and discussed, the following Articles were eventually determined upon:—

1. The transit duties, as well as the export duties, in the Zollverein, be abolished.

2. The revising duties ("Recognitionsgebühren") and wood duties on the Rhine remain unchanged.

3. Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden levy one-tenth of the mining dues fixed by Convention; Hesse and Nassau, one-sixth.

A provisional arrangement was also made, which allowed vessels and rafts on their passage, and passing several Custom-houses, to pay at any one of them the Rhine dues once for all.

Those Governments belonging to the Zollverein not represented at Carlsruhe will assent to the period fixed for the abolition of the transit dues; and in the spring of the year, the realization of one of the most important measures ever determined on by the Zollverein since its formation will take place.

I beg to inclose an account of the common receipts of the Zollverein from import, export, and transit dues; as well as the receipts for the first quarter of 1860 as compared with the first quarter of 1859, showing a decrease in the receipts;

Information with regard to the consumption of wool in the Zollverein reckoned per head;

Information relative to the very important subject of emigration from Germany. German emigration has undergone a great diminution within the last three years, and the present situation of the United States is likely to cause a further considerable decrease of it, for the United States absorbed nearly nine-tenths of the emigrants; but there is now coming into existence an increased disposition to emigrate to British Colonies, especially to Canada, and perhaps it would be greater if the

Canadian Agents for Emigration gave the emigrants more choice of place, instead of making Ottawa the principal place to which it is desirable the emigrants should go;

Information relative to the produce of the harvest in Prussia in 1860, and the average of the produce of the harvest of all the provinces of Prussia in the last ten years;

An account of the shipping trade in Prussia during 1859;

Information relative to the consumption of tobacco in the Zollverein and Prussia;

An account of the annual consumption of beet-root for sugar in the Zollverein. In my Report of July last I gave a full account of the manufacture of this sugar;

An account of the administration of the Prussian State Debt, and of the bank-notes in circulation in Prussia, as well as an account of the Prussian Bank and of the issue of coin in Prussia.

I have also added some considerations on the Treaty about to be negotiated between Prussia and France, but these refer chiefly to the subjects of silk and linens.

I have had occasion to remark, during my residence here, that there exists to an incredible extent a practice of falsifying trade-marks, which it appears to me deserves serious attention. This fraudulent practice is applied to various sorts of manufacture, and particularly to articles sent from Great Britain. By this means, not only is the trade of Great Britain considerably damaged, but a very inferior article is sold; and thus the reputation of the good articles really manufactured in Great Britain is lowered. The goods are so well stamped, and the labels are so admirably imitated, that the most experienced, I am told, could easily be deceived; and this fraudulent act is not actionable in Prussia, for there exists no Treaty for the mutual protection of trade-marks in the two countries.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

Annexes.

(1.)—*Statement of the Receipts of the Zollverein.*

THE Zollverein has expended yearly on an average for its administration 2,270,000 thalers, 9 per cent. of its gross receipts. It extends over 9,045.45 square miles, inasmuch as it now includes two-thirds of the German Confederation, the Prussian provinces, and Posen. The three Free Towns, the two Mecklenburgs, Holstein, and Lauenburg, do not form part of it. How long they may continue not to form a part depends entirely upon themselves.

The following is an account of the amount of the population of the Zollverein taken from official sources up to the end of 1858:—

*1. Prussia	..	..	..	..	17,628,191
2. Bavaria	..	..	..	..	4,621,279
3. Kingdom of Saxony	..	..	..	..	2,122,148
4. Hanover	..	..	..	..	1,865,104
5. Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	1,690,898
6. Grand Duchy of Baden	..	..	..	..	1,329,269
7. Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	726,739
8. Grand Duchy of Hesse	..	..	..	..	862,999
9. Thuringia	..	..	..	..	1,043,771
10. Brunswick	..	..	..	..	274,069
11. Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	236,769
12. Nassau	..	..	..	..	435,777
13. Free Town of Frankfort	..	..	..	..	80,611

The eastern part of the territory of the Zollverein comprises 16,485,733, the western part 17,056,734 head.

Total amount of population of the Zollverein 33,542,467, and the calculations with regard to the common partition of the receipts are made for 1859, 1860, and 1861.

The inclosed Table shows the common gross receipts, in thalers, from import

* To this must be added the foreign territories which share commonly with Prussia, having a population of 479,783, making a total of 18,107,279. Moreover, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has 192,196 inhabitants.

receipts, export receipts, and transit dues, during the period 1830-59, both inclusive.

Since 1836 the duty on beet-root sugar has taken the place of the duty on Colonial sugar, so that in order to have a just comparison with former years the increase of duty from beet-root sugar since 1836 must be added to the other receipts from dues.

The Zollverein year begins on the 1st of September, and the duty on sugar produced in the first division (a) 4,177,520 thalers; in the second (b) 4,876,076 thalers; the total 9,053,596 thalers. There were 255 factories, of which there were 187 in Prussia. In 1859 the length of the Zollverein frontier was $1,081\frac{31}{40}$ miles, the cost of the guard 2,916,443 thalers. After deducting that sum there remained for division 20,841,099 thalers, which were divided in the following manner:—

	Thalers.
Prussia	10,605,079
Luxemburg	111,525
Bavaria	2,681,555
Saxony	1,247,227
Hanover	2,125,221
Wurtemberg	981,165
Baden	774,100
Electoral Hesse	406,067
Grand Ducal Hesse	500,766
Thuringia	618,444
Brunswick	146,147
Oldenburg	269,813
Nassau	252,866
Free Town of Frankfort	126,124
	20,841,099

Adding to the above sum 9,058,596 thalers for duty on beet-root sugar, there was the amount of 29,894,695 thalers for partition amongst the States of the Zollverein for 1859.

The following Table shows the receipts of the Customs' Office:—

Years.	Common gross receipts in dollars.			
	Imports.	Exports	Transit.	Total.
1830	10,318,731	550,386	939,434	11,808,551
1831	11,807,033	484,413	710,977	13,002,423
1832	11,266,637	409,734	1,025,334	12,701,705
1833	10,644,920	556,402	982,392	12,183,714
1834	13,863,528	422,564	529,631	14,815,723
1835	15,850,973	502,672	526,535	16,880,180
1836	17,455,513	521,387	485,973	18,462,873
1837	16,996,107	408,559	592,629	17,997,295
1838	19,334,723	551,536	533,028	20,419,287
1839	19,687,136	487,036	695,316	20,869,488
1840	20,431,342	481,322	693,527	21,606,191
1841	21,262,949	432,951	559,304	22,255,204
1842	22,690,912	403,674	558,683	23,653,269
1843	24,733,940	395,034	591,787	25,720,761
1844	25,554,284	468,703	755,313	26,778,300
1845	26,853,774	412,764	454,898	27,721,436
1846	25,747,323	488,986	332,905	26,569,214
1847	26,293,951	506,269	452,776	27,552,996
1848	22,015,982	366,864	316,453	22,699,299
1849	22,810,204	368,334	471,192	23,649,730
1850	22,114,497	297,162	537,150	22,948,809
1851	22,545,687	264,998	445,365	23,255,050
1852	23,772,636	329,920	367,165	24,469,721
1853	21,221,434	295,281	499,439	22,016,154
1854	22,496,528	245,196	415,683	23,157,407
1855	25,493,510	212,811	617,050	26,323,371
1856	25,549,599	226,866	379,985	26,156,450
1857	26,014,819	198,013	382,956	26,595,788
1858	28,002,849	224,546	379,197	28,606,592
1859	23,105,796	250,838	400,908	23,757,542

(2).—Account of the Common Receipts from the Zollverein Import, Export, and Transit Dues in the First Quarter of 1860, compared with the First Quarter of 1859.

	Verein States.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Transit Dues.		Total.		First Quarter of 1860.	
		First Quarter 1860.	First Quarter 1859.	First Quarter 1860.	First Quarter 1859.	First Quarter 1860.	First Quarter 1859.	First Quarter 1860.	First Quarter 1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Prussia..	rixthalers. 2,739,454	rixthalers. 3,205,055	rixthalers. 14,407	rixthalers. 16,979	rixthalers. 19,629	rixthalers. 31,745	rixthalers. 2,773,490	rixthalers. 3,253,779	rixthalers. 6,679	rixthalers. 480,289
2	Luxembourg	..	..	211	220	252	19	38,995	32,316		
3	Bavaria .	..	..	1,658	3,848	3,867	2,866	263,359	266,479		
4	Saxony .	..	..	12,087	10,239	41,169	22,181	502,974	495,556	7,418	3,120
5	Hanover	..	..	1,792	2,695	6,032	4,059	443,268	434,430	8,838	
6	Wurtemberg	..	..	389	286	585	922	70,245	68,890	1,355	
7	Baden ..	..	..	5,217	5,912	2,703	2,236	170,679	171,087	11,406	408
8	Electoral Hesse	..	..	19	7	57	7	76,467	65,061	4,937	
9	Grand Ducal Hesse	..	..	407	674	118	151	113,407	108,470		
10	Thuringia	..	..	16	14	80	57	78,703	87,408		
11	Brunswick	..	..	4	76	39	37	71,685	71,743		
12	Oldenburg	..	..	30	687	..	1	37,311	35,320	1,991	
13	Nassau..	..	..	138	200	1	..	18,739	17,540	1,199	
	Frankfort	..	..	7,373	11,330	241	313	216,417	206,361	10,056	
	Total ..	4,777,218	5,196,677	43,748	53,167	54,773	64,596	4,875,739	5,314,440	53,879	492,580

Total Decrease 438,701 Rixthalers.

(3.)—*Wool.*

The consumption of woollen yarn in the Zollverein was reckoned per head from—

1837 to 1839 about	..	..	..	..	..	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.
1840 to 1842	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
1843 to 1845	..	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
1846 to 1848	..	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
1849 to 1853	..	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

There may be seen from the following statement how much the business in wool of Great Britain exceeds that of all other countries.

The export from 1858 to 1859 amounted altogether to 3,021,403 bails, of which 2,019,252 bails went to Great Britain, 450,969 bails to France, 330,012 bails to the North of Europe, 221,443 bails to other foreign ports.

So that the export to Great Britain was nearly five times greater than that to France, which was also considerably greater than that to other European countries.

Bremen now occupies a prominent place in regard to trade in wool.

Years.	Import.	Export.
	lbs.	lbs.
1851 ..	9,811,162	8,634,528
1852 ..	8,625,196	8,940,839
1853 ..	11,527,555	10,540,471
1854 ..	20,990,751	18,001,546
1855 ..	23,695,983	24,326,103
1856 ..	41,557,005	42,787,418
1857 ..	40,940,316	36,074,019
1858 ..	40,913,092	45,030,135
1859 ..	60,133,809	51,799,704

Of the total amount exported from Bremen in 1859, there went to—

	lbs.
Saxony ..	1,063,383
Bavaria ..	8,454,745
Prussia ..	4,475,524
Hanover ..	2,274,872
Oldenburg ..	1,840,770
Wurtemberg ..	17,051,173
Baden ..	938,575
Switzerland ..	2,585,128
Russia and Poland ..	4,558,053
Sweden and Norway ..	687,649
Great Britain ..	758,081
Other exports ..	14,183
	51,799,704

In former years the export of wool from Bremen to Prussia was—

	lbs.
1851 ..	1,231,329
1852 ..	1,143,888
1853 ..	1,392,874
1854 ..	3,427,495
1855 ..	3,107,843
1856 ..	6,017,836
1857 ..	4,181,175
1858 ..	4,917,031

(4.)—*Emigration.*

The statistical accounts of the emigration by Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, and of German immigration into trans-Atlantic ports, shows during a course of years a considerable increase up to 1854, and from that time a remarkable decrease.

It would appear that in 1854 the emigration to trans-Atlantic countries had reached its highest point, although since that time various laws have been promulgated by the American and European Governments for the particular protection and welfare of the emigrants.

The number of emigrants by Bremen and Hamburg from 1846 to 1859 inclusive is as follows:—

DIRECT.

		Bremen.	Hamburg.
1846	..	32,372	4,857
1847	..	33,682	7,628
1848	..	29,947	6,585
1849	..	28,629	5,620
1850	..	25,776	7,436
1851	..	37,493	12,279

DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

1852	..	58,551	29,322
1853	..	58,511	29,652
1854	..	76,873	50,819
1855	..	31,550	18,652
1856	..	36,517	26,203
1857	..	49,448	37,566
1858	..	23,708	19,799
1859	..	21,708	13,023

The emigration was by—

		Antwerp.	Havre.
1854	..	25,843	95,894
1855	..	7,434	21,500
1856	..	10,053	23,307
1857	..	13,333	19,578
1858	..	4,080	8,266
1859	..	1,320	

The emigration by Hamburg between 1854 and 1859 had decreased in the proportion to 100 of 25·62; by Bremen 29·53; by Antwerp 5·11; by Havre 8·62, from 1854 to 1858.

The same circumstances appear with regard to German emigration to trans-Atlantic ports, viz., a considerable increase up to 1854, and a decrease from that time.

The German immigration into New York was in—

	Persons.		Persons.
1847	53,180	1853	119,644
1848	51,970	1854	179,648
1849	55,705	1855	54,038
1850	45,535	1856	56,117
1851	69,883	1857	86,859
1852	118,611	1858	31,874

The following Table shows the proportion of the German immigration as compared with that of Ireland:—

		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Irish	.. ..	117,038	163,256	118,131	113,164	82,902
German	.. ..	45,535	69,883	118,611	119,644	176,948

(5.)—PRODUCE of the Harvest in Prussia, 1860.

Provinces.	Corn.										Straw.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Peas.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Rape.	Beet-root.	Other roots and veg- tables.	Wheat.	Rye.	Peas.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.
Prussia ..	1.12	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.49	0.88	0.99	1.02	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.01	1.10	1.03
Posen ..	0.91	0.98	1.19	0.84	1.08	0.89	0.46	1.03	1.22	1.01	0.95	0.94	1.23	0.83	1.03	0.83
Pomerania ..	1.02	1.09	1.04	0.94	1.12	0.98	0.54	0.84	0.99	0.96	1.10	1.17	1.06	0.92	1.14	0.99
Brandenburg ..	0.87	0.96	0.93	0.87	1.01	1.00	0.85	0.94	1.02	1.03	0.84	0.89	0.96	0.84	0.97	0.97
Silesia ..	0.87	0.95	0.56	0.84	0.98	0.91	0.39	1.04	0.74	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.99	0.88
Saxony ..	1.06	1.10	0.99	1.02	1.14	0.90	0.81	1.09	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.12	0.92
Westphalia ..	1.02	1.02	0.92	0.92	1.12	0.90	0.58	0.94	0.89	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.03	0.92	1.13	0.79
Rhine Province ..	0.95	0.95	0.75	0.92	0.95	0.78	0.57	0.72	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.81	0.96	0.91	1.03	0.81
Hohenzollern ..	0.91	0.87	0.68	0.95	0.93	..	0.54	0.91	0.97	0.89	0.80	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.97	..
Average ..	0.97	0.99	0.89	0.92	1.05	0.92	0.58	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.96	0.97	1.00	0.91	1.05	0.90

AVERAGE of the Produce of the Harvest of all the Provinces of Prussia in the last Ten Years.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Peas.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Rape.	Beet-root.
1851	0·93	0·78	1·05	0·90	0·93	0·47		
1852	0·99	0·89	0·81	0·82	0·77	0·75		
1853	0·85	0·84	0·70	0·88	0·91	0·57		
1854	0·99	0·98	0·92	0·99	1·04	0·56		
1855	0·61	0·66	0·67	0·95	0·98	0·61		
1856	0·94	1·00	1·65	1·00	1·04	0·82		
1857	1·02	1·01	0·44	0·73	0·61	0·95		
1858	0·73	0·83	0·37	0·65	0·62	0·90		
1859	0·89	0·77	0·72	0·70	0·63	0·81		
1860	0·97	0·99	0·89	0·92	1·05	0·58	0·93	0·95
Average for 10 Years ..	0·89	0·87	0·76	0·85	0·88	0·70		

(6.)—Shipping Trade.

The following account of the Shipping Trade of Prussia in 1859 is taken from official sources, and refers chiefly to the ports of Memel, Königsberg, Elbing, Danzig, Stettin, Wolgast, Greifswald, Barth, Stralsund, and Kolberg.

The results of the trade of 1859, as compared with 1858, were as follows :—
Between foreign countries—

	Charged.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1859	964	179,532	910	165,640
1858	810	151,657	783	141,916
Difference between 1858 and 1859 ..	+154	+27,875	+127	+23,724

From Prussia to foreign countries—

	Charged.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1859	1,207	188,859	104	15,990
1858	1,045	174,350	153	23,733
Difference between 1858 and 1859 ..	+162	+14,509	—49	—7,743

From foreign countries—

	Charged.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1859	1,071	163,456	208	33,273
1858	940	141,931	147	29,549
Difference between 1858 and 1859 ..	+132	+21,525	+61	+9,724

According to the above the proportion of the two years has remained nearly the same, with the exception of vessels leaving Prussia, there having been a diminution of 49 vessels and 7,743 lasts. The freights at the beginning of the year, at the opening of the navigation, were so low that no profit could be made:

in Stettin they were 15 per cent. lower than in the spring of 1858. In consequence of the scarcity of corn freights the vessels were chiefly employed in carrying wood, of which there were large supplies. Added to this, the alarm at the outbreak of a general war caused the owners of vessels to suffer considerable losses in insuring their vessels against the dangers of war. On the other hand, the traders in wood and corn gained considerably; being from the Polish provinces, they had congregated in the Prussian seaports, in order to secure speedy shipment of their goods, which produced a considerable rise in the price of freights during the summer, and particularly for the French ports. After the Peace of Villafranca this ceased, and in the autumn but little business was done.

With regard to the traffic between Prussia and other single States Great Britain had the largest share.

	Laden.	Lasts.	Ballast.!	Lasts.
Prussian vessels sailed from Great Britain for Prussia	847	134,310	117	25,440
For other countries	352	65,257	525	90,960
Arrived from Prussia in Great Britain	875	143,116	4	1,023
From other countries	391	72,379	611	99,852
Sailed from Russia to Prussia	74	9,719	9	1,776
For other countries	219	38,770	13	2,876
There arrived from Prussia	69	9,334	52	7,659
From other countries	89	14,258	103	21,725
There sailed from France for Prussia	22	3,344	16	2,745
For other countries	46	7,179	61	9,953
Arrived from Prussia	92	14,942		
From other countries	43	6,662	10	1,860
Sailed from Sweden and Norway for Prussia	4	395	4	366
For other countries	99	14,153	21	3,045
There arrived from Prussia	12	1,137	45	6,802
From other countries	34	4,411	38	5,845

Then follow the German countries on the coast, North America, Belgium, &c.

(7.)—*Tobacco.*

There is a large consumption of foreign as well as of native tobacco in Prussia and the States of the Zollverein. The following figures show the amount:—

Years.	Population.	lbs.	lbs. per head.
1840-42	27,436,584	75,079,900	2.74
1843-45	29,000,000	80,000,000	2.75
1846-48	29,537,462	81,901,200	2.77
1851-52	30,456,921	78,160,600	2.57

For Prussia alone—

Years.	Population.	lbs.	lbs. per head.
1840-42	15,368,861	43,730,800	2.84
1843-45	16,009,166	47,300,000	2.95
1846-48	16,525,411	48,553,500	2.94
1851-52	17,223,941	47,895,000	2.78

The consumption of imported foreign tobacco was as follows:—
In Prussia alone—

In the years 1834-45	..	..	..	0.95 per head.
" 1846-48	..	..	..	1.09 "
" 1849-51	..	..	..	1.18 "
" 1852	..	..	..	1.25 "
" 1853	..	..	..	1.23 "

In the other States of the Zollverein—

In the years 1834-45	..	..	..	0.91 per head.
" 1846-48	..	..	..	1.07 "
" 1849-51	..	..	..	1.07 "
" 1852	..	..	..	1.13 "
" 1853	..	..	..	1.10 "

Altogether in the Zollverein—

In the years 1834-45	..	..	..	0.98 per head.
" 1846-48	..	..	..	1.08 "
" 1849-51	..	..	..	1.13 "
" 1852	..	..	..	1.20 "
" 1853	..	..	..	1.17 "

The consumption, therefore, of foreign tobacco, between 1834 and 1852 in the Zollverein, has risen, per head, from 0.98 to 1.20 more than 29 per cent. On the other hand there was a decrease of 0.03 per head between 1852 and 1853, when an increase might have been expected in consequence of the duty on raw tobacco leaves having been reduced on the 1st of July, 1853, from 5½ dollars to 4.

The import of raw tobacco leaves increased considerably in the years 1852 and 1853.

In the years 1837-39 it was on an average	..	197,780 centners.
" 1840-42	..	234,263 "
" 1843-45	..	290,956 "
" 1846-48	..	282,074 "
But in 1852 and 1853 it increased to	..	330,000 "

In the years 1854 to 1858 inclusive the import, export, and transit of tobacco in the whole Zollverein was as follows :—

IMPORT.

Years.	Raw Tobacco Leaves and Stalks.	Smoking Tobacco, in rolls or cut.	Cigars.	Snuff.
	Zoll. centners.	Zoll. centners.	Zoll. centners.	Zoll. centners.
1854	525,262	18,068	25,217	258
1855	688,307	27,672	28,265	424
1856	321,165	17,566	24,662	153
1857	654,066	13,193	21,924	600
1858	669,882	14,614	26,431	326

EXPORT.

1854	127,292	10,583	40,444	8,955
1855	169,480	8,875	33,660	8,015
1856	156,741	18,584	49,296	10,087
1857	133,255	14,035	74,604	8,072
1858	221,680	16,536	55,896	8,297

TRANSIT.

1854	114,366	8,373	8,590	332
1855	137,278	15,496	14,318	520
1856	238,397	5,806	9,344	925
1857	231,159	5,686	8,723	673
1858	154,824	6,514	14,728	602

According to official accounts the area of land employed in the cultivation of tobacco was in 1856, 28,395 morgen, that is, not much over a square German mile. In 1857, 35,002 morgen; and in 1858, 40,809; giving an increase of 12,000 morgen more than in 1856.

The provinces of Prussia, as regards their importance in the cultivation of tobacco, follow in this order :—

1. Brandenburg	..	..	..	11,135 morgen
2. Pomerania	..	..	..	7,035 "
3. Saxony	..	..	..	4,493 "
4. Silesia	..	..	..	4,346 "
5. Rhine Provinces	..	..	..	2,684 "
6. Prussia	..	..	..	2,667 "
7. Posen	..	..	..	2,294 "
8. Westphalia	..	..	..	80 "

The provinces of Prussia and Posen grow tobacco chiefly for their own use; in the others it is chiefly produced for trade. Saxony and the Rhenish provinces produce the best tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco increased also considerably in those States of the Zollverein which agreed to a similar duty on tobacco in the years 1856, 1857, and 1858. In 1856, 8,930 morgen were employed in the cultivation; but in 1858 the number had increased to 14,609, and this increase took place chiefly in Hanover.

The following is an account of the transit dues from tobacco leaves and factories in the Zollverein States from the first to the third quarter of 1860 :—

					Rthl.	Sgr.	Pf.
1. Prussia ..	..	..	..	..	28,529	7	3
Luxemburg ..	..	..	..	..	1,704	20	0
2. Saxony ..	..	..	..	..	7,525	1	6
3. Hanover ..	..	..	..	..	2,510	24	0
4. Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	..	..	5,901	7	6
5. Thuringia ..	..	..	..	..	3,702	18	6
6. Brunswick ..	..	..	..	..	292	11	0
7. Oldenburg ..	..	..	..	..	21	10	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	50,187	10	3

A morgen of land may be taken as equal to about two acres English.

(8.)—SUMMARY of the Amount of Raw Beet-root used, during the Year from the 1st September, 1859, to 31st August, 1860, in the Manufacture of Sugar, in the States of the Zollverein.

States.	No. of Factories.	Beetroot Taxed.									
		From 1st September to end of December 1859.		In First Quarter of 1860.		In Second Quarter of 1860.		In July and August 1860.		Total.	
		centner	lbs.	centner	lbs.	centner	lbs.	centner	lbs.	centner	lbs.
1. Prussia	221	17,280,827	0	11,939,100	0	369,322	0	5,093	0	29,594,342	0
Luxemburg	7	196,462	0	119,290	0	..	..	..	..	315,752	0
2. Bavaria	3	58,385	7	28,061	0	..	..	..	..	86,446	7
3. Saxony	2	228,050	0	126,895	0	..	..	..	..	354,945	0
4. Hanover	6	490,323	0	436,214	0	..	..	..	..	926,537	0
5. Wurtemberg	1	259,784	0	195,455	0	44,171	0	278,093	0	777,503	0
6. Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Ducal Hesse	2	129,340	0	114,566	0	..	..	..	..	243,906	0
9. Thuringia	14	1,233,931	0	861,418	90	4,536	0	..	..	2,099,886	10
10. Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Frankfort A/M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	256	19,877,102	27	13,820,999	90	418,029	0	283,186	0	34,399,317	17
In the year 1858-59 there were	257	19,322,076	51	16,086,396	8	1,124,866	52	135,218	0	36,668,557	11
In the year 1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase	...	555,025	76	...	...	...	...	147,968	0	...	...
Decrease	1	...	...	2,265,396	18	706,837	52	..	..	2,269,289	94

(9.)—State Debt.

The chief administration of the State debt is under the direction of the Committee for the State debt chosen from members of both Houses.

The Prussian State debt, at the end of 1858, was :—

A. BEARING INTEREST.

I.—GENERAL STATE DEBT.

					Thalers.
1. Consolidated State Debt of 1848 ..	..	..	..	..	90,538,600
2. Voluntary Loan of 1848 ..	..	..	..	..	6,219,940
3. Loan of 1850 ..	..	..	..	..	16,272,100
4. „ 1852 ..	..	..	..	..	14,700,200
5. „ 1853 ..	..	..	..	..	4,710,700
6. Premium Loan of 1855 ..	..	..	..	..	14,380,000
7. Loan A ..	..	..	..	..	7,552,200
8. Bank Convention of 1856 ..	..	..	..	..	16,280,600
9. Loan of 1857 ..	..	..	..	..	7,680,000
10. Securities ..	..	..	..	..	7,494,903
11. Military Widow Fund ..	..	..	..	..	890,400

II.—B. PROVINCIAL.

	Thalers.
1. Share of State Debt in War Debt	1,631,821
2. Share of State Debt	305,107
3. Saxon Contract Debt Papers	9,656
4. Saxon Credit Papers	2,516,850
5. Reserve Fund for unknown requirements not bearing interest ..	467,660

III.—RAILWAY DEBTS.

1. Shares and obligations of Lower Silesian Railway	18,405,500
2. " " " " Minden-Hanover Railway	1,383,900
B. Debt now bearing interest	15,842,347
Total	241,619,184

(10.)—Bank Notes.

	Thalers.
There were in circulation the smallest amount on the 7th of March ..	66,081,000
The highest amount on the 7th of July	89,412,000
On an average	75,268,000
On the 31st of December, 1859	75,279,000

The large amount of notes in circulation between the 7th of March and the 7th of July is to be explained partly by the fact of large purchases of silver having been made at the same time to the amount of 15,000,000 dollars. The amount of metal was, during the whole year, 52,500,000, therefore more than two-thirds of the amount of notes in circulation.

Balance on the 31st of December, 1859 :—

Credit.			Debit.		
	Thalers.	sgr.		Thalers	sgr. p.
Public Funds, nominal value ..	1,123,800	0	Bank notes	129,391,800	0 0
Lands	780,348	22	Deposit capital	19,112,913	12 0
Value of bills of exchange ..	50,874,504	28	Deposit interest owing ..	227,047	14 0
Lombard claims	13,178,208	22	Bank shares	15,000,000	0 0
Various claims.. .. .	17,244,776	8	State-credit capital	1,876,500	0 0
Various effects.. .. .	16,324	0	Reserve fund	2,855,925	13 0
Treasury value	75,426,440	18	State profit account.. ..	336,123	11 0
In gold and silver	22,105,139	5	Balance in favour of Royal officials from surplus ..	6,115,000	0 0
			Endorsements	4,519,542	22 6
			Unpaid bills of exchange ..	562,134	0 0
			Old bank account	379	4 6
			Sundry demands	177,169	22 0
			Interest	144,396	14 0
			Dividend account	92,578	15 0
			Unpaid Dividend of 1858 and 1859	338,032	12 6
Total	180,749,542	24	Total	180,749,542	24 6

(11.)—The Prussian Bank.

The Curatorium or Trusteeship of the Bank consists of the President of the Ministry, the Ministers of Trade, of Justice, and of Finance, and a reporting Counsellor. The Minister of Trade is at the head of the Bank, under whom there is the Bank Direction, which consists of twenty-four members.

The Bank can issue an unlimited number of bank notes, under the condition that when the notes in circulation exceed 21,000,000 thalers there must be in hand gold or silver, or discounted notes, to the value of one-third of the amount of notes in circulation.

At the general meeting which took place in March of this year, 1860, the Report of the Administration for 1859 was communicated. The total amount of business done, exclusive of the Lombard loan, was :—

	Thalers.
At the Head Bank, in receipts and expenditure	470,559,600
At the Provincial establishments	1,049,789,700
Total	1,520,349,300

Which is an excess of 109,000,000 thalers over last year.

(12.)—*Issue of Coin in Prussia from 1821 to 1859.*

The amount of coin issued in Prussia since the year 1821 is as follows:—

						Thalers	sgr.	pf.
In Gold	..	..	..	..	..	21,629,330	00	0
In Silver	..	..	..	..	..	87,982,759	10	0
In Copper	..	..	..	..	..	9,658,692	14	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	119,270,787	24	5

For Hohenzollern:—

In Silver	..	..	..	..	..	43,880	00	0
In Copper	..	..	..	..	..	2,495	00	0
Total of Coin issued from 1821 to 1858						119,317,162	24	5

In 1859:—

						Thalers	sgr.	pf.
In Gold	..	..	..	..	..	314,829	5	0
In Silver	..	..	..	..	..	18,046,017	20	0
In Copper	..	..	..	..	..	78,286	20	6
Total of 1859	..	..	..	..	..	18,439,133	15	6

Making a total of Coin issued from 1821 to 1859, of 137,756,296 thalers 9 silber groschen 11 pfennings.
Comes to less than 20,663,444*l*.

(13.)—*Considerations on the Commercial Treaty between Prussia and France.*

There can be little doubt but that concessions on the Tariff of the manufacturing industry will become the chief object of the negotiations between the Zollverein and France. Compensating concessions could be made, on both sides, of the Tariff by a mutual diminution of the duty on cotton and woollen goods.

If the Zollverein and France should both reduce their Tariff for silk goods, then the reduction of the Zollverein Tariff would cause a greater increase of importation of silks from France than that of export of silk goods from the Zollverein, which would be caused by the reduction of the French duty, for France possesses an ancient and extensive industry in silks, thoroughly calculated for export, while the silk industry of the Zollverein is far less extensive and much less fit for export.

Just the reverse takes place in the industry of linens, and the Zollverein would have a chance of a very considerable export of linen articles by the reduction of the French duty on linen, while France, by a reduction of the Zollverein duties, would obtain the possibility of the export to the Zollverein of a few articles only.

Assuming the correctness of the view now generally subscribed to in the conclusion of Commercial Treaties, namely, that one country gives compensation for the concessions it receives for one branch of industry it makes to the other, it will be found that the Zollverein and France are exactly in the condition of adopting this principle; thus, then, the Zollverein reduces its duties on silk goods in the interest of France, as it is yet considered, and if France equally, in the presumed interest of Germany, reduces its duties on linens, both countries promote, to all intents and purposes, their own interests.

The linen industry of the Zollverein is very old, and dominated, in former times, the markets of the world, but since the beginning of this century two rivals to it have sprung up: these are cotton and machinery.

Cotton has gained the day in the consumption of nations, which linen can no longer contest. On the other hand, the increase of luxury, of wealth, and of intercourse, have caused an increased consumption of linen for bedding and for table-cloths, and for industrial purposes, which can still offer an extensive market to the Zollverein if the other rival, or rather an inferiority in its application, did not exist. The industry of Germany felt itself so sure in its dominion, and was so conservative in its constitution, that the human hand succumbed in the combat with the machine just as unsystematic agriculture succumbed to disciplined agricultural manufacture; so that the linen industry, which was formerly considered as a source of wealth, became a great calamity.

There appears to be no doubt but that the chief defect of the Zollverein was that a single labourer left to himself could not exercise any influence whatever on the preparation of flax, and was unable to ascertain the requirements or wishes of the distant consumer. The merchant who bought from the weaver speculated on

the price, that is, on the lowness of the wages, and not on the cheapest and most useful manner of production.

Protective duties did not admit foreign goods, neither as competitors nor as a pattern which had conquered foreign markets by their beauty and cheapness. Thus an industry which was impelled to a challenge of the machine and of systematic technology was obliged to yield. The Zollverein effected the rest by adopting a protective duty on machine-spun yarn. Had machine-spun yarn and hand-spun yarn been admitted, a most saleable product could have been prepared in the cheapest manner, but the weavers were bereft by protective duty of this benefit which would have been offered by the machine-spun yarn. Thus the weavers lost their custom, and the spinners had not even the spinning of the yarn, which, if mixed with machine yarn, would have been saleable.

About ten years since the Zollverein bestowed some care on the preparation of flax, on bleaching, and a duty preparation, as well as on some organization of the entire linen trade.

The result of this progress is, besides an increasing import of machine yarn, in spite of the duty put upon it, a steadily increasing export of linen, which notwithstanding the territorial extension of the Zollverein over countries which produce linen goods, has not yet reached that of the period between 1830 and 1840. The chief articles are plain covers for bedding and house linen, drillings, damask, and tape; cambric and linen are no export articles of the Zollverein linen industry. France would have an interest in the lowering of the Zollverein Tariff for these articles, and chiefly for ready-made linen. The Zollverein in its turn is tolerably interested in every rate adopted in the entire French Tariff upon spun linen or linen goods. These rates are now completely prohibitory; they amount on an average to $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value, and there have been admitted in 1857 scarcely 300,000 francs worth of linen of the Zollverein, while the export of such goods from France to the Zollverein, with German duties, which average from 6 to 10 per cent. of the value, amounted to 3,400,000 francs per annum. As has been already shown, it will be convenient to begin with removing on both sides that increase of duty which was the result of the Tariff-war carried on between France and the Zollverein, and subsequently to open negotiations on the basis of a Tariff thus purified.

On this assumption, not the Tariff rates now existing, but the ancient rates of the French Tariff for linen goods would have to form the basis for negotiations, and the task would be to realize further reductions on both sides, and on the part of the Zollverein especially, for machine-spun yarn, for body linen, cambric, and tape, and on the part of France, pretty nearly on all inferior qualities. The scale of reduction of duties on linens to be asked for from France would, according to the preceding principles, be formed by the rates of duty on silks, to which the Zollverein would be disposed to agree.

The silk industry of the Zollverein is a child of the linen industry. Some intelligent and enterprising men entered upon it at the time when the linen industry began to decline. Its development was rapid. The town of Crefeld, which had in 1787 a population of 5,928, has now 48,000 souls, and is one of the chief seats of that branch of industry. Viersen, which in 1816 was but a small parish village of 2,372 inhabitants, is now a town of 14,000 souls. Besides these, Cologne, Mühlheim, Barmen, Elberfeld, and Berlin, and several places in the Mark of Brandenburg, are seats of that industry. Berlin effects its exports of silks chiefly to the East, and suffers at present from the weakness of its customers. The Rhenish silk manufacturers export to all parts of the world. The export of silks from the Zollverein has quadrupled since 1843. Part of the silk exports from the Zollverein is carried on through the medium of France, which in the year 1857 thus became the agent for the disposal of 60,000,000 francs worth of German silk goods, provided with French etiquettes in France, to foreign countries. The Zollverein excels especially in ribbons, velvets, checked silks, and in half-silken goods, for which latter the opening of the French market would be of considerable value. The French manufacture of silks is by far more extensive than that of the Zollverein. There passed through the drying establishment of Etienne in the year 1859, 7,400,000 lbs. of silk, and through those of Crefeld, Barmen, and Elberfeld jointly, only 1,100,000 lbs. It must also be at the same time borne in mind that a considerable quantity of silk is also dried for foreign countries at Lyons.

The export of silk from France to the Zollverein is out of proportion larger than that from the latter to France; it amounted to the value of 36,800,000 francs

in 1857, while that from the Zollverein to France amounted but to 4,570,000 francs.

The export of French silk goods to the Zollverein formed 29 per cent. of the whole exports of France to the Zollverein, while only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the exports of the Zollverein to France was of silks. From this it is evident that France has by far a greater interest in the reduction of the silk duty of the Zollverein, than the latter has in that of a corresponding reduction by France.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the Zollverein has an interest which ought not to be underrated, which is, that its industry enters into competition with that of France in foreign markets, and may have a chance of gaining a market also in France. France has been unremitting in her endeavours to obtain a reduction of duty on the silks from other countries, while she clung fast at the same time to protective rates of duty for her own unequalled silk industry, which by far exceed all the corresponding duties of other countries. Thus, for instance, the Zollverein rate of duty for silk goods (unmixed) amounts to 110 thalers per cwt., and for half-silks to 55 thalers. Now the silk goods imported in the Zollverein from France in 1857, amongst which there were also some half-silks, had an average value of $153\frac{3}{4}$ francs per kilogramme, or of 15,375 francs per 100 kilogrammes; but by the Zollverein rate of duty on silks of 110 thalers, the duty on 100 kilogrammes is only 825 francs, or 5.36 per cent. of the value of the imported goods.

It must be admitted that in the first nine months of the year 1857 the price of silks was exceptionally high; the basis of this calculation is only on the rate of duty on pure silken goods, while the imports, the value of which was rated as above, comprised also half-silks. France, on the other hand, levies rates of duties on silks, the lowest of which (7 and 8 francs per kilogramme on raw foulards) are equal to the highest rate of duty of the Zollverein. On an average, the French rates amount to 1843 per cent. of the value of imported goods; they are consequently three times as high as those of the Zollverein.

This state of things proves the equitableness of the demand that France should reduce its duties on silks at the same time with the Zollverein. Altogether, it may be maintained that the difficulties of the negotiations will best be solved by both parties agreeing on treating silk and linen goods as parts that balance each other, so that concessions made in favour of linen goods are compensated by concessions made in favour of silk goods, and *vice versé*.

Under all circumstances, the Zollverein has more reason for complaining of the high French duties on linens, than France has for complaining of high duties on the part of the Zollverein on silk goods. It must also be admitted that for a great part of the half-silks the rate of duty levied by the Zollverein is disproportionally high.

Sardinia.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, January 1, 1861.

THE usual Returns of the produce of the different branches of the Revenue not having been published by the Finance Department since the month of July last, I propose, in my present Report, to give, together with such statistical data as I have been able to collect, a general outline of the system of public instruction in the Kingdom of Sardinia, and in those provinces of Italy which by late political events have become intimately connected with, if not as yet united to it. Before, however, proceeding to do so, I may here remark upon the creation of a new Ministry, the constitution and distribution of the labours of which have probably been the causes of the want of regularity in the publication of the above-mentioned Returns. Its formation will, however, in the end be most beneficial to the general interests of the country, both by the collection of much additional statistical

information, and by the facility it will afford the public of becoming acquainted with the progress and development of the several branches of industry and commerce over which it will preside.

This new Department of Government was instituted by the Law of the 5th of July, 1860, under the title of the "Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry" ("Ministero d'Agricoltura, Commercio, e Industria"), and is composed and paid as follows:—

	Francs.
Minister	25,000
Secretary-Generals	8,000
Chief of Department, 1st Class	6,000
Ditto, 2nd Class	5,000
Chief of Sections	4,000
5 Secretaries, 1st Class, each	3,500
8 Ditto, 2nd Class, "	3,000
10 Clerks, 1st Class, each	2,200
9 Ditto, 2nd Class, "	1,800
9 Ditto, 3rd Class, "	1,500
11 Ditto, 4th Class, "	1,200

Making a total of 60 employés, with salaries amounting to 166,400 francs per annum.

To defray the necessary expenses, the following sums taken from the other Departments of the Government have been appropriated to it by a Royal Decree of the 25th of July, 1860:—

	Francs.
From the Ministry of Finance	390,647
Ditto Justice	8,000
Ditto Public Instruction	18,795
Ditto Interior	141,014
Ditto Public Works	31,766
Ditto Marine	10,404
	600,626

It superintends—

1st. As regards agriculture:—The preparation of laws respecting landed property, and the improvement of the national lands; draining, planting, reclaiming waste-lands, irrigation, &c.; the proposed new works for canals of irrigation; woods and forests; rural police; roads for agricultural purposes; institutions for extending agriculture, such as technical schools, &c.; methods of agriculture; agricultural exhibitions; Land Insurance Companies and Land Loan Societies; the sale of provisions injurious to life; game laws, and river fisheries.

2ndly. As regards commerce:—Commercial legislation and reform; commercial schools; nautical schools for the mercantile marine; commercial societies; institutions of credit; the Chamber of Commerce; the commercial bourse, brokers, fairs, and markets, and the fluctuations in prices; projects of laws for opening up the communications of the country; railway and electric telegraph tariffs as affecting commercial intercourse; all that relates to extending and increasing the commerce of the kingdom with foreign countries; the framing of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation; the coasting and transit trade; fisheries, weights, and measures; price of gold and silver. In addition to this the new Ministry is charged with all details relating to the census, and the general statistics of the country, but in concert, however, with the respective Departments of the Government.

3rdly. As regards industry:—The schools of industry; museums; the silk produce; salubrity of districts; and all mining legislation.

By the creation of a Department so comprehensive in its duties, the Departments of Finance and of the Interior, as well as that of Public Works, will be relieved of much labour, and many subjects will receive careful examination, the bearing of which upon the material progress of the country has been hitherto more or less neglected.

To proceed now with the subject of this Report,—public education. It is not only an extremely interesting one in itself, but is most important at the present moment as bearing upon future questions connected with the electoral laws and the franchise, which, founded upon those already in force in Piedmont, have been introduced into the rest of Italy. There have been three laws for the establishment of a system of public education in this country; that of the 4th of October, 1848, 22nd June, 1857, and 13th November, 1859. The Law of 1857, based on that of 1848, placed all public education under the immediate superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, and gave a direct supervision over that denominated

"private education." The establishment of all public institutions and schools for purposes of public education and instruction was made to depend entirely on the Ministry, and in the case of public schools attached to religious societies, the appointment of masters and professors was subjected to its approval. In order to carry out the provisions of this law, a superior Board under the Presidency of the Minister was established, and in the chief towns of the provinces, a provincial Deputation, a Royal Superintendent, and an Inspector, enforced the regulations. The Board was composed of fifteen members, of which number ten were ordinary and five extraordinary members. The former were named by the King, and the latter chosen by him on the nomination of the University of Turin. The Board had entire control over all masters and professors; could suspend or punish, and directed and examined into all the studies. At the end of five years it presented to the Minister a general Report on the public education of the country, founded on the annual reports made to it by the Inspectors, University authorities, Provincial Deputations, &c.

The Inspectors-General were appointed by the King, superintended everything connected with the education and instruction, and reported annually to the Minister.

The Provincial Deputation was composed of the Governor of the Province as President, and the Royal Superintendent as Vice-President, three delegates from the Provincial Administrative Council, a delegate from the Communal Council, and the several Inspectors. This Deputation assembled once a month, and saw that the laws and regulations were duly enforced in the province. It was specially the business of the Royal Superintendent to carry out the decisions of the Provincial Deputation. Each province had an Inspector of Schools, who made an annual visitation, which lasted seven months. This Law was based on that of 1848, and I may here remark that when the latter came into operation the proportion of the educated part of the population to the uneducated was as follows:—There were in Piedmont 1,806,390 persons out of 2,758,423 who could not read and write, or 64·41 per cent.; in Liguria, 794,692 out of 1,029,217, or 76·28 per cent.; and in the Island of Sardinia, 512,481 out of 547,112, or 93·74 per cent. Savoy was far in advance of Piedmont at that period in this respect, nearly one-half of the population being more or less educated.

Great progress was, however, made under the new system, and the Law of 1857 still further extended its sphere of action, and finally led to that of the 13th November, 1859, promulgated in virtue of the powers conferred upon the King on the 25th of April, 1858. Its provisions are based on the Law of 1857. The salaries of the different Government officers are fixed as follows:—

	Francs.
Vice-President of the Board	2,500
Each of 13 ordinary Members	2,000
The Inspectors' salaries amount to	31,000
And those of the other Government employés to	27,000

It extends the powers of the Minister of Public Instruction, and increases the number of members of the Board to twenty-one, of which fourteen are ordinary and seven extraordinary members. They are appointed by the King.

A better organised local system is established, which is made to depend in its working almost entirely upon the central authorities. The three branches of State education are: elementary; secondary, which includes classics; and university education ("l'istruzione tecnica e primaria; secondaria, classica; e superiore"), and are defined as follows:—

Elementary Instruction.—This consists of two classes, upper and lower, and a period of two years is assigned for it. The upper class includes composition, drawing, book-keeping, elements of geography, national history, and the application of the physical sciences to the ordinary purposes of life; in addition to religion, reading, writing, elements of arithmetic and Italian, which are taught in the lower class.

Secondary Instruction.—This is also divided into two classes, and a period of five years is assigned for the first, and three for the second class. The first class comprehends Italian, Latin, Greek, literary instruction, arithmetic, geography, and ancient history. The second class, philosophy, elements of mathematics, physics and elements of chemistry, Italian literature, Latin and Greek literature, history, and natural history.

University Education ("l'istruzione superiore").—This appertains to the Universities of Turin, Pavia joined with Milan, Genoa, and Cagliari. The professors of

these Universities are appointed by the King from among persons eligible according to the provisions of the law, and the courses consist of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, physical science, and philosophy and literature.

The law then provides for the establishment of the Government schools and institutions. Every commune must have at least one lower class elementary school for boys and girls, and is bound to provide for its maintenance. The instruction is given gratuitously in all the communes.

First class elementary schools are established in all towns, and in the communes whose population exceeds 4,000. No school can consist of more than seventy pupils. Every six months there must be an examination in every communal school, and the Syndic has power to punish all parents who neglect to send their children to school. Ample provision is made for the competency of the masters who are appointed, when furnished with the requisite certificates, by the respective municipalities.

Statistics, however, show that the provisions of the law with regard to the establishment of elementary schools are not fully carried out, since in the year 1857 there were 1,145 communes without schools, including the Provinces of Savoy and the Provinces of Nice. The following Table shows the average amount of the population that received instruction in the public elementary schools of the State in the years 1856-57 :—

Division.	Province.	Population.		1856.		1857.	
		1848.	1858.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Alessandria ..	1. Alessandria ..	453,816	486,355	16,921	7,928	16,276	8,092
	2. Asti ..						
	3. Bobbio ..						
	4. Tortona ..						
	5. Voghera ..						
2. Cuneo ..	6. Cuneo ..	600,872	603,584	24,207	15,537	25,662	14,272
	7. Alba ..						
	8. Mondovi ..						
	9. Saluzzo ..						
3. Ivrea ..	10. Ivrea ..						
4. Novara ..	11. Aosta ..	453,967	471,531	20,400	17,397	19,466	17,104
	12. Novara ..						
	13. Lomellina ..						
	14. Ossola ..						
	15. Pallanza ..						
5. Turin ..	16. Valsesia ..	627,026	680,009	28,222	23,133	29,879	23,150
	17. Turin ..						
	18. Pinerolo ..						
	19. Susa ..						
6. Vercelli ..	20. Vercelli ..						
	21. Biella ..	372,925	388,375	16,099	11,848	17,001	12,907
	22. Casale ..						
7. Genoa ..	23. Genoa ..						
	24. Chiavari ..						
	25. Levante ..						
8. Savona ..	26. Novi ..	545,179	564,684	18,410	7,299	16,824	6,321
	27. Savona ..						
	28. Acqui ..						
	29. Albenga ..						
9. Cagliari ..	30. Cagliari ..						
	31. Iglesias ..	276,133	298,280	4,443	4,704	7,404	4,631
	32. Isili ..						
	33. Oristano ..						
10. Nuoro ..	34. Nuoro ..						
	35. Cuglieri ..						
11. Sassari ..	36. Lanusei ..	122,934	126,530	2,958	402	2,073	553
	37. Sassari ..						
	38. Alghero ..						
	39. Ozieri ..						
	40. Tempio ..						
		147,045	148,305	2,798	872	2,003	987

This Table does not include the divisions of Chambery, Annecy, and Nice, which contained ten provinces, with a population, according to the census of 1858, of 543,098 in Savoy, and 246,731 in Nice; total 789,829.

But in order to form a just estimate of the state of public elementary education

in this country previous to the loss of these provinces, and according to the latest official statistics, namely, those published in 1857, from which I have made out this Table, the census of 1858 must be taken as giving the real population, and the result is as follows, including the lost provinces :—

Out of a population of 5,041,853, 337,370 received instruction in 1857; of which number 201,853 were boys, and 135,517 girls. As compared with the previous year the numbers are 191,983 boys and 127,924 girls. The State expended in the year 1856, 3,596,873 francs, and in 1857, 3,889,701 francs, on this public education.

The result, therefore, of the several laws may be considered as decidedly favourable to the progress of popular education, and the impulse given to it since the introduction of Constitutional Government cannot but be regarded as most satisfactory. Very few of the communes have shown backwardness in meeting the expenses required of them; and some of the provinces have made most praiseworthy efforts to increase the efficiency and extend the system. There are, however, two portions of the State to which these observations cannot be applied, namely, the Island of Sardinia and Liguria. In the former, out of 78,156 children of an age for school, 12,759 only received instruction. The peculiar condition of the population of the island may, in some measure, account for this; and it may be hoped that the general tendency to improvement which of late years has manifested itself, will soon produce a more satisfactory state of things in this respect. The Central Government, even since the administrative union of the island to the Continental States, has never shown that solicitude for the welfare and interests of its population that might have been expected from it. The character of the people, their manners and customs, so opposed to all innovations necessary for their improvement, no doubt offer great difficulties to the effectual working of any system of public education, but it is not the less incumbent on the Government to devise means for carrying it out.

The proportion of priests is 1 to 208 inhabitants; and they may be said to monopolise what little education exists, opposing every obstacle to the introduction of any more liberal system which might tend to diminish their influence. The same considerations do not, however, apply to Liguria, a country possessing all the advantages of commercial operations, and every means of diffusing civilisation; and yet of 112,181 children, of an age to receive instruction, the Returns give only 42,291. This difference is the more remarkable in the Province of Genoa, where there were only 14,811 children out of 40,747, a fact which reflects much discredit upon its authorities and its social system.

To the above calculations of the average proportion of the population of the State receiving elementary instruction must be added 21,601 children taught to read and write only in infant schools, which number 215.

The secondary instruction ("istruzione secondaria") is provided for by the State in the following manner :—

The Government establishments consist of three classes, and are called "Ginnasi" and "Licei."

First-class schools are established in all the chief towns of provinces and districts ("circondarie") whose population exceeds 40,000.

Second-class schools in those whose population exceeds 15,000.

Third-class schools in those whose population may be under that number.

The Municipalities, under the prescribed regulations, are also enabled to establish "scuole secondarie."

The number of these schools in the year 1858-59 was 118, including those in the Provinces of Savoy and Nice, and the number of students, 10,067. As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in the number of students of 514. The instruction is divided into two courses. The first course is gone through in the "Ginnasi," and the second in the "Licei," which are again divided into three classes, and are likewise established according to population in the following ratio :—

The first-class in towns whose population exceeds 40,000. The second-class in those exceeding 20,000. And the third-class in all others. There are also "scuole primarie e secondarie speciali," a statistical Table of which is annexed :—

Districts.	Colleges.	Number of Students.						Total, 1858-59.	Total, 1857-58.	Difference.	
		Corso primary.			Corso secondary.					Increase.	Decrease.
		Years.			Years.						
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.					
Albenga -	Alassio -	5	4	1	..	..	10	8	2		
Alessandria -	Alessandria -	51	33	20	4	5	113	104	9		
Asti -	Asti -	60	14	14	..	..	88	80	8		
Cagliari -	Cagliari -	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	24		
Chiavari -	Chiavari -	26	13	9	..	..	48	51	..	3	
	Rapallo -	3	..	..	..	..	3	25	..	22	
Cuneo -	Cuneo -	29	13	5	..	..	47	37	10		
Genoa -	Nazionale -	39	49	32	16	8	144	135	9		
	Civico -	91	66	32	28	13	230	215	15		
	San Pier d'Arena -	11	5	4	..	..	20	23	..	3	
Ivrea -	Ivrea -	29	9	11	..	..	49	28	21		
Lanusei -	Lanusei -	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7		
Mondovi -	Mondovi -	10	8	..	..	..	18	19	..	1	
Mortara (Lomellina) -	Mortara -	28	20	17	..	..	65	69	4		
Nizza -	Nazionale -	15	10	14	2	1	42	46	..	4	
	Mentone -	17	9	9	..	..	35	33	2		
Novara -	Nazionale -	23	31	31	..	..	85	72	13		
Novi -	Novi -	16	15	..	..	..	31	27	4		
Pallanza -	Intra -	7	5	2	..	..	14	27	..	13	
Pinerolo -	Pinerolo -	29	12	6	..	..	47	28	19		
Saluzzo -	Saluzzo -	34	17	9	..	..	60	57	3		
Spezia (Levante) -	Spezia -	15	8	2	..	..	25	28	..	3	
Turin -	Nazionale -	41	35	25	29	14	144	180	..	36	
	Monviso -	78	45	39	13	8	183	166	17		
	St. Barbara -	11	28	55	..	..	94	88	6		
	Chieri -	19	8	4	..	..	31	19	12		
Tortona -	Tortona -	11	9	9	..	..	29	37	..	8	
Vercelli -	Vercelli -	26	12	14	4	3	59	32	27		
Voghera -	Voghera -	29	..	..	..	..	29	..	29		
	Total -	820	496	375	103	52	1,846	1,751	95		

These classical courses must be gone through by students previous to University education, which is regulated as follows:—

For theology, there are at Turin six professors, with salaries of 3,000 francs per annum each. At Pavia, with Milan, the same. At Genoa, five; salaries 2,500 francs. At Cagliari, three; salaries, 2,000 francs. They teach—biblical learning, sacred writing, ecclesiastical history, theological teaching ("istruzione teologiche"), speculative theology, sacraments, moral theology, and pulpit eloquence.

For jurisprudence:—At Turin, ten professors, salaries, 3,500 francs. At Pavia, with Milan, the same. At Genoa, five; salaries, 3,000 francs. At Cagliari, three; salaries, 2,500 francs. They teach—judicial science, Roman jurisprudence, civil jurisprudence, ecclesiastical law, penal, commercial, and public law, as well as internal and administrative law, the Civil and Penal Codes, history of law, Constitutional history, the philosophy of law, international law, political economy, and forensic medicine.

For medicine:—At Turin, eleven professors; salaries, 3,500 francs. At Pavia, with Milan, the same. At Genoa, nine; salaries, 3,000 francs. At Cagliari, eight; salaries, 2,500 francs. They teach—chemistry, botany, anatomical zoology, anatomy (human), physiology, pathology, materia medica, clinical surgery and operative medicine, surgical pathology, ophthalmology, midwifery, pathological anatomy, hygienia, and medical cleanliness.

For the physical sciences:—At Turin, Pavia, with Milan, eleven professors, with salaries of 3,500 francs. At Genoa, seven; salaries, 3,000 francs. At Cagliari, six; salaries, 2,500 francs. They teach—introduction to arithmetic, compound and vulgar fractions, practical mechanics, land surveying, practical geometry, drawing, physics, general chemistry, mineralogy and geology, zoology, botany.

For philosophy and literature:—At Turin, Pavia, with Milan, there are ten professors, with salaries of 3,500 francs. At Genoa, four; salaries, 3,000 francs.

At Cagliari, three; salaries, 2,500 francs. They teach—logic and metaphysics, moral philosophy, pedagogy, philosophy of history, geography and statistics, ancient and modern history, archæology, Greek, Latin, and Italian literature and philosophy.

In all, there are 163 professors, the annual amount of whose salaries is 510,000 francs. These professors, together with the doctors associated with each University, form what is called the Academical Body. The students consists of two classes: students properly so called, and “uditori,” or those who attend lectures, but who do not study for the “Laurea,” or Degree. This Degree is conferred in every branch of science after the student has passed the prescribed examinations, and gone through the period of study. The number of students inscribed in each University for the year 1858-59 was as follows:—

Turin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,749
Pavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,202
Genoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
Cagliari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Sassari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,697

I may here remark that, since the publication of these Returns, the University of Sassari has been suppressed.

Comparing these numbers with those of the previous year, I find a diminution of fifty-two in the University of Genoa, and seventy-two in that of Pavia and Milan—a fact which the war may account for.

It will be seen from the above statements, that University education is conducted on a most liberal and extensive scale; and although the salaries of the professors may appear inadequate for the amount of learning necessarily required of them, they are generally men fully competent to give instruction in the different branches of science over which they preside. There is great theoretical instruction among them, and if its practical application is not as general as might be expected, it is owing more to its limited sphere of action than to any want of knowledge.

The expense of the University education, moreover, is not great, and it comes, therefore, within the reach of many who would otherwise be debarred from it. A student at any of the Universities pays annually the small sum of 30 francs as “tassa d'immatricolazione,” and he can attend from three to four lectures weekly for the sum of 5 francs. He must, should he be desirous of having the “Laurea,” or Degree, conferred upon him, remain five years at the University, studying eight months a-year.

It is the middle classes of the great towns who take advantage of the education thus provided to a much greater extent than is done by the higher classes, whose habits and pursuits appear, at least to them, not to stand in need of it, taking, as they do in general, so little interest in the commercial, industrial, and administrative affairs of the State. It is not among this class that intellectual attainments and that practical knowledge, the results of public education, which would render them useful to their country, are to be found, but among those who, having profited by it, have now formed so large and influential a Body in the State, namely, lawyers, doctors, and professors. So much so is this the case, that a large majority of the members of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies belong to this class, which has thus obtained so considerable a political influence in the country.

Education in the Emilia.—In the Duchy of Parma, where public education has made more progress than in the other provinces of the Emilia, elementary and classical schools were first established by the Law of the 13th of November, 1831; and by a Decree of the 11th of November, 1856, Italian schools, in which were taught Italian literature, geography, drawing, and the elements of natural history, were instituted. A Law of the same year (12th of April) provided for female instruction.

All the public schools established by these three laws were communal; that is to say, each commune, as is the case in Piedmont, was obliged to provide elementary instruction for boys, and also to contribute to the expense of keeping up the “scuole secondarie” established in the chief town of the province. Female education was not made obligatory. The elementary schools were divided into three classes, in which were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, Italian grammar, catechism, sacred history, elementary history and geography, and civil precepts

("precetti di civiltà"). With the addition of domestic economy, female education, where it existed, was the same.

The classical schools ("scuole secondarie") taught Latin and the elements of Greek, the study of languages, Italian literature, geography, and history. The lower and middle classes of elementary schools exist in every commune, but schools for the upper class only in about half of the communes. Out of the 105 communes, only 10 possess female schools. The management of the schools was placed in the hands of the Minister of Grace and Justice, a Board composed of the Heads of the Universities, and an Inspector-General. The masters were all appointed by the Ministry. At the University of Parma there were four professors who taught the philosophical courses, mathematics, and physics. Three years completed this University education, but previously the student must have studied six years in the classical schools before entering the University.

It will be seen from the annexed Table, how inadequate to the wants of the populations this system has proved:—

Proportion of Pupils.

1. Bologna—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	91 inhabitants.		
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	286	..	
2. Ferrara—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	76	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	429	..	
3. Forlì—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	124	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	283	..	
4. Ravenna—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	199	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	2,146	..	
5. Modena—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	83	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	520	..	
6. Reggio—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	160	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	5,230	..	
7. Massa—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	155	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	301	..	
8. Parma—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	119	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	337	..	
9. Piacenza—									
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	163	..	
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to	722	..	

In 57 communes, with a population of 223,700, schools for boys do not exist, and in 288 communes, with a population of 1,439,000, there are no schools for girls. In 54 communes, with a population of 201,331, there is no provision whatever for either male or female education. Thus one-tenth part of the male and seven-tenths of the female population of the Emilia are without the means of education. Attention was immediately paid to this state of things by the Dictatorial Government; and on the 21st of October, 1859, a Decree abolished the local authority over schools, and laid down regulations for the substitution of that of the Ministry. So backward are the communes in advancing public education, that were the same discretion left them, as regards the maintenance of schools, that exists in Piedmont, it is more than probable that they would close them.

In the Romagna, public education, such as it has been, was provided for by the Bull of Leo XII dated August 26, 1824. The elementary schools which may have been established under its provisions (for their establishment was not obligatory), taught only reading, writing, and religion. The direction of all education was in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities, presided over by a Cardinal, who appointed the masters, and nothing could be taught without his express authority. A Decree of the 26th of October, 1859, abolished this authority. The result, however, of this somewhat uncertain legislation in the Emilia and Romagna, has been most unsatisfactory, and much confusion prevails in the different States as regards the carrying out of any well-defined system.

I am unable to obtain any statistics on the state of education in the Neapolitan States; but the number of elementary schools may be estimated at 2,528, and the number of "scuole superiore" at 780, for a population of 6,886,030.

The state of education in Italy, therefore, at the present moment, deserves

attention, as affecting the electoral franchise. The basis of the representative system at present is, one Deputy to every 50,000 inhabitants; and the franchise is fixed at an annual payment of 40 francs to the State, which almost amounts to universal suffrage. But, on the other hand, the Law of the 20th of November, 1859, requires that every elector should be able to read and write; and it is therefore manifest, considering the state of education, that a considerable portion of the 21,898,247 forming the population of the new kingdom, cannot enjoy the franchise. Every description of bureaucratic employé is entitled to vote, and the influence which must thus be brought to bear upon the constitution of the Electoral Colleges is very apparent.

The question of education in connection with the representation of the country will become most important, and the more so as the union of the different States becomes more complete.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Hanover, January 20, 1861.

Report on Commerce, &c.

The Hanoverian "Gewerbe Ordnung," or Ordinance regulating the Conditions with respect to the Exercise of Trades.

THE question of "Gewerbe Freiheit," or freedom of industry, implying the abolition of those restrictive laws and privileges derived from the feudal monopolies of the Guilds or Trade Corporations, which here, as in many other of the German States, still fetter the exercise and development of manual industry, is one which has attracted considerable attention of late, and still forms the subject of keen discussion by the press, the trading classes, and the general public of Hanover. There is no doubt but that in the next session of the Hanoverian Parliament the subject will be brought forward with a view to legislation, and it is to be hoped that, in spite of interested opposition, the old system of monopolies will be abolished, as it has been long ago in Prussia, and more recently in Austria, and in some of the smaller States of Germany. The Saxon Chambers are at this moment engaged in passing, or have actually passed, a law the general scope of which is to establish freedom of industry throughout Saxony.

As a subject of much industrial and social importance to the country I may be excused, in the dearth of more interesting matter, for making it the theme of my half-yearly Report, and I propose doing so in the form of a cursory analysis of the law under the provisions of which, especially as regards the guilds, Hanoverian industry is at present regulated. This law does not extend to those engaged in commerce or manufacturing industry on a large scale.

The present "Gewerbe Ordnung" was passed in the year 1847, and was slightly amended by the Chambers in the following year. Prior to that period the privileges and powers of the trade guilds, their internal organization, and the conditions for establishing a trade, instead of being distinctly defined by statute law (although subject to Municipal and official control), were governed for the most part by rights, sometimes elastic in their nature, and arbitrary in their application, derived from feudal charters ("Zunftbriefe").

The object of the statute in question was not materially to curtail, although it did, in fact, modify, the privileges of the trade corporations and other vested rights, but rather to substitute a definite code for unwritten law, and to set forth the conditions under which all trades, corporate or otherwise, were to be exercised.

The following are the main provisions of the statute with reference to those trades, and they comprise the greater portion, which possess guilds ("Zunfte"), and are subject to corporate obligations.

A guild trade, to which is attached what is called "Zunftzwang"—a prohibitive power, or monopoly—can be exercised only by members of the guild, or by those to whom the guild may choose to delegate its right on the condition of conforming to its regulations. This monopoly, which formerly extended to the "Bann Meile," or suburb, is now confined to the limits of the town itself. Goods, however, made to order beyond the limits of the guild may be delivered to purchasers, other than tradesmen, residing within those limits. All work executed for the service of the State, the produce of the poor-house or prison labour, or of military labour executed for non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, also the millinery trade carried on by females, are free and independent of guild monopoly. Whenever the number of master tradesmen in a particular guild is reduced to less than three, the monopoly ceases for the time being. Any member of a guild may exercise his trade (without its privileges) beyond the limits of the town. The rights of guilds are defined by their respective patents or charters ("Zunftbriefe"). New guilds may be created, but without the "Zunftzwang," or right of monopoly; existing ones may also be dissolved with the unanimous consent of members, and after having liquidated their debts and fulfilled their engagements. The guilds, their funds, establishments, &c., are subject to the supervision of the Municipal authorities ("Magistrat"), who depute an inspector, or umpire ("Obmann") for each guild, whose duty it is to attend the meetings. The foreman of the guild ("Zunftmeister") is elected by its members, and is charged with the general management of its concerns, with the adjustment of disputes between the masters, workmen, and apprentices of the guild, and with the duty of keeping the members to the fulfilment of their corporate obligations. A General Assembly, which all members of the guild are bound to attend, must be held, at least, once a year for the purpose of electing the foreman, auditing the accounts, and examining the state of their funds.

The revenue of the guild, which in some cases is derived from property, and in others exclusively from admission fees, is administered by the foreman, under the control of the Municipal Inspector ("Obmann"). The revenue goes to pay the expenses of administration, to assist masters, their widows or children in distress, to the relief and maintenance of sick workmen, and to aid in completing the industrial education, where it may be deficient, of workmen and apprentices. The fees payable on the admission into the guild of masters, journeymen, and apprentices, are fixed by the patent of incorporation; in no instance, however, can they exceed 1 dollar for an apprentice, 2 dollars for a journeyman, and 30 dollars for a master. The law expressly stipulates that no favour in this respect is to be shown to the sons or relations of masters, which, as may be implied, was formerly the case. The admission fees, however, may be dispensed with in the case of journeymen or apprentices on production of a certificate of poverty furnished by the Municipal authorities.

The special conditions and qualifications exacted throughout the industrial career of the handicraftsman, from his reception as an apprentice to his establishment as a guild master, I gather from the text of the law to be as follows:—

To be received as an apprentice to a trade, the youth must have frequented the public schools during the period prescribed by law; he must be able to read and write, and must have a knowledge of arithmetic.

The duration of his apprenticeship is regulated by the Charter of the guild, but it cannot be less than three years nor exceed five; the pecuniary terms are settled by a special contract between the master and the parents of the apprentice, subject to a preliminary probation of four weeks, to test his fitness. At the expiration of this period the master presents the apprentice to the guild, his name is inscribed upon the registers, and the contract is signed. It then becomes the duty of the master to instruct him in his trade to the best of his power, to watch over his moral conduct, and, where there is one, to have him received into the Industrial School ("Gewerbe Schule"). The apprentice is not to be employed in any menial offices, but to be treated generally as a member of the master's family. In case of the master's illness his authority over the apprentice devolves upon his foreman. The apprentice may be dismissed for idleness, misconduct, disobedience, incapacity, or prolonged illness. Should the master fail in his obligation towards the apprentice, or punish him unduly, he is liable to be admonished by the foreman of his guild, in concert

with the "Obmann," and fined according to circumstances, and the contract may be annulled on these grounds.

In other respects the apprentice is bound, and may be compelled, to serve his term. At the expiration of it he becomes what is called "losgesprochen," and receives from his guild a certificate ("Lehrbrief") to show that he has served the prescribed term as an apprentice. He has then, prior to his reception by the guild as a journeyman ("Gesell"), to prove the necessary knowledge of his craft by producing a piece of sample work ("Gesellenstück") which must be prepared entirely by his own hands from materials to be supplied by the master; this sample is submitted to the award of at least three of the masters of his guild, who have to decide upon the candidate's proficiency. Should he be pronounced deficient in the necessary knowledge the apprentice must prolong his term of instruction and make a second essay. On his reception by the guild a solemn promise is exacted from him to fulfil with fidelity all the duties of a journeyman, and to obey implicitly the prescriptions of the Industrial law. All associations among journeymen, for any purpose whatever, all efforts to coerce or control their fellow-workmen, are forbidden by the law.

The journeyman is not permitted to marry; exemptions, however, from this rule may be accorded by the Municipal authorities in the case of workmen employed in the building and other trades, where the proportion of journeymen to masters must of necessity be very large.

To rise to the grade of a guildmaster a journeyman must have worked as such for at least five years, two of which, the "Wanderjahre," or travelling years, he must have passed in travel, and in perfecting himself abroad in his trade at, at least, two large towns, or in smaller ones renowned for excellence in the peculiar trade to which he may belong. This nomadic period of the workman's career is obligatory only in so far as without it he cannot rise to be a master and establish himself in a trade. The law against associations amongst journeymen, referred to above, admits of the establishment, subject to official permission, of mutual aid funds to assist travelling journeymen.

The relations between masters and the journeymen in their employ are, except in the matter of wages, food, &c., minutely defined by the law, but there is nothing in them deserving of peculiar mention. The "Gesell" is lodged and fed by his employer; he is not allowed to do work for any one else, or make Monday a holiday. Unless hired for a stated period he is bound to give his master eight days' notice before quitting his employ, but this obligation is not reciprocal, as the employer has the right of dismissal every Sunday. The travelling journeyman must be provided with a pass-book ("Wanderbuch") in which is inscribed the length of time during which he has worked at each halting place, together with a certificate of his diligence and good behaviour signed by the local police authorities. No travelling journeyman can receive employment without producing his "Wanderbuch," nor is he even permitted to select his employer: he must accept work, if he accepts it at all, from the master of his guild who happens to be first on the list of those who may have signified their desire to take a travelling journeyman into their employ.

Having worked during the prescribed term of five years, two of which, as stated above, must have been passed abroad, the journeyman, if not disqualified by any previous criminal condemnation, may claim from his guild the "Meisterrecht," or brevet entitling him to establish himself as a master: to obtain this, however, he must prepare a sample of his skill in the trade; this "Meisterstück," as it is called, must be made at his own cost and without assistance, under the eye of a master of his guild deputed for that purpose by the Municipal Inspector. This is submitted to the examination of a Council of not less than three guild masters, chosen also by the Inspector, who have to decide whether or not the work reaches the necessary standard of excellence.

The mastership may be claimed as a right, unless, as is sometimes the case, the number of masters in a guild is limited by its Charter. The master is at liberty to employ any number of journeymen, but the number of his apprentices must be subordinate to the means which he may have of instructing them in their trade. The mastership is forfeited by criminal condemnation of any kind; but by special authorization of the Municipal authorities, the master may continue as such to ply his trade ("Unzünftig") out of the guild, although he becomes disqualified from taking apprentices.

The provisions of the "Gewerbe Ordnung," in so far as I have analysed them hitherto, have reference only to the guilds. The exercise of those branches of trade

for which no guild exists, and of those trades the guilds of which have no "Zunftzwang," or monopoly, and which may therefore be carried on independently of them, is subject to the following conditions:—

To establish an independent trade, a man must have completed his 25th year, but exceptions to this rule may be granted by the "Landdrostei," or authorities of the province, after the age of 21. The applicant must have obtained the right of domicile ("Wohnrecht") or of citizenship in the town where he wishes to set up his trade; this latter condition can only be dispensed with by the "Landdrostei" in the case of foreigners.

Both of the foregoing obligations apply equally to all trades, whether connected with guilds or not. Previous notice must be given to the Municipal or Communal Authorities of the wish to set up a trade, and the applicant must furnish satisfactory explanations as to whether he has fulfilled the necessary conditions.

The guildmasters have the exclusive right of the industrial education of the apprentices and journeymen in the trades where guilds exist, but unless the "Zunftzwang" is attached to them, journeymen having gained their mastership according to the prescribed process may establish themselves in those trades out of the guilds.

Tests of proficiency are required by the statute from those who wish to set up in the following trades—as masons, timber-cutters, tilers, constructors of mills, and stove manufacturers. There are others who require special licenses ("Concessionen") from the authorities of the province ("Landdrostei"): for instance, booksellers in the retail trade, proprietors of reading-rooms, hotel-keepers and publicans of every description, and retail vendors of wine and spirits. The right of selling liquors of any kind, even when derived from what are called "dingliche Rechte," the nature of which I will explain anon, is subject to the obligation of a licence. The obligation extends also to brokers, pawnbrokers, lottery collectors, slaughterers, chimney-sweeps, and even rat-catchers. Special licences from the Minister of the Interior are required for Insurance Offices, Savings Banks, and financial offices of every kind which have dealings with the public. No one can erect, or even enlarge a windmill, without a license from the authorities of the province. Although these licences ("Concessionen") are taxed, they do not appear to have been instituted for merely fiscal purposes, and as they are contingent, directly or indirectly, upon official consent, the result is, that they afford no inconsiderable field for the exercise of bureaucratic influence.

Distinct from them, but analogous in some respects to the old guild privileges, there still exist what are called "dingliche und übertragbare Gewerberechte," that is to say, a prescriptive right attaching to a house or property ("dinglich," and consequently to its owner, or to an individual or family, in which case the right is hereditary and saleable, to exercise exclusively a particular trade within certain limits of the locality where it exists.

Many of these rights are of very ancient origin, and are attached chiefly to breweries, taverns, bakeries, smithies, &c. They cannot be abolished without official authorization, and on no account can fresh ones be created. A considerable latitude is allowed by the law to the Municipal authorities with regard to the curtailment of these rights in cases where the obligations attached to them are improperly fulfilled, or where they may have become inadequate to supply the wants of the public.

The enactments of the "Gewerbe Ordnung" which I have specified, apply indiscriminately to all provincial towns throughout the kingdom, where Guilds exist, but in the country itself trade is almost entirely free.

During the fairs, which in Hanover for instance are held twice a-year, guild and other prohibitive rights are suspended altogether, and the produce of rural labour, or of the industry of other towns, may be offered for sale without restriction; a boon of which at least the poorer portion of the public avails itself to a considerable extent.

Appendixes to the "Gewerbe Ordnung" contain special enactments with regard to patents, pawnbrokers, the hawking trade, &c., but the length of this paper precludes me from specifying them.

The advocates and opponents of freedom of industry in this country appear to be divided into three camps; one, and the most numerous as far as I can judge, consists of a majority of the general public, and (apart from the guilds) of a large portion of the trading classes themselves; it comprises the advocates of "Gewerbe Freiheit" in its fullest sense. These profess to have no desire in

suppress guilds or associations of trades, but simply to do away entirely with the monopolies and privileges connected with trade, as stifling all competition, and, with competition, all incentive to enterprize and improvement. They urge that, in the interest both of producers and consumers, trade should be left to the operation of natural laws. Apart from the general and collateral evils of the present system its opponents complain, amongst other things, of the arbitrary rule by which an apprentice is forced to learn his craft under a guild master, instead of having his choice free. Likewise of the length of time, five years, which must elapse before a journeyman is qualified to set up as a master; the obligation imposed upon him of travelling for two years ("Wanderjahre"), whatever might have been said in its favour formerly, in the present altered state of society, and considering the general diffusion of and easy means of acquiring knowledge, is considered as an unnecessary hardship. The preparation of the "Meisterstück," which is required from the journeyman before obtaining the mastership, as a criterion of his skill, is also condemned as a heavy and useless tax upon the workman's time and pecuniary resources; which latter might be more profitably employed in aiding him to set up in trade. As to skill in his craft, the public, which after all is the party most interested, is generally the best and most practical judge.

On the other hand there are many, with conservative leanings, who, though alive to many of its shortcomings, would provisionally maintain the present system, with the introduction, however, of certain modifications eventually to lead to a more radical change, such as the example of other German States must sooner or later render imperative. As a foil to the objections urged against it they point to the equable prosperity enjoyed by those engaged in trade under the present system, to the freedom from strikes and bankruptcies, and to the absence of extreme poverty among workmen; although perhaps the public might be served more expeditiously with as good, or a better and cheaper article, if trade was thrown entirely open.

The thorough opponents of change are to be found, as may be imagined, chiefly in the ranks of the guilds themselves. In addition to the familiar pleas in favour of prescriptive and vested rights, its partizans maintain that the present tutelage exercised with regard to trade is for the benefit of the public; that it acts as a check upon fraud, and by exacting from the artizan a long and careful industrial education, offers the surest guarantee that the public will be well served. With respect to the alleged hardships of the long probation and final production of a "Meistertück" imposed upon the workman, it is urged, with apparent gravity, that it is as reasonable in the interests of the public to exact tests of the knowledge of their craft from the shoemaker and the coppersmith as from the physician and the lawyer.

Allied to the question of freedom of industry is that of "Freizügigkeit," which, as regards trade, means the right accorded to the subject of a country to establish himself in business in any part of it which he may select for the exercise of his trade. Moderate as this right may appear, it is obviously irreconcilable with the restrictions of the present "Gewerbe Ordnung."

The solution of the question at present agitated throughout the kingdom rests, of course, finally, with the Government. I cannot presume to say what kind of measure they will bring forward in answer to the general appeal. In a question of this nature there is no slight admixture of the political element, into which it is not my province to enter. The policy of the Hanoverian Government cannot, however, but be influenced in this important industrial question by the example of other German Governments—daily increasing in number—who have discarded the cumbrous and antiquated machinery of mediæval industry.

As germane to the subject of this report I annex a Return, derived from an official source, of the number of masters, journeymen, and apprentices engaged in the various trades throughout the kingdom.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

P.S.—Since the above was written the following Resolutions, introducing radical reforms into the industrial legislation of Bremen, have been adopted by the Assembly of Burgesses of that city:—

"§ 1. The privileges of the guilds and trading classes specified in the 'Gewerbe Ordnung' of October 6, 1851, as also those of the Traders' Corporation ('Kramer Amts'), of the Clothiers' Company, and Brewers' Association, are hereby

abolished; likewise all restrictions which have hitherto existed with respect to the number of butchers and bakers.

“§ 2. Whoever wishes to set up in business as a master in one or more of the trades specified in the ‘Gewerbe Ordnung’ of October 1851, must—

“1st. Have obtained the freedom of the city.

“2ndly. Have completed his 21st year; and

“3rdly. Be inscribed by the Trade Commission on the register of masters, on production of his certificate of birth and patent of citizenship.

“All other conditions to exercising a trade as a master, such, for instance, as certificates that the applicant has accomplished the years of apprenticeship hitherto prescribed, or the travelling period (‘Wanderjahre’), are abolished.

“Widows are entitled to carry on the business of their deceased husbands.

“The Senate is empowered even to dispense, when it may seem advisable, with the condition of majority.

“§ 3. The relations between apprentices and their masters are to be regulated henceforth by voluntary agreement. All legal enactments as to the length of apprenticeships are repealed, and an ordinary certificate delivered by the master is to take the place of the ‘Lehrbrief’ (the indenture hitherto delivered by the guild to an apprentice on completion of his legal term).

“The employment of workmen by a master tradesman is left entirely to voluntary agreement. All ordinances and prescriptive usages hitherto in force with regard to length of service, wages, warnings, and obligations as to the ‘Wanderjahre,’ are henceforth null and void.

“Apprentices who are now serving their term must, however, continue to do so for the term prescribed by the former law, and, reciprocally, their masters are to be bound by the obligations of that law with respect to them.

“§ 4. The corporations (guilds, &c.), mentioned in section 1 are to continue to exist, and their real and other property is to remain as it was.

“The administration and employment of their property and funds are to be subject to the laws and statutes hitherto in force. It is at the discretion of every one engaged in trade either to remain as a member of the corporation to which his trade belongs, or to carry it on without any connection with the corporation.

“Corporations (guilds) will have the right, on the mere vote of a majority of the members, to dissolve and divide the corporate property, after paying all charges upon it and liabilities connected with it. The resolution dissolving a guild must, however, be approved by the Senate.

“§ 5. The ‘Gewerbe Ordnung’ of October 6, 1851, together with the Supplementary Law of March 20, 1852, and all the statutes of the Corporations and Trade Societies specified in Section 1, in contradiction with the foregoing Resolutions, are repealed.”

G. P.

RETURN of the Number of Tradesmen and Artizans employed in the various Trades throughout the Kingdom of Hanover.

Denomination of the Trade.	Number of Masters or Artizans working on their own account.	Number of Journeymen and Apprentices.
1. Agents and Commissioners ..	676	
2. Bakers	3,450	1,744
3. Barbers and Bathers ..	705	187
4. Bookbinders and Workers in Pasteboard ..	447	364
5. Brassfounders and Braziers ..	58	40
6. Belt-makers	33	19
7. Button-makers	70	35
8. Basket-makers	418	135
9. Butchers	2,282	933
10. Blacksmiths	3,785	2,811
11. Carvers and Gilders ..	42	39
12. Coopers	1,461	535
13. Confectioners	128	76
14. Comb Manufacturers ..	74	36
15. Cutlers	61	57
16. Chandlers and Soapboilers ..	112	74

Return of the Number of Tradesmen and Artizans, &c.—*continued.*

Denomination of the Trade.	Number of Masters or Artizans working on their own account.	Number of Journeymen and Apprentices.
17. Chair-makers	65	8
18. Clothiers	279	127
19. Cloth-cutters and pressers	24	4
20. Castrators of Cattle	44	
21. Carpenters	3,037	5,672
22. Chimneysweepers	107	115
23. Dyers	710	316
24. Engravers and Seal-cutters	21	6
25. Fishermen	387	235
26. Florists and Nursery Gardeners	220	95
27. Furriers and Cap-makers	341	196
28. Fringe-makers	67	46
29. Gun-makers and Armourers	50	38
30. Glaziers	562	222
31. Goldsmiths and Jewellers	307	223
32. Glovers	78	68
33. Hairdressers	53	25
34. Hatters	133	67
35. Instrument-makers—		
Mathematical and Optical	29	51
Surgical	14	23
Musical	72	135
36. Instrument and Scissor-grinders	93	29
37. Joiners	5,607	3,955
38. Locksmiths, Toolsmiths, File-cutters, &c.	789	1,129
39. Manufacturers of Fullers' Teasels and Cardoons	92	2
40. Masons	2,038	6,357
41. Millwrights	95	123
42. Musicians who play out for hire	1,977	
43. Milliners, male and female	636	218
44. Nailers	433	445
45. Proprietors of Bathing Establishments	55	22
46. Painters	917	641
47. Pin-makers	38	17
48. Pawnbrokers	37	
49. Paviments	122	139
50. Potters	267	315
51. Pewterers	108	36
52. Printers	86	377
53. Rope-makers	460	352
54. Sempstresses and Dress-makers	4,227	
55. Shoe-makers	9,761	5,082
56. Sail-makers	30	41
57. Sieve-makers	76	11
58. Stone cutters	163	367
59. Straw-hat makers	43	1
60. Stocking-weavers and manufacturers	27	9
61. Slaughterers	82	34
62. Stove-makers and Setters-up of Stoves	35	75
63. Saddlers and Harness makers	871	621
64. Ship-builders and Ship-wrights	183	1,883
65. Tilers and Thatchers	544	465
66. Turners of all kinds	1,497	444
67. Tanners	526	496
68. Tinkers	79	
69. Timmen and Plate-workers	455	371
70. Tailors	8,133	4,151
71. Umbrella and Parasol-makers	50	13
72. Upholsterers	120	66
73. Varnishers of all sorts	29	29
74. Watch-makers	469	227
75. Weavers, viz.—		
Cotton	484	150
Wool	35	74
Linen	4,582	627
Damask	119	64
76. Wadding Manufacturers	20	22
77. Wheelwrights and Cartwrights	2,127	898

Return of the Number of Tradesmen and Artizans, &c.—*continued.*

Denomination of the Trade.			Number of Masters or Artizans working on their own account.	Number of Journeymen and Apprentices.
78. Coppersmiths	..	..	211	194
79. Brush-makers	..	..	119	75
80. In Laundries	..	..	165	32
Total	..	..	69,518	45,436
Together	..	..	114,945	

*Report on Statistics, &c.**Hanover, January 30, 1861.*

IN obedience to the instructions contained in Lord John Russell's circular despatch of January 24, 1860, I transmit herewith such statistical information relating to the Kingdom of Hanover as has been published recently, or such as I have been able to procure, in addition to what was contained in my Report of July last.

As I have previously stated, there is no general or periodic publication of statistics, as yet, in this country, and, therefore, I am able to transmit only such fragmentary Returns as are published from time to time. They comprise, in the present instance, Commercial and Shipping Returns, some statistics of Hanoverian horse-breeding, and Emigration Returns for the year 1859, the first which have been prepared in this country.

Under the head of commerce, I subjoin an account of the import, export, and transit trade of Hanover, such as it figures in the general accounts of the Zollverein for the year 1858, the latest which I have been able to procure.

As Hanover, commercially speaking, is merely a province of the Zollverein, this account represents, I am aware, with no fidelity her *bonâ fide* import and export trade, that is to say, it fails to indicate what portion of the exports are of Hanoverian produce and manufacture, or what portion of the imports are reserved for home consumption; but as the Returns in question are the only ones of the kind procurable, and as they show, at all events, what proportion of the commerce of the Zollverein finds its inlet and outlet in Hanoverian territory, I have thought it better not to omit them.

I have been enabled, however, within the last few days to add some particulars respecting the trade of Harburg, the principal commercial port of Hanover, during the past year, especially referring to the trade between that port and Great Britain. These Returns exhibit a rapidly increasing import trade. The compiler of them is of opinion that English coal, which has hitherto been almost exclusively used in this country for gas and manufacturing establishments, will no longer be able to compete with the coal of Westphalia.

The general condition of trade during the past year has been one, uninterruptedly, of depression and almost of stagnation, arising not from internal causes, but from the general uncertainty and gloom occasioned by the political aspect of Europe, and by the conviction which all classes, commercial and political, appear to share, that Germany is on the eve of a great struggle. The deplorable financial condition of Austria has also operated unfavourably here, where there are numerous and extensive holders of Austrian bonds.

The negotiations for the redemption and abolition of the Stade dues have apparently given an impetus to the agitation in favour of a modification, if not an abolition, of the Upper Elbe duties.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the seaport town of Harburg have recently addressed a petition to the Hanoverian Minister of the Interior, setting forth the injurious effect upon Hanoverian commerce of the present rates of the Upper Elbe duties.

The Upper Elbe tolls, as the petitioners state, are levied by the bordering States according to a Tariff which is regulated by the nature of the goods.

Some articles, such, for instance, as coffee, tobacco, and yarns, pay the

maximum duty; other articles from half, down to $\frac{1}{40}$ th. Some of the States, but neither Hanover, Denmark, nor Mecklenburg, remit a considerable portion of the Tariff tolls.

The petitioners quote the Returns of the Custom-house at Wittemberg as showing how heavily these tolls press upon the transport of goods upon the Elbe, and to what extent they cause it to be diverted from that river to the railways.

The following Table gives the quantities of goods which paid the Hanoverian tolls at Wittemberg during each of the three years, 1845, 1857, 1858, and subjoined to it is a comparative statement of the quantities of coffee, tobacco, and yarns (articles paying the full duty), transported on the Elbe and by railway during the years 1846, 1850, and 1858:—

Years.	Quantities of Goods paying the Elbe Tolls.
	centners.
1845	2,489,032
1857	294,293
1858	271,666

Quantities of coffee, tobacco, and yarn transported on the Elbe and by railway in 1846, 1850, and 1858:—

Article.	Years.	Quantities transported by	
		Elbe.	Railway.
		centners.	centners.
Coffee ..	1846	326,613	
" ..	1850	141,066	207,460
" ..	1858	41,371	385,860
Tobacco ..	1846	46,689	
" ..	1850	3,913	44,817
" ..	1858	670	59,726
Yarn ..	1846	328,400	
" ..	1850	21,907	389,352
" ..	1858	359	392,770

The revenue derived from the tolls diminishes in the same proportion. During the period between 1845 and 1850 inclusive, Hanover received annually upon an average 280,000 dollars; and during the period between 1851 and 1854 an average sum of 172,000 dollars only.

As showing, on the other hand, how traffic, and consequently receipts, increase by reduction of tolls, the single article, herrings, may be cited as an example. In 1848, when the full duty was levied, no shipments at all figure in the Returns; whereas, in 1850, when the duty was lowered to $\frac{1}{10}$ th, the shipments amounted to 93,902 centners, and in 1858 to 131,371 centners.

Then comes the falling off of the Elbe tolls arising from the railway competition to the detriment of the public treasury, although partially to the advantage of Hanoverian railway receipts. The fact is, however, that the transport of that particular class of goods which is diverted from the river to the railway is not entirely, or, indeed, to any considerable extent, transferred to Hanoverian, but to foreign railways, with which the former are powerless to compete, owing to the greater distance which the goods must traverse. The goods in question choose the ports of Hamburg and Stettin in preference to Harburg. The long sea voyage to Stettin is more than counterbalanced by the shorter land transport; as a proof of this the cost of transport for every centner of coffee amounts—

From Harburg to Vienna, to ..	..	..	..	..	groschen.
From Hamburg to Vienna, to ..	..	..	..	..	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Stettin to Vienna, to ..	..	..	..	..	44 $\frac{2}{10}$
From Harburg to Pesth, to ..	..	..	..	..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Hamburg to Pesth, to ..	..	..	..	..	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Stettin to Pesth, to ..	..	..	..	..	56 $\frac{2}{10}$
					41 $\frac{1}{2}$

The petitioners maintain that Harburg would derive especial benefit from a lowering of the Elbe tolls levied by Hanover; that she is enterprising enough to profit by the advantage and under favourable circumstances to compete with other ports is proved, they assert, by the statistics of the herring trade above referred to, which has almost entirely passed into her hands (out of a total of 131,371 centners in 1858, 113,218 centners).

Relying on these and similar facts the Harburg petitioners propose, first, that the present Elbe tolls shall be abolished, as were those upon the Weser, and that for the future only two categories of duties shall be retained, one amounting to one-tenth, and the other to one-fortieth of the full duty hitherto levied; and secondly, that a Central Commission be established by the bordering States for improving the navigation of the Elbe, and that the obstacles opposed by Denmark to the improvement of the navigation of the Lower Elbe be referred to this Commission.

In connection with the subject of the petition above mentioned, the following is the substance of a communication from Harburg in which mention is made of a Commercial Conference about to be held at Heidelberg:—

The much-abused Stade tolls are, after all, but insignificant as compared with those which, in spite of the petitions directed against them from all quarters, are still levied upon the Upper Elbe to the detriment of thousands of industrious citizens.

The serious depression of the Elbe trade induced the active commercial community of Magdeburg to summon a Conference, which was held at that city in October last, when resolutions were adopted similar in substance to the petition which was subsequently addressed by the town of Harburg to the Hanoverian Government. The absolute necessity of uniting in legal efforts to remove the impediments in the way of commerce and trade was recognised on all sides, and originated the idea of holding a Commercial Diet ("Handelstag"), the first ever held in Germany. This Diet is about to meet at Heidelberg, and will no doubt be numerously attended. Hanover will be represented in the Diet, and if Harburg is allowed to submit any special proposals of its own to it, doubtless the question of a modification of the present customs legislation more in harmony with the times will occupy a prominent place.

The defective condition of the navigable part of the Lower Elbe, or that portion of it called the "Köhlbrande," the arm of the river which vessels must ascend to reach Harburg from Altona, has for the last ten years been the constant subject of complaint and remonstrance. Nothing, however, has been done so far towards improving the acknowledged state of the navigation of the river or towards deepening the channel, but the number and urgency of the petitions addressed on this subject to the Hanoverian Government have resulted in the publication of a Ministerial Rescript, dated the 18th of December last, and which is to the following effect:—

That His Majesty's Government are alive to the impediments in the way of the navigation of the Lower Elbe from Altona to Harburg, and to the importance of their removal in the interests of the trade of Harburg; that the attention of the Government has been long directed to the question of bringing about a satisfactory amelioration of the navigation of the river; and that they are now justified in the hope and belief that the desired object will be speedily attained.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Articles Imported into the Kingdom of Hanover during the year ending December 31, 1858.

Articles Imported.				Quantities.	
				centners	lbs.
Skins, hides, &c. ..	..	..	..	63,251	00
Cotton and cotton goods ..	..	..	..	624,761	00
Lead and shot ..	..	..	..	2,451	00
Brushes ..	..	..	..	93	00
Apothecaries' wares, of mineral, vegetable, or animal produce ..	..	..	..	372,899	00
Iron and steel (wrought and unwrought) ..	..	..	..	699,157	00
Hemp ..	..	..	..	28,271	00
Corn and seeds ..	..	..	..	167,685	00
Glass of all sorts ..	..	..	..	3,149	00
Wood, and manufactures in wood ..	..	..	..	36,844	00

Account of the Quantities of Articles Imported, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.				Quantities.	
				centners	lbs.
Wood for dyers' use	..	..	..	27,639	00
Instruments, musical and others	..	..	..	393	00
Wearing apparel	..	..	..	248	00
Hops	..	..	..	769	00
Copper and brass manufactures	..	..	..	21,110	00
Hardware	..	..	..	2,187	00
Leather, and manufactures in leather	..	..	..	3,558	00
Linen manufactures and yarn	..	..	..	33,236	00
Candles and stearine	..	..	..	183	00
Rags	..	..	..	6,835	00
Groceries, brandies, beer, wine, coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c.	..	..	..	1,103,524	00
Oils	..	..	..	124,421	00
Paper and stationery	..	..	..	922	00
Furs	..	..	..	31	00
Gunpowder	..	..	..	32	00
Silk and silk manufactures	..	..	..	4,877	00
Soap	..	..	..	396	00
Playing cards	..	..	..	1	00
Stone carvings	..	..	..	431	00
Coal	..	..	..	1,906,859	00
Manufactures in straw	..	..	..	809	00
Tallow	..	..	..	3,754	00
Tar and pitch	..	..	..	24,164	00
China and earthenware	..	..	..	5,875	00
Oilcloth and gutta percha	..	..	..	903	00
Wool and woollen manufactures	..	..	..	58,350	00
Zinc, and manufactures in ditto	..	..	..	242	00
Brass, ditto ditto	..	..	..	7,866	00
Books	..	..	..	1,788	00
All other articles	..	..	..	126,625	00
Total quantity of Imports in 1858 ..				5,466,559	00

ANIMALS.

						Numbers.
Horses, Mules, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	6,506
Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	89
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	1,354
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	3,168
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	1,530
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	2,971
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	2,692
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	4,546
Total Animals				..	..	21,356
Boats	..	..	..	..	..	152

Account of the Quantities of Articles Exported from the Kingdom of Hanover during the year ending December 31, 1858.

Articles Exported.				Quantities.	
				centners	lbs.
Skins, hides, &c.	..	..	..	7,435	00
Cotton and cotton goods	..	..	..	59,441	00
Lead and shot	..	..	..	9,894	00
Brushes	..	..	..	157	00
Apothecaries' wares	..	..	..	44,647	00
Iron and steel	..	..	..	78,291	00
Hemp	..	..	..	3,620	00
Corn and seeds	..	..	..	701,190	00
Glass of all sorts	..	..	..	47,227	00
Timber and wooden wares	..	..	..	62,840	00
Musical and other instruments	..	..	..	3,411	00
Hops	..	..	..	3,741	00
Wearing apparel	..	..	..	563	00
Copper and brass	..	..	..	4,270	00
Hardware	..	..	..	19,601	00

Account of the Quantities of Articles Exported, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.					Quantities.	
					centners	lbs.
Leather, and manufactures in leather..	..	..	..	..	7,483	00
Linen yarn and manufactures	..	..	..	..	36,899	00
Cardles and stearine	..	..	..	..	7,199	00
Rags	..	..	..	..	1,610	00
Groceries, brandies, &c.	..	..	..	..	248,748	00
Oil	..	..	..	..	28,577	00
Paper and stationery	..	..	..	..	30,802	00
Furs	..	..	..	..	76	00
Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	72	00
Silk and silk goods	..	..	..	..	6,550	00
Soap	..	..	..	..	613	00
Carved stone	..	..	..	..	1,002	00
Manufactures in straw	..	..	..	..	1,256	00
Playing cards	..	..	..	..	359	00
Coal	..	..	..	..	17,790	00
Tallow	..	..	..	..	624	00
Tar and pitch	..	..	..	..	36,138	00
China and earthenware	..	..	..	..	16,811	00
Oil cloth and gutta percha	..	..	..	..	527	00
Wool and woollen goods	..	..	..	..	43,567	00
Zinc and manufactures	..	..	..	..	656	00
Tin, &c.	..	..	..	..	336	00
Salt	..	..	..	..	153,603	00
All other articles..	..	..	..	..	55,845	00
Total quantity of Exports in 1858					1,744,371	00

ANIMALS.

							Numbers.
Horses, mules, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	599
Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,854
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	818
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,032
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,332
Sheep and goats	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,864
Total number of Animals							16,580
Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

In Transit, 1858.

Articles.					Quantities.	
					centners	lbs.
Cotton and cotton goods	..	..	..	..	109	00
Drugs, &c.	..	..	..	..	6	00
Iron and steel	..	..	..	..	502	00
Corn and seeds	..	..	..	..	54	00
Glass and glass wares	..	..	..	..	21	00
Wood and wooden manufactures	..	..	..	..	19	00
Copper and brass..	..	..	..	..	1	00
Hardware	..	..	..	..	3	00
Gloves..	..	..	..	..	1	00
Linen and thread..	..	..	..	..	2	00
Groceries	..	..	..	..	595	00
Oil	..	..	..	..	3	00
Silks	..	..	..	..	4	00
Manufactures in straw	..	..	..	..	10	00
China	..	..	..	..	1	00
Wool	..	..	..	..	4	00
Other articles	..	..	..	..	4	00
Total in transit					1,339	00

ANIMALS.

							Number.
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

The net receipts of the Zollverein for the year 1858 amounted to 25,834,668 dollars. Of this sum Hanover's share amounted to 2,587,740 dollars.

The excise duty upon beet-root sugar produce for Hanover an additional sum of 510,430 dollars.

The following is a comparative statement of the sums derived by Hanover from the Customs' Union for the years 1857 and 1858:—

								Dollars.
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,441,641
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,587,740
Excess in 1858 of ..								146,099

Shipping and Commercial Returns of the Port of Harburg for the year 1860.

THE number of laden ships which entered the port of Harburg during the year ending December 31, 1860, amounted to 1,091, with an aggregate tonnage of 42,138 commercial lasts. They consisted of 922 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 25,395 lasts, and 169 steamers of 16,743 lasts, being an increase of 28 sailing vessels and 62 steamers, and an increased tonnage of 2,300 lasts, as compared with the year 1859.

The following Table shows the countries from which the vessels came, their tonnage, and the nature of their cargoes:—

Countries from whence the Vessels came.	Number.	Tonnage in Lasts.	Nature of the Cargoes.
The Americas (West Coast) ..	5	731	Saltpetre.
Italy	32	3,134	Sulphur, olive oil, dogwood, almonds.
Spain	1	45	Wine.
France	14	878	Wine, brandy, dyes, wood.
Netherlands	66	3,575	Coffee, groceries, pigments, &c.
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	26	511	Corn, train-oil, &c.
Great Britain	531	28,343	Coals, iron, herrings, articles of inland produce and manufacture, &c.
Oldenburg and East Friesland.	117	1,030	Goods in boxes ("Stückgüter").
Bremen and the Weser Ports ..	159	1,888	Ditto.
Baltic Ports	49	889	Corn.
Hamburg and Altona	91	1,114	Seeking freights.
Total	..	42,138	

It will be seen by the foregoing Returns, that 531 vessels arrived from Great Britain during the year 1860, being a decrease of 101 as compared with the previous year, whereas the aggregate tonnage shows an increase in favour of 1860 of 1,143 lasts.

The compiler of these Returns attributes the diminution in the number of vessels arriving at the port of Harburg from Great Britain during 1860, to the falling off in the importation of coal, iron, rails, and bulky articles.

With respect to English coal, its excellence and superiority, especially for the manufacture of gas, and for other manufacturing uses, are universally admitted, and it has been hitherto exclusively employed for these purposes; but it is thought that the competition of Westphalian coal, which has the advantage of a much cheaper railway transport, is beginning to make itself felt.

The high duties levied upon the Upper Elbe are considered to affect, very disadvantageously, the trade between Great Britain and Harburg.

The steam communication between Harburg and London, and Harburg and Hull, which is now entirely in English hands, is double what it was in 1859. During 1860, eighty-three steamers from London, and fifty from Hull, entered the port of Harburg, and returned heavily freighted both ways. Freights from England, particularly from London, were low; for several months they were at 4s., and 15 per cent. the ton for back freights, and it is thought that when the navigation opens, the rates will be equally low.

The following particulars relate to the import trade of Harburg from Great Britain during the year 1860.

There were fewer raw materials, and considerably more manufactured goods, twist, linen yarn, woollen yarn, machinery, &c., imported in 1860 than in the previous year.

Cotton.—The importation of cotton was somewhat less than the two previous years, as exhibited in the following statement :—

Cotton imported into Harburg in				
1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
centners. 106,780	centners. 221,540	centners. 249,992	centners. 247,700	centners. 207,700

Herrings.—Of herrings from Scotland, the following were the quantities imported during each of the last five years :—

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
tons. 53,310	tons. 68,150	tons. 51,594	tons. 53,282	tons. 75,459½

In addition to the 75,459½ tons of herrings imported direct from Scotland, there was an indirect importation of 3,472 tons by Hamburgh, which raises the total quantity of herrings imported into Harburg in 1860 to 78,931½ tons, divided according to the following categories :—

Scotch "Matjes"	..	..	..	..	6,400 tons.
" "Ungest. Voll."	..	..	..	..	15,000 "
" "Crown and Fullbrand"	..	..	..	..	54,200 "
Ihlen ..	..	..	..	..	2,650 "
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	700 "

Herrings in store at Harburg on the 1st of January, 1861 :—

"Crown and Fullbrand"	..	..	..	..	5,000 tons.
Unmarked ..	..	..	..	..	600 "
Ihlen ..	..	..	..	..	400 "
Total in store					6,000 "

Prices for "Crown and Fullbrand" herrings ranged as follows :—

August	..	..	..	..	12 thalers.
September	..	..	..	..	11½ "
October	..	..	..	..	11 to 10½ "
November	..	..	..	..	10½ to 10 "
December	..	..	..	..	10 to 9½ "
The nominal prices at present are from					10 to 9¾ "

Linseed Oil.—The reduction of the import duty upon this article to 15 groschen at the beginning of the last year, has given rise to considerable transactions in it, and the accounts for the year show an active and steady importation from Hull, partly on account of Harburg traders, and partly for the use of the Zollverein States.

The imports in the years 1857-60 were as follows :—

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
centners. 1,759	centners. 17,982	centners. 21,175	centners. 48,500

The freights from Hull amounted to 20s. per ton, and the average price for the year to 11 thalers.

In store January 1, 1861, 4,000 centners.

Cocoa-nut Oil.—During the year 1860, 20,200 centners were imported from

London, about treble the quantity imported in the previous year. The importation of palm oil from England, on the contrary, has almost ceased. Only 2,050 centners were imported during the year.

The following are the quantities of various other articles imported from England during the past year; they show an increase, as compared with, the previous year, of from 25 to 50 per cent:—

Raw hides	..	..	..	9,300	centners.
Copper and brass	..	..	..	3,000	"
Indigo	..	..	..	1,700	"
Tin	..	..	..	900	"
Madder	..	..	..	1,600	"
Machinery in pieces	..	..	..	38,600	"
Dyers' wood	..	..	..	7,000	"
Syrup	..	..	..	14,000	"
Cochineal	..	..	..	700	"
Groceries	..	..	..	10,000	"
" Terra Catechu "	..	..	..	2,900	"
Resin	..	..	..	12,800	"
Drugs	..	..	..	9,000	"

Of iron, steel, and pig-iron, very little was imported during the year; of an aggregate quantity of 28,600 centners only.

The following quantities of Ceylon coffee were imported from London during each of the last four years:—

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
21,788	39,546	23,396	52,300

The enormous increase in favour of 1860 is owing to the insignificant freight demanded for this article.

Hanoverian Shipping Returns.

(No. 1.)—Number of Sea-going Ships, exclusive of Coasters.

The total number of Hanoverian sea-going ships amounted, at the close of 1858, to 832, with a tonnage of 51,703 lasts of 4,000 lbs., and manned by 4,700 seamen. In this amount are included five screw-steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 948 lasts, and of 360 horse-power. Four of these steamers belonged to the London and Harburg Steam Navigation Company; but they have since been sold, and are no longer the property of Hanoverian owners.

The shipping, as enumerated above, is distributed as follows among the maritime provinces:—

Province.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage, in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Crews.
Aurich	479	25,574	2,150
Osnabruck (Papenburg) ..	164	11,057	1,040
Stade	161	10,821	1,160
Luneburg (Town of Harburg) ..	28	4,251	350
Kingdom	832	51,703	4,700

As regards seaports and river-harbours, the shipping is divided as follows:—

	No.	Lasts.	Crews.
a. Ems Harbours	528	32,788	2,750
b. North Sea Harbours	92	3,252	360
c. North Sea Islands	23	591	80
d. Elbe and Western Harbours ..	153	10,454	1,000
e. Weser Harbours	36	4,618	510
Total	832	51,703	4,700

Of the Hanoverian Islands in the North Sea, the Island of Baltrum owns the greatest number of ships, but of small tonnage. The Island of Norderney does not possess a single sea-going ship.

Subjoined is a comparative Return of the number and tonnage of Hanoverian ships in the years 1853 and 1858 :—

Years.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage in Lasts.	Crews.
Close of 1853	677	32,102	3,430
Close of 1858	832	51,703	4,700
Increase in 1858	155	19,601	1,270
Per cent.	22·9	61·1	37·0

Not only have the number of vessels and aggregate amount of tonnage increased in the proportion indicated by the foregoing Table, but the average tonnage of each vessel has risen from 47·4 lasts in 1853 to 62 in 1858.

The following Accounts show the tonnage of Hanoverian shipping classified ; first, according to the provinces, and secondly, according to the sea-ports and river-harbours to which the vessels belong :—

(No. 1.)

Province.	Burden in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.					Total No. of Ships.
	Under 37½.	From 37½ to 75.	From 75 to 150.	From 150 to 300.	From 300 upwards.	
Aurich	257	167	39	14	2	479
Osnabruck (Papenburg) ..	20	73	71	..	..	164
Stade	60	65	25	7	4	161
Luneburg (Harburg)	1	6	7	14	..	28
Kingdom	338	311	142	35	6	832

(No. 2.)

Seaports and River Harbours.	Burden in lasts of 4,000 lbs.					Total Number of Ships.
	Under 37½.	From 37½ to 75.	From 75 to 150.	From 150 to 300.	300 and upwards.	
Ems Harbours	199	205	108	14	2	528
North Sea ditto	57	33	2	..	..	92
Northern Islands	21	2	..	..	..	23
Elbe and Western Ports ..	58	57	23	15	..	153
Weser ditto	3	14	9	6	4	36
Kingdom	338	311	142	35	6	832

The largest Hanoverian sea-going vessel, the frigate “Adele,” of 387 lasts burden, belongs to the port of Geestemünde. Two large barques, one of 364, and the other of 310 lasts, belong also to the same port. The next largest ship, the barque “Aristides,” of 369 lasts, belongs to Altetief, a Weser port. Of East Friesland vessels, the largest is the barque “Frisia Westphalia,” of Leer, of 340½ lasts. The Elbe ports possess no such large vessels as those above mentioned ; their largest ship is only of 291 lasts. The smallest Hanoverian sea-going ships belonging to East Friesland, where there are many of as low a tonnage as from 15 to 20 lasts.

Hanoverian Ship-building Statistics.

Throughout those portions of the Kingdom where ship-building is carried on, viz., in the Provinces of Aurich and Stade, in the District of Paysenburg, and in the town and township of Harburg, the total number of ship-building yards at work at the close of 1858 amounted to 125, employing 1,955 shipwrights and labourers. Many of these yards, however, are employed only in building coasters and river-craft. About 90 only out of the 125 have launched sea-going ships within the last ten years.

In the course of the year 1858, ninety ships, of an aggregate burden of 8,558½ lasts, were launched from the various yards throughout the kingdom, and there were fifty-eight more upon the stocks. These are distributed amongst the four Provinces of Aurich, Osnabruck, Stade, and Luneburg, as indicated in the following Table :—

1858.

Provinces.	Number of Ships Completed.	Tonnage.	Number of Ships on the Stocks.
Aurich	37	2,346	22
Osnabruck	23	1,207	18
Stade	22	3,126	12
Luneburg	8	1,879	6
Kingdom	90	8,558½	58

It will be seen from the following Table, showing the number of ships built during the ten years comprised between 1849 and 1858, that considerable progress has been made during that period. The number of ship-building yards at work throughout the kingdom rose from 77 in 1849 to 125 in 1858; being an increase of 48 in ten years :—

RETURN of Ships built in the Ten Years comprised between 1849 and 1858.

Provinces.	From 1849 to 1853.		From 1854 to 1858.		Total.	
	Number.	Burden in Lasts.	Number.	Burden in Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.
Aurich	117	5,669	160	10,611	277	16,280
Osnabruck (Papenburg)	80	4,671	99	6,443	179	11,114
Stade	61	8,974	113	17,555	174	20,529
Luneburg (town of Harburg)	26	5,443	46	9,631	72	15,074
Kingdom	284	24,757	418	44,240	702	68,997

The foregoing Return shows that during the ten years ending 1858, the numbers (not inconsiderable for this country) of sea-going ships launched from the Hanoverian ship-building yards amounted to 702, of an aggregate burden of 68,997 lasts; and that three-fifths of these were built during the latter half of the above-named period.

Harburg builds the ships of largest tonnage, of an average of 209½ lasts; and the Province of Aurich the smallest, of an average of 59 lasts only. The increase observable in the number of ships built in the period 1854-58 as compared with that of 1849-53 extends also to the size and burden. The average tonnage of ships built from 1849 to 1853 was of 87½ lasts; whereas the average tonnage of those built in the second half of the decennial period was of 105¼ lasts.

The following is an Account of the arrivals of shipping in the port of Harburg during the year 1860, specifying the countries to which they belonged, and from whence they sailed, and exhibiting their aggregate tonnage :—

Year.	Arrivals of Shipping.	Countries to which the ships belonged.	Total tonnage, in lasts of 6,000 lbs.
1860	358	Hanover	39,745
"	224	Great Britain	
"	120	Holland	
"	100	Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein	
"	69	Oldenburg	
"	36	Hamburg	
"	28	Prussia	
"	16	Sweden and Norway	
"	9	Naples	
"	2	France	
"	1	Lubeck	
"	1	America	
Total	964		

Of these, there came from—

Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	540
Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mediterranean	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Sweden, Prussia, and Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Weser Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
East Friesland and Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
America	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Of steamers, 84 came from London, 51 from Hull, 16 from Rotterdam, and 19 from Amsterdam.

EMIGRATION and Immigration Returns of the Kingdom of Hanover for the Year 1859.

Provinces from whence the Emigration has taken place.			Number and Sex of Emigrants.		Total Number.
			Male.	Female.	
Hanover	..	..	482	294	776
Hildesheim	..	..	434	272	706
Luneburg	..	..	220	110	330
Stade	..	..	543	310	853
Osnabruck	..	..	839	779	1,618
Aurich	..	..	106	78	184
Hartz District	..	..	56	39	95
Kingdom	..	..	2,680	1,882	4,562

Of this number, there went to—

North America	..	..	..	..	3,604
Central and South America	..	..	..	..	65
Australia	..	..	..	..	92
East Indies and China	..	..	..	..	2
Other German States	..	..	..	..	641
Europe	..	..	..	..	139
Destination unknown	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	4,562

The Immigration Account is as follows:—

Provinces into which the Immigration has taken place.	Number and Sex of Immigrants.		Total Immi- grants.
	Male.	Female.	
Hanover	127	105	232
Hildesheim	77	63	140
Luneburg	90	31	121
Stade	130	75	205
Osnabruck	104	51	155
Aurich	20	4	24
Hartz District	6	5	11
Total	554	334	888
Of these there came from German States	803		} 888
Elsewhere	85		

The per-centage of emigrants is about 25 per every 10,000 of the population ; and the per-centage of immigrants about 5.

Hanoverian Breeding Studs.

RETURN of the total number of stallions used for breeding purposes throughout the Kingdom of Hanover in the year 1859, specifying the number of those which belonged to the Government breeding studs, and those which belonged to private individuals, and likewise the number of live foals bred.

Year.	Number of Stallions belonging to the Government Studs let out for breeding purposes.	Number of Stallions belonging to Private Owners let out for breeding purposes.	Total Number of Stallions used for breeding purposes.	Number of Live Foals bred.
1859	212	259	471	19,951
1858	217	258	475	21,600
1857	215	271	486	20,531
1856	216	256	472	19,926
1855	211	263	474	18,810
1854	210	284	494	18,368

The Statistical Office, from whence this Return emanates, appends to it the following remarks:—

“The number of live foals bred in the Kingdom of Hanover in the year 1859 amounted to 19,951, showing a decrease of 1,649 as compared with the previous year, and of 580 as compared with the year 1857, but an increase as compared with the years 1856, 1855, and 1854. The important decrease exhibited in the Return for 1859 is amply accounted for by the protracted drought during the years 1858 and 1859; the scarcity of forage resulting from these droughts had obviously an unfavourable influence on the breeding and rearing of foals throughout the country.”

The subjoined Return shows the relative importance of each province with respect to the breeding of horses, according to the Returns of 1859:—

Province.	No. of Foals bred.	Per-centage of the Total Production of the Kingdom.
Stade	6,539	32·78
Lüneburg	3,929	19·69
Aurich	3,600	18·04
Hanover	2,801	14·04
Osnabrück	1,608	8·06
Hildesheim	1,474	7·39
Total	19,951	100·00

The fact, noticeable in the above Return, that horse-breeding has attained so much greater development in some provinces than in others is easily accounted for by the great diversity which exists in the agricultural features of the country. The extensive pasture, meadow, and moor lands skirting the rivers and bordering the sea have from the earliest times offered the most profitable field for horse-breeding; whereas the Southern Provinces, with their carefully tilled soil, have been more exclusively devoted to husbandry.

Austria.

Mr. Fane to Lord J. Russell.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Vienna, January 18, 1861.

I PURPOSE to indicate in this Report the general character of the external commerce of the Empire. The results of the year which has just expired are not yet ascertainable; but a comparative review of those of the two preceding years will serve to show the extent to which, and the direction in which, the import and export trades of the country have been recently moving.

The total value of the import trade in 1859 amounted to 268,062,528 florins (Austrian currency), as against 322,099,499 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 54,036,971 florins. The amount of import duties levied in 1859 was 14,082,186 florins, against 21,349,575 florins in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 7,267,189 florins. The principal item of imports in both years was *metals* (inclusive of bullion and coins), *mineralized, raw, and half manufactured*, which, being classed under one head, amounted in 1859 to 73,610,632 florins, against 70,237,691 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 3,372,941 florins.

Next in value was the item of *weaving and loom materials*, which amounted in 1859 to 39,170,534 florins, against 38,911,833 florins, showing an increase of 258,701 florins.

Again, the year 1859 shows an increase in the item of *bone, wood, glass, stone and clay wares* of 105,574 florins; but on every other item of the trade, except the three just mentioned, it shows a falling off when compared with the results of the preceding year.

Thus, in 1859, the importation of *Colonial wares and Southern fruits* amounted to 16,433,482 florins, against 21,868,731 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 5,445,249 florins; the decrease of duty levied being 2,797,759 florins.

The same year, when compared with its predecessor, shows a decrease of no less than 15,405,104 florins in the importation of *beverages and edibles*; the wines from Sardinia and Modena, which were stopped on account of the war, serving in some measure to explain the deficiency.

The importation of *yarns*, valued, in 1859, 11,868,433 florins, against 18,123,249 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 6,254,816 florins.

The value of *woven and loom goods* imported in 1859 was 9,631,170 florins,

against 12,394,855 florins imported in 1858, showing a decrease of 2,763,685 florins.

Of *animals*, of all descriptions, there were imported in 1859 to the value of 15,210,270 florins, against 16,588,402 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 1,378,132 florins.

Grease and oils were imported in 1859 to the value of 13,106,161 florins, against 18,694,691 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 5,558,530 florins.

The importation of *apothecaries' wares, perfumeries, dyes, &c.*, valued in 1859 16,202,539 florins, against 18,373,963 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 2,171,424 florins.

Cereals and fruits were imported in 1859 to the value of 14,905,160 florins, against 14,940,036 florins in 1858, showing but a slight decrease.

Instruments, machines, and hardware were imported in 1859 to the amount of 6,326,815 florins, against 10,552,211 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 4,225,396 florins.

Again, in 1859, materials for fuel and timber were imported to the value of 5,757,629 florins, against 9,821,330 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 4,063,701 florins.

Leather, leather-goods, and fur manufactures, were imported in 1859 to the value of 6,391,440 florins, against 7,624,040 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 1,232,600 florins.

Printed books and objects of art were imported in 1859 to the value of 6,260,650 florins, against 7,777,405 florins in 1858, giving a decrease of 1,516,755 florins.

On all the other items, such as *metal goods, vehicles, chemical products, and colours, animal products, &c.*, items which figure for a smaller amount in the import trade, the Returns are, in every case, unfavourable to the year 1859 as compared with its predecessor; a result which must be attributed, in great part, to the effects of the war in Italy.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the war, the export trade of 1859 valued 287,458,451 florins, against 274,167,267 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 13,291,184 florins. The largest item in the account is that of *metals* (inclusive of bullion and coin), *mineralized, raw, and half-manufactured*, which valued 75,325,135 florins in 1859, against 49,557,752 florins in 1858, showing an increased exportation of 25,767,383 florins. The value of the export duties levied under this head show, however, a diminution of 1,681 florins, the export of the only items upon which duty is leviable, namely, *cobalt, nickel, and brass*, having diminished, while the increased exportation consisted in *steel, manufactured iron, copper, zinc, and coins*; the export of the latter in 1859 having valued (gold) 20,510,000 florins, and (silver) 48,610,485 florins, together equalling 69,120,485 florins. The imports during the same year valued (gold) 25,726,400 florins, and (silver) 27,645,390 florins, together equal to 53,371,790 florins, leaving a balance in favour of exports of 15,748,695 florins.

Next in order of value in the Export Table follows the item of *weaving and loom materials*, which amounted in 1859 to 49,131,140 florins, against 75,118,267 florins in 1858, showing a falling off of 25,987,127 florins.

On the other hand the exports of *woven and loom goods* valued in 1859, 34,222,225 florins against 30,179,935 florins in 1858, showing an increased exportation to the value of 4,042,290 florins.

The exports of *bone, wood, glass, stone, and clay wares*, amounted in 1859 to 24,402,291 florins, against 21,771,948 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 2,630,343 florins.

Cereals and fruits figure in the Export Tables of 1859 for 17,398,457 florins, and in those for 1858 for 16,263,981 florins, showing an increase of 1,134,476 florins.

Fuels and timber were exported in 1859 to the amount of 16,662,068 florins, against 13,912,589 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 2,749,479 florins.

The exports of *instruments, machines, and hardware*, valued in 1859, 16,271,414 florins, against 14,825,732 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 1,445,682 florins.

Metal goods were exported in 1858 to the value of 6,762,457 florins, and in 1859 to the value of 6,540,208 florins, showing a decrease of 222,249 florins, while *chemical products, colours, and inflammable wares* (of which latter *lucifer matches* form a large portion), were exported to the value of 4,338,481 florins in 1859, against 3,403,494 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 934,987 florins.

The export of *tobacco*, raw and manufactured, valued in 1859, 607,411 florins against 300,400 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 307,011 florins.

Leather, leather goods, and fur manufactures, were exported in 1859 to the value of 7,945,350 florins, against 8,234,540 florins in 1858, showing a decrease of 289,190 florins; while the export of *animals* amounted in 1859 to 6,728,210 florins, against 6,386,314 florins in 1858, showing an increase of 341,896 florins,

Again: *Animal products* were exported in 1859 to the value of 5,640,192 florins, against 5,681,691 florins, showing a falling off of 41,491 florins; while *grease and oils* were exported in 1859 to the value of 2,481,583 florins, against 1,505,574 florins, showing an increase of 976,009 florins.

The export of *goods made of bristles, paper and stationery*, amounted in 1859 to 4,771,433 florins, and in 1858 to 4,243,076 florins, showing an increase of 528,357 florins.

For the value of the lesser items which enter into the account, I would beg to refer to the annexed Table. I have prepared it so as to show, at one view, the positive and relative value in detail of the import and export trades of the years 1858 and 1859, together with the amount of Customs revenue levied in each year.

That the export trade of Austria should show an increase, even under the disadvantageous circumstances of the year 1859, is no matter for surprise. The wonder rather is that, with the astonishing resources which the country possesses, the development of her external commerce should be of such tardy growth. I have had occasion to dwell so frequently, in my former Reports, on the vicious effects of the commercial legislation of Austria, that I need not return to a subject on which I have nothing new to say. It is to be hoped that the Imperial Government, which has recently entered upon the path of political reform, may not shrink from entering boldly upon that which leads to the freedom and development of trade; for the two paths lie parallel, and can most conveniently be pursued together.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

AUSTRIAN Import and Export Trades of 1859, compared with those of the preceding Year, with the amount of Duties levied in each Year.

IMPORTS.

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.	Value.				Customs Revenues.			
	In the Years		In 1859.		In the Years		In 1859.	
	1859.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colonial wares and Southern fruits ..	Florins. 16,423,482	Florins. 21,868,731	..	Florins. 5,445,249	Florins. 5,504,887	Florins. 8,302,646	Florins. ..	Florins. 2,797,759
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ..	3,785,066	6,597,781	..	2,812,715	13,471	21,377	..	7,906
Cereals, flowers, and fruits ..	14,905,160	14,940,036	..	34,876	440,759	532,930	..	92,171
Animals ..	15,210,270	16,588,402	..	1,378,132	1,038,840	1,112,439	..	73,599
Animal products ..	6,054,175	6,550,955	..	496,780	136,231	160,904	..	24,673
Grease and oils ..	13,106,161	18,694,691	..	5,588,530	915,533	1,189,551	..	274,018
Beverages and edibles ..	3,315,608	18,720,712	..	15,405,104	858,397	1,330,338	..	471,941
Materials for fuel and timber ..	5,757,629	9,821,330	..	4,063,701	13,804	29,047	..	15,243
Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs ..	16,202,539	18,373,963	..	2,171,424	243,829	318,498	..	74,669
Metals, mineralized, raw and half-manufactured (inclusive of bullion and coins) ..	73,610,632	70,237,691	3,372,941	..	1,233,917	3,020,695	..	1,786,778
Weaving and loom materials ..	39,170,534	38,911,833	258,701	..	26,346	17,310	9,036	..
Yarns ..	11,868,433	18,123,249	..	6,254,816	632,942	1,077,500	..	444,553
Woven and loom goods ..	9,631,170	12,394,855	..	2,763,685	1,530,325	2,023,420	..	493,095
Goods made of bristles, bast, paper, and stationery ..	1,537,057	2,249,380	..	712,323	65,547	99,425	..	33,878
Leather and leather goods, fur-manufactures ..	6,391,440	7,624,040	..	1,232,600	195,955	247,572	..	51,617
Bone, wood, glass, stone, and clay wares ..	9,797,173	9,691,599	105,574	..	106,450	161,271	..	54,821
Metal goods ..	5,004,096	6,314,091	..	1,809,995	514,958	701,563	..	186,605
Land and water vehicles ..	1,203,590	2,500,370	..	1,296,780	34,352	76,804	..	42,452
Instruments, machines, and hardware ..	6,326,815	10,552,211	..	4,225,396	431,451	740,137	..	308,686
Chemical products, colours, fatty and inflammable wares..	2,340,302	2,885,870	..	545,568	131,879	166,090	..	34,211
Printed books and objects of art ..	6,260,650	7,777,405	..	1,516,755	12,313	19,858	..	7,545
Refuse (rags, paper cuttings, &c.) ..	160,546	180,304	..	19,758	..	..	..	..
Total ..	268,062,528	322,099,499	Decrease, 54,036,971		14,082,186	21,349,375	Decrease, 7,267,189.	

Austrian Import and Export Trades of 1859, &c.—*continued.*
EXPORTS.

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.	Value.		Customs Revenues.			
	In the Years		In the Years		In 1859.	
	1859.	1858.	In 1859.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Colonial wares and Southern fruits ..	75,124	59,577	15,547			
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ..	607,411	300,400	307,011			
Cereals, flour, and fruits ..	17,398,457	16,263,981	1,134,476	19	19	
Animals ..	6,728,210	6,386,314	341,896			
Animal products ..	5,640,192	5,681,691		61,212	17,519	
Grease and oils ..	2,481,583	1,505,574	976,009			
Beverages and edibles ..	2,987,371	3,164,637				
Materials for fuel and timber ..	16,662,068	13,912,589	2,749,479	63,686	1,779	
Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs ..	4,418,397	3,800,780	617,617	19,833	10,245	
Metals, mineralized, raw and half-manufactured (inclusive of bullion and coins) ..	75,325,135	49,557,752	25,767,383	17,239		1,681
Weaving and loom materials ..	49,131,140	75,118,267				
Yarns ..	1,757,001	2,080,864				
Woven and loom goods ..	34,222,225	30,179,335	4,042,290			
Goods made of bristles, bast, paper, and stationery ..	4,771,433	4,243,076	528,357			
Leather and leather goods, fur manufactures ..	7,945,350	8,234,540		289,190		
Bone, wood, glass, stone, and clay wares ..	24,402,291	21,771,948	2,630,343			
Metal goods ..	6,540,208	6,762,457		222,249		
Land and water vehicles ..	2,725,200	3,566,480		841,280		
Instruments, machines, and hardware ..	16,271,414	14,825,732	1,445,682			
Chemical products, colours, fatty and inflammable wares ..	4,338,481	3,403,494	934,987			
Printed books and objects of art ..	2,900,700	3,179,540		278,840		
Refuse (rags, paper cuttings, &c.) ..	129,060	167,639		38,579		
			Increase, 13,291,184			12,994
Total ..	287,458,451	274,167,267		342,935	52,864	
				646,339		Decrease, 303,404

Hungary.

Mr. Dunlop to Mr. Fane.

Sir,

Vienna, January 19, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you, herewith, the last published Report of the Pesth Chamber of Commerce, which contains interesting information respecting the trade and products of Hungary during the years 1858 and 1859. I take the liberty of soliciting your special attention to the notices in this publication on the following products, viz., timber for building purposes, &c., cereals of different kinds, linen rags, hemp, wool, tobacco, and wine.

The Report is ably drawn up by Mr. Louis Rósa, of Pesth, who has kindly promised to place in my hands from time to time any detailed statistical information on Hungarian commerce which may be in his power. Within a few months, M. Rósa proposes to print an elaborate memoir on the present state of vine-cultivation, and of the wine trade of Hungary; and the notice on these subjects in the accompanying compilation is, therefore, somewhat more brief and cursory than it would have otherwise been. I shall not fail to obtain and forward the Wine Report whenever it is published.

Commerce between England and Hungary is very much hindered and interfered with by the almost total absence in Hungary of a system of credit. The wine-dealer, or produce-merchant, at Pesth has no idea of giving a foreign customer any credit, whatever may be his reputation or wealth. This, added to other reasons, operates against any extensive or regular dealings with the English wine (or general) merchant accustomed to the recognized credit and "usage" of most commercial countries. The Hungarian expects payment for his wine or other produce before (or when) it leaves his cellar or storehouse. The English buyer, on the other hand, is accustomed never to pay (indeed, never to recognize his indebtedness) until the delivery of the goods into his hands, or those of his agents. The Hungarian has often not much option in this matter from his want of capital, and because he may previously have been obliged to give over to the Jewish traders, or money-dealers, prior liens on his wine, hemp, wool, &c., for advances made to him, and thus he is scarcely a free agent. This is especially the custom as regards wool, which is frequently pawned, sold, or bargained for, under advances to the proprietor, six months previous to the sheep-shearing.

The present expense of bringing Hungarian produce to England is also a cause of difficulty in establishing an extended trade. But this expense will be greatly diminished when the railways throughout the south-west of Hungary are completed. They will render the direct communication from Pesth to Trieste and to Fiume cheaper and easier than it has ever been. As regards wine, the high freight has hitherto prevented much competition from Hungary with the French wines in the English market, and except in years of great scarcity, low-priced wines can always be imported from France into England very much cheaper than from Hungary; although the Hungarian wines, from their strength and body, and their capability of being mixed with other wines which suit the English taste, would probably command a steady sale in Britain were the freight more moderate. An "eimer" (equal to about six dozen bottles) of Hungarian wine, of good ordinary quality, can be bought at Pesth for 20s.; but to transport that to England, in the cheapest possible way, costs at present about 12s. sterling. The same quantity of common rough Bordeaux wine costs in France about 27s., and the freight to London is about 3s. The high-priced Hungarian wines, such as Villanyer and Menyscher, are now sought after by French wine-merchants for the purpose of mixing with high-priced Burgundies, &c., but as yet do not in any quantity find their way to England.

As regards cereals, the cheapest way, just now, of sending wheat from Upper Hungary to London is by way of Stettin, although involving a heavy charge for the long railway journey. This fact seems conclusively to indicate that when the railway communication from Upper and Central Hungary to the Adriatic, Fiume, Trieste, &c., is completed, these points of exportation will in a great measure supersede, in respect of Hungarian produce destined for Western Europe, either the Danube route or that by the Baltic or Elbe.

Of course, from Lower Hungary and Transylvania, &c., the Danube to Galatz, and thence by sea to England, is at present the cheapest way of exporting wheat, and all heavy produce, to England, and will probably continue to be so.

On this head it may be remarked here, that the Baltic ports and the Elbe navigation are closed by ice, on an average, from November till end of March—more than four months. The Danube navigation likewise ceases, from the prevalence of dense masses of ice between the 1st December and the 15th of March—nearly four months; whereas the Adriatic route is free all the year round.

The result of the winter frosts is, therefore, to stop all commercial intercourse between Hungary and foreign countries, by the two routes at present most convenient for her, for a third part of every year. During the summer and autumn the railway stations on the northward lines are crowded with produce, because of their insufficiency of rolling stock and freight waggons. The railways in Hungary have also seldom more than one line of rail; therefore the goods trains are shunted almost every two hours to let the passenger and quicker trains go past, and injurious delay perpetually ensues.

As regards the railway system of Hungary, considered *per se*, the important desideratum of regular lines to the Adriatic has been hitherto almost neglected, and it is only now that the public men of Hungary are awaking to its necessity. Most of the lines have been made under Imperial concessions from the Government at Vienna, and by foreign capitalists, with no special view to the requirements of Hungarian trade, but merely as a section of the general railway system of the Austrian Empire. Many portions have been constructed with a view solely to strategic purposes. All have been made very slowly, and are still in many cases not yet well administered. The Danube and other rivers prove during eight months of the year such valuable highways for internal traffic that till now the railways do not come into competition with the rivers during these months for interior trade, except for light goods.

At the time that public works and all kinds of material improvements were most promoted by Count Stephen Szechenyi, and other active reformers, it was not contemplated that any mode of conveying away the exports of Hungary would ever supersede the Danube and Black Sea. From 1835 to 1847, therefore, the efforts of those who gave attention to improvements and ameliorations were directed almost exclusively to the Danube Navigation, which the Imperial Government aided by liberal concessions. Traffic has in consequence taken a set along the rivers, and it is a singular fact that, though railways exist in the district, the most of the grain sold at Raab and Pesth is still brought down the Theiss to its mouth, and thence up the Danube against the stream to those towns.

I am informed that it is now seriously contemplated to endeavour to deepen the Danube at the Iron Gates, so as to allow larger steamers to ascend the river, and now that the river is free, to induce sea-going vessels to come up as far at least as Basiash (the railway terminus) and Semlin, if not indeed to Pesth. There is only an average depth of seven feet of water over the rocks at the Iron Gates; that is, the points of the submerged rocks are only seven feet beneath the average surface of the water, with very deep spaces surrounding these points. By the application of gunpowder it is thought that five feet may be removed from the points or summits of these rocks, the operation being the simpler from the depth round the higher portions. Were an average depth of about eleven or twelve feet obtained, the larger vessels could easily pass up and down; the expense, delay, and trouble of transshipment at present necessary at the Iron Gates would be avoided, and the advantages of a free Danube more fully enjoyed.

The production of wool throughout Hungary has steadily increased during the last ten years, and the subject of sheep grazing and winter feeding is more attended to than it used to be. There is as yet not much early fattening among the very large flocks of sheep, and they are kept almost exclusively for their wool, the fineness of which is said to injured by fattening.

Hemp is still produced only in few districts of Hungary in any quantity. In the Banat there is comparatively more grown than in Hungary. It is generally very ill-saved and coarsely dressed, and would require English machine-dressing for exportation to any British market. A good English hemp-dressing machine of six horse-power would cost about 600*l.* sterling in Hungary. The staple of Hungarian and of Banat hemp is on the whole good, not very long (in staple), but strong in texture and suitable for cable cordage. The soil is favourable to the growth of hemp.

In tobacco an enormous trade might exist in Hungary were exportation encouraged, but the mode of drying and curing the leaf is rude and carelessly performed, and the tobacco is rather rank, with heavy stalks. The forests of Hungary, and especially of Slavonia, are full of excellent timber—oak, ash, elm, beech, fir, &c. The oak is peculiarly well fitted for staves, and whenever the communications with the Adriatic are easier the Slavonian district will very largely export timber.

At present the principal marts for linen rags throughout Hungary are the towns and villages along the Danube and its tributaries. They are brought to these towns for sale in small quantities to the Jewish traders, and were the export-duties now charged by the Austrian Government diminished in any considerable degree, or were they taken off, large and regular consignments of rags would, as formerly, be sent to England and elsewhere.

I cannot in so brief a note enter particularly into the very interesting subject the mineral wealth of Hungary and its general mining capabilities. This I urpose to do in a future despatch, but I may be, perhaps, permitted to remark here that the meddling system of the Austrian Government has impeded the investment of capital, and especially of foreign capital, in Hungarian mines. The authorities have to a certain extent seen of late the error of this nimious interference, and it is said that alterations and improvements are contemplated in the Austrian and Hungarian mining statutes.

The mercantile community of Hungary begin, with the rest of the public, to attach great importance to the expected restoration of a portion of sea-coast to the Hungarian realm, including Fiume. This would give them also the ports of Buccari, Porto-Re, and (they hope) Segna or “Zengg.” The last-mentioned town is a rising port about forty miles south-east of Fiume, and has of late years exported regularly large quantities of oak-staves to France (in French vessels), and occasionally a considerable amount of wheat, &c. There is sometimes, but rarely, a small export of these products from Segna direct to Great Britain.

There is a railway spoken of as being projected from Fiume to Carlstadt and Agram and thence to Esgek, but even although begun in spring it could not be finished for some years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Report by Mr. Eden, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

February 1861.

IN forwarding my report on the commerce and industry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, I think it right, in justice to myself, to state that I left my post on leave of absence on the 1st of November last, and that since then I have been unable to procure any statistical information from thence.

RETURN of Crops grown for commerce ("Handelsgewächse") during the years 1858 and 1859.

			Acres.		1859.	
			1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wine	..	..	50,481	50,994	513	
Hemp	..	..	21,335	22,400	1,065	
Tobacco	..	..	23,066	18,743	..	4,323
Beet-root	..	..	8,564	6,315	..	2,249
Flax	..	..	2,183	2,092	..	91
Hops	..	..	1,976	2,100	124	
Poppies	..	..	4,151	4,148	..	3
Rape	..	..	18,584	18,862	278	
Chicory	..	..	2,860	2,203	..	657
Total	..	..	133,200	127,857	1,980	7,323

Total Increase, 5,343 acres.

The value of the above crops in 1859 was as follows :—

			Florins.	Average value per acre.
				Florins.
Wine	..	..	8,653,943	173·6
Hemp	..	..	1,699,154	75·8
Tobacco	..	..	1,596,782	85·2
Beet-root	..	..	331,947	45·2
Flax	..	..	86,757	41·4
Hops	..	..	696,534	331·7
Poppies	..	..	192,582	64·4
Rape	..	..	817,706	43·3
Chicory	..	..	194,403	88·4
Linseed	..	..	41,211	10·1
Total	..	..	14,616,184	

Thus 127,857 acres produce crops valued at 14,616,184 florins giving an average of 114 florins per acre.

The total value of these crops in 1858 was 18,661,185 florins. This diminution of about 4,000,000 is chiefly caused by the falling off in the produce of wine of about 2,500,000, and in that of tobacco of 1,339,089 florins.

The diminution in the cultivation of beet-root (for sugar) was chiefly caused by the fact of the great manufactory at Waghäusel having lowered its contract price from 31 to 26 kreutzers the centner. The amounts of green roots worked up by this factory, were in the years 1858-59, 1,159,384 centners, and in 1859-60, 785,000 centners, in which amounts are also reckoned considerable quantities supplied from the Rheinpfalz and from Wurtemberg.

Railways.

The Report of the State railways for the year 1859 gives the following summary of the amount of traffic during the year :—

	Florins.
On the Main Line 2,351,531 passengers and 61,898 soldiers were carried, paying together	1,715,014
Fares for Passengers and Goods from small Stations	178,039
Goods from Chief Stations	1,705,289
Total	3,598,342

	Florins.
On the Branch Line from Mannheim to Friedrichsfeld 129,262 passengers and 15,615 soldiers were carried, who paid together	24,892
Small Stations traffic	1,732
Goods traffic	28,069
Total	54,693
Add Main Line	3,598,342
Grand Total for the whole Line during 1859	3,653,035

The least traffic was during the month of February, the greatest during the month of August.

The Crops of 1860.

The first hay crop in the Grand Duchy was an unusually rich one, but in the hill districts, and in some of the valleys, a great portion of it was lost through the incessant rains. The second crop, however, on which the peasants depend chiefly for winter fodder for their own cattle, the first crop finding its way mostly into the market, was almost entirely spoilt by wet. The oat crop also in the high lands was much of it cut green, whilst some was left on the land to be ploughed in.

The general grain crops, however, turned out very much better than was expected, both as regards quantity and quality. In many places the quantity saved was one-half or one-third more than was saved the preceding year, when, owing to the great heat and drought, the crops were very light.

The walnut crops, made use of in the manufacture of salad oil, were enormous. All stone fruit also gave extraordinary rich returns; and the plum trees, orchards of which abound throughout the Grand Duchy, were in many districts much broken and damaged by the weight of their crops. The produce is used chiefly in the manufacture of spirits.

Hops gave a good average crop; but owing to foreign speculators buying up on all sides, the growers realised unprecedentedly high prices.

Tobacco on the Neckar has given a finer crop than has been known for fifteen years, averaging 20 centners to the Baden acre, which at 14 florins the centner shows a return of 280 florins to the acre. The chief market for Pfalz tobacco is Spain, but lately England has taken great quantities; and in the first eight months of 1860, of some 12,000,000 lbs. imported into England, one-fourth was German-grown tobacco.

Potatoes gave an average crop only; and a great deal of the disease showed itself amongst them.

Great fears were entertained, as the wet season continued far on into the autumn, that the grape crop would prove an entire failure, and although no grapes ripened till the month of November, yet they then turned out much better than was expected; and although a great want of saccharine matter was found everywhere, yet the yield of juice was above the average in some places in quantity, but inferior everywhere in quality. This, however, is less to be regretted than might be supposed. The last three years have yielded wines of a quality very much superior to the general run, which have accordingly commanded much higher prices in the market than usual, so that, in fact, in this wine-drinking country, the poorer portion of the population, small farmers, labourers, &c., found great difficulty in procuring wine at a price they could afford. This will now be remedied, as none of this year's wine is likely to command a high price, whilst the quantity will be very great.

Finances of the Grand Duchy.

The actual expenses of the State were fixed for 1860 at 10,799,705 florins; for 1861 at 10,791,947 florins; less for 1861 by 7,758 florins: this saving being principally in the War Department.

The net receipts of the State were fixed at the same sum for the two years, viz., 11,203,797 florins; subtract expenses, 10,791,947 florins, and a surplus of 411,850 florins remains.

A detailed account of the Budget for two years 1860 and 1861 having been given in my financial Report of last year, I consider it unnecessary to repeat it here.

By a Report published by a Committee appointed to consider the question of the Rhine dues it is shown that of the Rhenine States, Prussia, Nassau, and Hesse Cassel alone have made money by them, averaging annually—

Prussia	..	..	..	..	663,942	francs
Nassau	..	..	..	..	426,645	"
Hesse	..	..	..	..	256,058	"

Whilst the remaining States, Baden, Bavaria, France, and Holland, have disbursed on an average annually—

Baden	..	..	..	..	709,680	francs
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	126,742	"
France	..	..	..	..	908,184	"
Holland	..	..	..	..	1,192,128	"

These sums have chiefly been expended in hydraulic works.

(Signed)

WM. EDEN.

Denmark.

Report by Mr. Manley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Loudwater House, January 26, 1861.

ALTHOUGH the effects of the monetary crisis of 1857, which affected in such a material manner the Danish trade during that and the following year, have not been entirely effaced, nevertheless, a sensible progress has been made, and a considerable increase in almost every point has taken place during the year 1859.

In that year the total value of the trade amounted, according to the official returns, to 99,717,000 rix-dollars (about 11,000,000*l.* sterling); of this 59,752,000 rix-dollars for import and 39,965,000 rix-dollars for export trade.

In comparison with the year 1858 this shows an increase in the importation of 9,035,000 rix-dollars, and in exportation 5,927,000 rix-dollars. The total increase amounting to 14,962,000 rix-dollars.

It must here be remarked that the market prices in 1859 were much higher than the official value, consequently the statistical returns will hardly give a just idea of the whole value of the exports. Thus it may be calculated that the actual value of the exports of corn was 6,205,000 rix-dollars, of horned cattle 1,000,000 rix-dollars, horses 1,000,000 rix-dollars, butter 1,823,100 rix-dollars more than the official value.

The increase in the amount of importation is principally due to eight articles, viz., cotton, coal, sugar, tobacco, wood for construction, woollen and cotton manufactured goods, and wine. On these objects alone there was in 1859 an increase of 5,500,000 rix-dollars over the preceding year.

The principal articles of exportation on which a considerable increase has taken place, are horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, oil, oilcake, and corn.

As in former years England and Hamburgh have played by far the greatest part as markets of export and import.

Of the whole value of the trade of 1859, 23 per cent. falls to the share of England, and 31 per cent. to that of Hamburgh.

The total value of the trade with England in the above year was 23,649,186 rix-dollars (about 2,500,000*l.* sterling), which is more by 3,500,000 rix-dollars than in the preceding year.

With Hamburgh the value of the trade was 30,853,415 rix-dollars, which is also about 3,500,000 rix-dollars more than in 1858.

The trade with other countries was also greater.

With regard to the trade with Hamburgh it must be remarked, as stated in my last Report on Commerce, that the greater part of the exports of that town are the produce of England, the United States, France, and Germany, and, consequently, those countries derive the greater part of the benefit arising from such trade.

The following Table gives a comparative view of the trade with Great Britain and Hamburgh during the years 1858 and 1859:—

EXPORTATIONS.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	In 1859.	In 1858.
	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.
From the Kingdom	8,742,700	7,603,600
Duchy of Schleswig	2,315,900	1,812,000
Duchy of Holstein	1,407,500	1,358,900
Total	12,466,100	10,774,500
To HAMBURGH.		
From Kingdom	519,500	438,400
Duchy of Schleswig	698,100	567,990
Duchy of Holstein	8,240,000	8,104,900
Total	9,451,600	9,111,200

IMPORTATIONS.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

		In 1859.	In 1858.
		rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.
To Kingdom ..	..	8,807,000	7,872,000
Duchy of Schleswig ..	..	1,000,000	1,005,700
Duchy of Holstein ..	..	745,000	813,000
Total ..	..	10,552,000	9,690,700

FROM HAMBURGH.			
To Kingdom ..	..	7,609,200	5,880,300
Duchy of Schleswig ..	..	4,719,200	4,008,400
Duchy of Holstein ..	..	8,926,300	8,223,100
Total ..	..	21,254,700	18,111,800

As it appears by the above Tables Denmark Proper has, in a far greater degree than the rest of the Monarchy, manifested a tendency to seek in England a market for produce. A change has taken place in this respect in the habits of the merchants of the Kingdom within these last few years who formerly employed Hamburg as entrepôt for her trade with England.

The Kingdom also imports direct from England the greater part of her necessities of English origin, while the other parts of the Monarchy continue to make their purchases at Hamburg.

With regard to the trade with the Danish West Indian Colonies, it would appear that a considerable decrease has taken place in 1859, while the trade with the foreign West Indian Islands was, on the other hand, greater in value by 500,000 rix-dollars than in the previous year.

With Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, the trade was considerably greater than in 1858.

Exports.

Corn.—The exports of corn in 1859 amounted to 4,138,418 barrels, of an official value of 18,368,248 rix-dollars, but, as stated above, in actual value to upwards 600,000 rix-dollars more. This exceeds by 500,000 barrels the exports of the previous year.

Great Britain takes about one-half of the whole of the exports.

The average price of corn in the Copenhagen market in 1859 was in some cases higher, in others lower than in the previous year: thus wheat, rye, and barley were rather higher; rape seed considerably lower.

The quality of the grain has considerably improved of late years, as much more attention has been paid to its cultivation.

The best wheat and barley are produced in the Islands of Laaland and Falster.

Cattle.—The exportation of horned cattle in 1859 was 50,170 head; whereas in 1858 the number was only 39,403.

The greater portion is exported from the Duchies. About 20,000 head are exported annually to England, principally in English steamers, from Tønning and Hamburg.

In 1859 the value of the exports of cattle and calves to England was 1,315,860 rix-dollars; and in 1858, 887,972 rix-dollars.

The average official value of an ox is 60 rix-dollars, but the real average price is about 100 rix-dollars (11*l.*). A cow from 70 to 80 rix-dollars.

Within the last twenty years the price has risen from 100 to 125 per cent. Since 1858, 16 to 20 per cent.

The best cattle are found in Jutland, in Angeln, and Holstein. English and Scotch bulls have been imported, of late years for the purpose of improving the breed, and in some cases with considerable success, though the general opinion is not in favour of it.

At present the Jutland cattle are sent down to be fattened, previously to

exportation, in the marsh countries of Schleswig and Holstein; but when the proposed railway from the North to Flensburg is completed they will in all probability be fattened in the grazing-grounds of Jutland.

Horses.—The exportation of horses in 1859 was also considerably greater than in the previous year.

In 1855 the number exported was 9,032; and in 1859, 17,632, amounting according to the official value to 1,322,400 rix-dollars, but in reality to nearly 1,000,000 rix-dollars more.

The average official value of a horse is 75 rix-dollars; but the actual average price is 140 rix-dollars (about 15*l.* 10*s.*).

The best horses are reared in Jutland, especially in the neighbourhood of Randers, and it is from thence that the largest exportations take place.

The total number of horses in the country is calculated at about 600,000.

Many Yorkshire stallions have been imported, and in some instances have materially assisted in improving the breed; but the greater number of those brought over are too underbred and heavy, and, consequently, the results have not generally proved satisfactory, and an unfavourable opinion of the breed has of late been produced.

Having been consulted some time ago on this subject by a great breeder of horses, Count Reventlow, I assured him that the opinion formed with regard to the Yorkshire breed in general from the specimens brought over was quite erroneous, and that if animals of more blood and breeding were selected the results would in all cases be highly beneficial.

Sheep.—The stock of sheep and lambs in the Kingdom was, in 1838, 1,165,000. In Schleswig, in 1845, 184,000, and in Holstein 139,000. Since that time, however, a considerable increase has taken place.

The exportation of sheep, goats, and lambs in 1859 was considerably greater than in the previous year. The numbers exported were, in 1858, 28,714, and in 1859, 40,445 head. The exports of wool are nearly the same in both years, viz., 3,500,000 lbs. Danish.

The total production of wool annually is estimated at 5,000,000 of Danish lbs.; the average production of one sheep is estimated at about three lbs. annually. Fine-woolled sheep of the Spanish race are not generally, except on some of the larger estates. The best sheep are generally to be found in the Island of Sealand: the breed has been much improved on that and some of the other islands by a mixture with the Dishley Leicester and Southdown races, which has proved to give an advantageous result both in respect of weight of meat and in the quality of the wool.

In Jutland and the Duchies the original Danish sheep, which has a coarse, short, and stiff wool, is in general still maintained.

Twine.—The exportation of twine has considerably increased. During the former decennium the exports amounted to about 20,000 annually, whereas they are now about 50,000.

The total number of pigs in the country may be estimated at about 300,000. A considerable increase has taken place in late years, owing principally to the extension of the breeding on the West Coast of Jutland. The race has, in some parts, been much improved by mixture with animals of the English breed. The total of the exports in 1859 was 55,769 head, of an official value of 555,647 rix-dollars.

Oilcake.—The export of this article has also considerably increased. In 1855 the amount exported was 15,000,000 lbs. Danish, whereas in 1859 the exportations amounted to 20,000,000 lbs. About one-half of the whole amount exported is imported into England. But little is consumed in the country; partly on account of the expense, partly because it is considered to give an oily taste to the meat.

Butter.—This is an important article of export, the amount exported being about 80,000 barrels annually.

The official value of the exports of butter in 1859 was 2,820,600 rix-dollars, and about the same in the previous year. The greater part is sent to England and Hamburgh; the former takes about one-fourth of the whole of the exports.

The best cows are those of the Angeln race; they are small, and resemble in appearance those of the Alderney breed.

Rape-seed.—The value of the exports of this article is about 1,500,000 rix-dollars annually. England takes about one-third of the whole of the exports. The value of the exports in 1859 was 1,775,144 rix-dollars.

Bacon.—The exportation of bacon has also much increased. The value of the exports in 1859 was 631,074 rix-dollars.

Imports.

As stated above, a considerable increase has taken place in 1859 over the preceding year.

The principal articles of import are cotton yarn, cotton and woollen manufactured goods, linen goods, iron and iron wares, carpenters' wood, coal, tobacco, and sugar.

The articles imported from England consist principally of iron and iron wares, cotton yarn and goods, and woollen manufactures.

Cotton Yarn.—The total value of the imports in 1859 was rather more than 3,000,000 rix-dollars; of this, about one-half falls to the share of England. The increase over the preceding year was 837,531 rix-dollars.

Woollen Manufactures.—The total value of the importations of woollen manufactured goods amounted in 1859 to rather more than 3,000,000 rix-dollars; this exceeds by 1,000,000 rix-dollars the imports of the previous year. From England for about 1,500,000 rix-dollars was imported.

Iron and Iron Wares.—This importation has also slightly increased. The value of the imports in 1859 was about 5,000,000 rix-dollars.

The amount imported from England was for about 500,000 rix-dollars. The greater portion is imported from Sweden.

Coal.—This is entirely imported from England. The value of the imports in 1859 was 2,819,518 rix-dollars, and in 1858, 1,609,470 rix-dollars.

Sugar.—The importation of sugar in 1859 exceeded in value nearly 1,000,000 rix-dollars that of the preceding year. The total value of the imports in 1859 was 6,365,352 rix-dollars.

Tobacco.—The value of this import amounted in 1859 to rather more than 2,000,000 rix-dollars, which exceeds by about 500,000 rix-dollars the value of the importations of 1858.

The transit trade was scarcely greater in 1859 than in 1858. The only two articles on which an increase of any importance has taken place are coffee and rice; on other articles, on the other hand, there was a diminution, especially on sugar, which was less by 2,000,000 lbs. than in the preceding year.

The whole of the merchandize imported in 1859 brought to the finances of the State as import duty the sum of 6,566,000 rix-dollars.

Amongst the articles of the Tariff the ten following alone brought to the State 68 per cent. of the whole revenue of the Monarchy:—

	Rix-dollars.					
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	1,285,200
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	635,600
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	489,500
Linen stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	564,400
Carpenter's wood	..	..	..	..	..	456,700
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	208,600
Coal	..	..	..	..	..	159,300
Iron manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	297,400
Wine	..	..	..	..	..	218,900
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	175,200
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,490,800

Shipping.

At the end of 1859 the mercantile navy was composed of 5,660 vessels of 126,209½ commercial lasts burden; this exceeds by 97 ships the number at the end of the preceding year. Since 1854 it has been increased with 325 vessels, with 45,722 tons.

The total number of sailing ships that took part in the Danish trade was as follows:—

	Ships.		Commercial Lasts.	
Entered	..	..	66,883	788,607
Cleared	..	..	66,717	802,488½
Total	..	..	133,600	1,591,095½

The proportion of Danish ships engaged in the inland trade was $99\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the foreign trade 58 per cent.

Of vessels of other nations that were engaged in the foreign trade, the greater number were Swedish, Norwegian, and Hanoverian.

The trade with England is principally carried on by steamers.

The number of steamers that arrived from and departed for England in 1859 was 379, of $22,166\frac{1}{2}$ commercial lasts burden.

Of Danish steamers there were at the end of 1859, fifty-six, which is an increase of eight over the preceding year.

Ports.—The principal mercantile ports in the Monarchy are Copenhagen, Flensburg, Altona, Odense, Aalborg, Aarhus, and Tønning.

Railways.

Besides those mentioned in my last Report on Commerce, the Danish Government have recently granted to Sir Morton Peto the concession of two new lines, one to extend from Aarhus to Flensburg, and thus connect Jutland with the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; the second from the Island of Sealand over the Belt to the Island of Funen, and from thence across the Straits to the Duchy of Schleswig, to join the present line between the towns of Flensburg and Schleswig.

These two lines, when completed, will no doubt prove of very great importance to commerce, and will probably be the means of extending considerably the trade with England.

Canals.

A plan is at present under contemplation for the formation of a canal through the Duchy of Holstein, and thus connecting the North and Baltic Seas for large vessels. If this plan ever be carried into execution, which at present appears doubtful, it would be of very great advantage to navigation, both in the saving of time and diminution of risk; as the dangerous and difficult passage round the north and west coast of Jutland, which now proves fatal to so many vessels, would thus be avoided.

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Report on Finances, Public Credit, Shipping, Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

Munich, December 15, 1860.

Finances and Public Credit.

THE Financial period as established in Bavaria is not annual, but extends over a term of six years. The current, or seventh Financial period, comprises the space between 1855 and 1861, and consequently, the Budget voted in the session of the Chambers of 1855 is now still in force.

Since the date of the detailed Statement on the Finances and Public Credit in Bavaria, given in my Report of March 1860, no new loan has been contracted, or other financial transaction of any moment been undertaken by the Bavarian Government, nor has any more recent financial statement been made by them. I have, consequently, no movement to report as regards those branches of the Administration for the current year; whilst in the next session of the Chambers, now already convoked, and expected to assemble at Munich in the course of January 1861, will be voted the new Budget, or Estimates for the eighth Financial period, namely, 1861-67.

Shipping.

The navigation of Bavaria, confined to the course of rivers and inland lakes, is naturally not of such extent that important movements may be expected annually to occur in it. But the Bavarian shipping on the Danube will receive a momentous impulse from the projected extension of its trade on the Austrian portion of the stream, indeed, as now contemplated, as far down as Pesth. The Commission recently assembled at Passau, and composed of delegates from the Austrian, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg Governments, will, at the commencement of the coming year resume their labours at Regensburg (Ratisbon), for the purpose of discussing and regulating the conditions of that extension, and of the general Danube steam navigation, and great advantages to Bavaria are expected to accrue from them.

The steam navigation on the Lake of Constance is flourishing and progressing, yet hardly worthy of special or detailed notice.

The returns for the year 1859 submitted to the General Assembly of the Shareholders recently held at Lindau, give the following number of passengers and amount of merchandize, as carried by the five vessels belonging to the Company during that period :—

Passengers—66,915; receipts thereon, 46,978 florins; showing a decrease, as against the preceding year, of—passengers, 11,571; receipts, 6,584½ florins.

Merchandize—237,905¾ cwt.; receipts thereon, 22,428¼ florins; showing an increase of 19,415 cwt.

Grain—58,079 scheffel; receipts thereon, 8,863½ florins; showing an increase of 2,748 scheffel, and of 1,824 florins.

Wood—receipts, 1,094 florins; increase, 245 florins.

Equipages, 91; horses and cattle, 1,093 head; calves and swine, 692 head; receipts thereon, 1,576½ florins.

Mails—2,280 florins.

Total receipts, 85,313½ florins.

The total capital of this Company amounts to about 300,000 florins, in 250 florins shares.

The steam navigation on the Inn has been forced to give way before the increased competition of the new railway lines joining Rosenheim and Traunstein with Passau. By a recent decision of the shareholders, it has (like that on the Maine) been completely abandoned, leaving the course of that important stream to the undisputed cabotage of rafts and smaller vessels.

The Returns for the Navigation of the Rhine during the year 1859 are not favourable, and show, as recorded at the various toll-stations, a considerable diminution in the transport of goods during that period as compared with the preceding year, whilst much agitation still prevails on the question of the reduction of the dues now levied.

There were entered in 1859, at—

Alt Breisach	..	..	..	..	44 vessels.
Neuburg	..	..	..	..	239 "
Mannheim	..	..	..	..	5,469 "
Mayence	..	..	..	..	18,566 "
Caub	..	..	..	..	12,887 "
Coblentz	..	..	..	..	24,713 "
Emmerich	..	..	..	..	11,970 "
Lobith	..	..	..	..	11,570 "

And the decrease in amount of freight was, as compared with 1858, at—

Alt Breisach	..	..	..	..	3,273 cwt.
Strasburg	..	..	..	..	229,229 "
Neuburg	..	..	..	..	107,386 "
Mannheim	..	..	..	..	310,722 "
Mayence	..	..	..	..	1,389,666 "
Caub	..	..	..	..	1,490,422 "
Coblentz	..	..	..	..	683,799 "
Emmerich	..	..	..	..	1,089,365 "
Lobith	..	..	..	..	1,357,505 "

This decrease in traffic seems, however, to have been chiefly below Strasburg; whilst in the Bavarian river-ports Speyer (Spires) and Ludwigshafen, a very considerable increase of activity was discernible, to the amount, at Speyer, of 34,725 cwt., at Ludwigshafen, of 82,899 cwt.

The Returns of the coal transport alone on the Rhine in 1859 show an amount of 21,049,787 cwt.

By the various riverain States, a total sum of 4,700,244 francs has been expended during the same period for the correction, conservation, and improvement of the stream for navigation, and was contributed as follows:—

Netherlands	..	..	..	..	1,501,024 francs.
Prussia	..	..	..	..	688 883 "
Nassau	..	..	..	..	230,224 "
Hesse	..	..	..	..	197,048 "
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	137,191 "
Baden	..	..	..	..	1,076,171 "
France	..	..	..	..	869,700 "

The traffic on the Bavarian Danube-Maine Canal continues steadily to progress, and exceeded in 1859 that of 1858 by 187,120 cwt.

Commerce.

But little can be said of the movements in the commerce of Bavaria during the limited period of twelve months; but generally speaking, the menacing aspect of political affairs has caused depression in trade; and the anxiety with which the opening of 1861 is looked forward to universally in Germany has exercised a most unfavourable influence on all commercial speculations, and driven the wary German capitalist fairly from the Exchange.

Recent Returns, however, show that the foreign trade of Bavaria in grain, which is one of the staple products of this country, has suffered no diminution.

During the period of the last five years, namely, from 1854 to 1859 inclusive, were—

IMPORTED.

Wheat	..	..	..	..	172,834 scheffel.
Rye	..	..	..	..	101,898 "
Barley	..	..	..	..	119 357 "
Oats	..	..	..	..	104,238 "
					498,327 "

EXPORTED.

Wheat	..	..	..	..	1,064,821 scheffel.
Rye	..	..	..	..	146,753 "
Barley	..	..	..	..	233,481 "
Oats	..	..	..	..	521,809 "
					1,966,864 "

Showing an excess, nearly four-fold; of exports.

During the period of three years, namely, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, the import and export trade in grain has averaged annually—

With Austria—					
Imports	..	..	..	..	89,853 scheffel.
Exports	..	..	..	..	184,467 "
Total					274,320 "
With Switzerland—					
Imports	..	..	..	..	1,794 "
Exports	..	..	..	..	182,974 "
Total					184,768 "
Via the Swiss frontier (probably for France), or on the watercourse of the Rhine—					
Imports	..	..	..	..	48,641 scheffel.
Exports	..	..	..	..	48,916 "
Total					97,557 "

On the corn market of Munich were entered during last year 698,272 scheffel of grain, an increase on the previous year of 102,330 scheffel. The gross sale amounted to 10,166,139 florins against 6,834,346 florins in the preceding year, showing a considerable increase in the prices.

The accompanying interesting and remarkable Table records the movement in the prices of various grain in the Kingdom of Bavaria during the last 110 years; namely, from the year 1750 to the present time, reckoned in the Bavarian florin.

The proposition is now before the Diet at Frankfort, and a Commission will at length assemble to take into consideration the introduction of a common standard of weights and measures for the whole of Germany.

Manufactures.

Bavaria cannot yet, like its Prussian and Saxon neighbours, count among the manufacturing countries of Europe. Capital is not abundant; the Bavarian mind has little turn for, and still less the habit of, speculation and commercial adventure: whilst the existence of superannuated privileges, restrictions on trade, and sundry other interferences on the part of the State, are still obstacles to individual aspirations, and, to say the least, do not tend to the development of a spirit of enterprise.

Notwithstanding, however, such grave disadvantages, and that Bavaria still remains dependent in an extraordinary degree on the foreigner for most articles even of common use, and the shops of the capital are chiefly furnished from abroad, yet a greater activity in manufacturing industry, and an improvement in taste and in the quality of the articles produced, are undoubtedly of late years discernible.

The important branch of cotton-spinning attracts, perhaps, the most attention; new establishments in that line spring up, and former ones are placed on a more extended scale with every year: and to the detailed account already recently furnished by me on the state of the cotton-spinning interest in Bavaria, I may now add the notice of a new establishment of this kind, lately erected at Aiblicy on a very large scale. It is in the hands of a Company, possessing a capital of circa 2,500,000 florins, and will work 80,000 spindles.

Another undertaking of the same nature has been founded at the sole expense of Count Lodron, and promises also to be considerable.

A former report of mine has already shown in detail the state of prosperity and yearly extension of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in the Zollverein, or German Customs Union. But on the augmentation, on the 1st of September, 1858, of the excise duty on beet-root from six to seven and a-half groschen per centner, or cwt., the neverfailing outcry of the interested class reechoed throughout the Zollverein, and it was gravely predicted that, in consequence, this weighty branch of industry was about to be sacrificed, and would soon be entirely abandoned.

The returns for the last industrial year, however, point fortunately to a very different result, and it would appear that although the production in the last year, namely, from September 1, 1859, to September 1860, was slightly behind that of 1858-59, yet it has greatly surpassed the produce of every preceding twelvemonth.

Accordingly we find the amount of beet-root sugar fabricated in the Zollverein during the last three years to have been as follows:—

			1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
			Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.
Prussia	..	..	24,947,388	31,600,388	29,594,342
Bavaria	..	..	385,291	421,780	315,752
Saxony.	..	..	118,235 $\frac{1}{4}$	136,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,446
Hanover	..	..	84,346 $\frac{3}{4}$	303,845	354,945
Wurtemberg	..	..	1,031,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,157,915 $\frac{1}{4}$	926,537
Baden	..	..	797,178	798,116	777,503
Hesse Electorate.	..	..	20,029	15,770	
Thuringian States	..	..	229,164 $\frac{1}{4}$	211,251	243,906
Brunswick	..	..	1,304,120	2,023,440	2,099,886
Total	..	..	28,915,133 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,668,557	34,399,317

The above Table shows that the increased production belongs chiefly to Hanover and the States of Thuringia, whilst there has been a temporary diminution in the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Saxon, and Baden States.

The constantly increasing amount of beet-root sugar produced in the Zollverein generally, during the course of twenty-four years, is marked in the following Returns:—

			Total Produce in Zoll. cwt.
1836-37	..	..	506,923
1840-41	..	..	4,829,734
1845-46	..	..	4,455,092
1850-51	..	..	14,792,792
1855-56	..	..	21,839,798
1856-57	..	..	27,551,207
1857-58	..	..	28,915,133
1858-59	..	..	36,668,537
1859-60	..	..	34,399,317

Showing on the whole a steady and continual progress.

There remains, as now affecting this branch of industry, but the question (on which much agitation exists) of a drawback to be conceded on the home-made sugar exported, and I am informed that, at the invitation of Prussia, a Conference for the purpose of examining this matter in detail, will be held at Berlin early in the coming year, by members from all the States of the Customs Union.

Agriculture.

Whereas in many countries the harvest and agricultural Returns for the current year have presented such unsatisfactory results, those of Bavaria have not, on the whole, fallen below the average.

The produce in grain, though possibly in some localities not equal in quality to the returns of usual years, has been abundant in amount.

The wine harvest is not unsatisfactory.

The produce of fruit abundant.

The harvest of tobacco, though great fears had been entertained regarding it, has turned out most favourably.

This branch of agriculture had suffered much, especially during the last two years. The demands from foreign markets had fallen off, and the influences of climate been most trying and discouraging, and, in consequence, many cultivators had lately given their labours to other produce.

The present harvest, however, has succeeded beyond all hope, realizing from 7 to 10 cwt. per acre, whilst the leaf is found to be of peculiar flexibility and flavour. A new or more extended field seems at the same time promised to this branch of agriculture, the last returns showing a considerable increase in the exportation of Bavarian tobacco-leaf to Great Britain.

The sole material failure in agricultural produce in this country for the current year has been experienced in the harvest of hops. But this question, as intimately connected with the extensive manufacture of beer, takes so conspicuous a place in the public economy of Bavaria, that I have specially devoted to it a detailed account in a separate and accompanying Report, confined to the commerce and industry of this country.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Report on Commerce and Industry.

Munich, December 15, 1860

Manufacture, Consumption, and Commerce in Beer.

THERE is no branch of agriculture of greater importance to Bavaria than the cultivation of hops, in consequence of beer being one of the principal articles of consumption throughout the kingdom, and alike in all classes. This beverage is so general, has become so necessary to the Bavarian, and is consumed in such astonishing quantities, that there is hardly a question which occupies more gravely the public mind in this country than what may be the probable price of beer during the next few months, as the moment approaches when it becomes the periodical task of the Government to fix the legal rate at which the sale of beer shall take place.

By a law passed in the year 1846, this duty is incumbent on the Government at two specified epochs in each year, the average value of barley and of hops during the two months of October and November determining the legal price of beer for the winter period, and their value during the three successive months, October, November, and December, fixing the rate at which it shall be retailed during the following summer season.

Under the above circumstances, it is not unnatural that the amount and quality of the annual manufacture of beer is a matter of as great interest in Bavaria, as would be in other countries the results of the general harvest, vintage, &c.

The movement in the price of beer becomes at times also the subject of the most grave consideration, I might say anxiety, in Bavaria, inasmuch as sudden and considerable increase in its price has not unfrequently been followed by tumults and popular demonstrations, either against the authorities, or against the brewers, who are here a privileged class, and of course in such moments of popular ferment, are

accused of conspiring together to enhance fictitiously the value of their merchandise. Indeed, we have quite recently passed through a somewhat menacing state of suspense on this question, the partial failure of the harvest of hops in the current year having created considerable fears lest the price of beer for the approaching winter season should place that commodity beyond the reach of the general mass of consumers.

The harvests both of barley and hops have this year been unfavourable, but the latter materially deficient; and this has been the case unhappily simultaneously throughout Europe, as will be seen by the following Returns.

According to authentic Tables but recently compiled by the Agricultural Society of Bavaria, it is calculated that a so-called "good year" affords—

In Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	153,000	cwt. of hops.
Bohemia	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	"
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	"
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	"
Prussian Poland	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	"
Altmark	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	"
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	"
Alsace and Lorraine	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	"
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	"
England	..	..	..	..	..	750,000	"
Making a total of						1,209,000	"

Whilst for the current year the produce is only estimated at—

For Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	70,000	cwt
Bohemia	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	"
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	"
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	"
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	"
Altmark	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	"
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	"
Alsace and Lorraine	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	"
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	"
England	..	..	..	..	..	60,000*	"
Showing a total for 1860 of						257,000	"

Whilst a supply of 600,000 cwt, at least, is considered necessary to meet the inevitable demand.

Add to this that the inferior growth from America meets with little favour in the Bavarian market, and that the hops of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, are alone suited to the fastidious taste of this country, and, further, that Great Britain and Austria have already appeared as purchasers in the markets of Bavaria, and on such a scale that on account of one single English brewery 2,000 cwt. of Bavarian hops were recently ordered.

The current prices of hops have in consequence risen in this country to the hitherto unparalleled sum of 370 florins, or circa 31*l*. sterling, per Bavarian centner, or cwt., whilst it usually varies (according to quality and to the circumstances of the harvest) from 40 to 200 florins per centner.

It will be no longer surprising, then, that the Bavarian journals have of late been in the habit of terming the probable price of beer for the coming winter months a "lebensfrage," or life question. In Vienna, I believe that the beer-tavern has been completely abandoned, in consequence of the high price that commodity had attained. But there the question is of minor importance, the light native wines forming the common beverage in Austria.

A regular foreign trade in beer has likewise sprung up in Bavaria of recent years, and seems to be annually extending.

The exports of beer amounted, in 1856, to—

						Bavarian eimers.†
South German States	..	..	..	..	..	41,447
North Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	111,193
Foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	12,296
Total						165,236

* Against 400,000 cwt. produced in 1859.

† The Bavarian eimer, or cask, of beer contains 64 maas, or measures; the maas being equal to about the English quart.

In 1857, to—

							Bavarian eimers.
South German States	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,349
North Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,302
Foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,246
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	231,897

An area of 32,030 acres is devoted in Bavaria to the cultivation of hops, namely :—

							Acres.
Upper Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,654
Lower Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,979
Upper Palatinate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,770
Upper Franconia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,998
Middle Franconia	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,159
Lower Franconia	..	..	..	..	..	..	621
Suabia and Neuburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	758

The produce of a mean year is near 75,000 cwt.

The brewers represent a numerous and influential class in Bavaria, comprising at the same time almost all the great proprietors or occupiers of land. They are likewise a privileged class, no brewery being allowed to exist but by special authority of the Government, or on possession of the so-called "Real Recht," or privilege.

The prodigious amount of beer consumed annually in Bavaria may be gathered from the following data :—

According to Returns furnished to me direct from the Government, the number of breweries in the kingdom is no less than 10,723 ; the number of licensed retailers 8,887 ; and the number of hotels and taverns 12,095 : and in all these beer is the common beverage of all classes, the highest as well as the lowest, though, it must also be allowed, of such excellent quality as amply to account for its power of attraction, to the prejudice, and almost exclusion, of all wines.

The average quantity of beer annually fabricated in Bavaria amounts to 7,500,000 eimers, and its mean value to 4 florins per eimer ; whilst, further, in the Rhine Palatinate, the amount fabricated averages 200,000 eimers, at a mean value of 5 florins per eimer.

I have reason to believe, however, that the above figures are derived from records of no recent date, and that the beer produce is now far greater ; and I am satisfied that I am still under the mark in estimating the amount of beer now annually consumed in Bavaria at upwards of 100,000,000 English gallons.

But in consequence of the Excise duty on malt, the manufacture of beer forms, at the same time, one of the richest sources of revenue to the State.

This duty is levied on malt already steeped, and at the rate of 5 florins per scheffel ; and the estimate of revenue from this source, as carried into the Budget of the current financial period, stands at 5,700,000 florins annually, although the Rhine Palatinate, with its special legislation, is exempt from this tax.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, December 24, 1860.

Finance of the Confederation.

BY the Constitution of 1848 the Federal Government was empowered to raise its own revenues. The Customs form the chief source of the revenue. The postal service belongs, likewise, to the Confederation ; but the indemnity which the Cantons get every year, regulated on a fixed scale, swallows up nearly the whole of its net

receipts. About two millions and a-half are in like manner paid annually in the shape of indemnity from the Customs Department.

The Confederation raises no direct taxes. The "Compte d'Etat" for 1859 gives the following account of the revenue and expenditure:—

REVENUE.				Francs	c.	Francs	c.
A.	Interest from real property	..	..	45,319	15		
B.	Capital at interest	..	..	440,133	21		
						485,352	36
	Interest on floating capital and loans	..	..	..	..	67,264	28

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

A.	Receipts from the Customs	..	..	7,467,246	74		
B.	" " Post Office	..	..	7,123,246	84		
C.	" " Telegraphs	..	..	631,327	57		
D.	" " Powder	..	..	1,532,017	62		
E.	" " Percussion Caps	..	..	41,140	10		
F.	" " Mint	..	..	570,722	32		
G.	" " Polytechnic School	..	..	23,384	11		
						17,409,269	32

CHANCERY RECEIPTS.

A.	Receipts from the Chancery	..	..	140,661	33		
B.	Military Department	..	..	892,525	86		
C.	Judicial Department	..	..	2,517	33		
						1,035,704	52
	Unforeseen Receipts	..	..	..	..	1,948	7
Total Revenue				..	..	18,999,538	59

EXPENDITURE.

A.	Interest on Debt	..	..	..	..	480,189	20
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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A.	National Council	..	..	..	Francs	c.	
B.	States	..	..	..	90,648	10	
C.	Federal	..	..	..	3,218	0	
D.	Federal Tribunal	..	..	..	61,000	0	
E.	" Chancery	..	..	..	7,289	20	
F.	Pensions	..	..	..	144,820	20	
					28,696	4	
						335,671	54

DEPARTMENTS.

A.	Political Department (Foreign Office)	..	..	..	93,356	27	
B.	Home	..	..	..	77,620	43	
C.	Military	..	..	..	12,812	85	
D.	Financial	..	..	..	43,802	3	
E.	Customs	..	..	..	270	30	
F.	Post and Public Works	..	..	..	164,247	88	
G.	Justice and Police	..	..	..	37,585	60	
						431,695	36

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

A.	Military	..	..	..	3,954,045	6	
B.	Customs	..	..	..	3,296,917	38	
C.	Postal	..	..	..	8,388,207	15	
D.	Telegraph	..	..	..	504,963	33	
E.	Powder	..	..	..	1,382,438	11	
F.	Percussion Caps	..	..	..	37,652	85	
G.	Mint	..	..	..	570,922	32	
H.	Polytechnic School	..	..	..	215,354	11	
						18,450,530	31
	Unforeseen Expenses	..	..	..	..	149	41
Total Expenditure				..	..	19,698,235	82

				Francs	c.		
	The Federal Expenditure amounts, then, to	..	..	19,698,235	82		
	And the Federal Revenue to	..	..	18,999,538	55		

Leaving a deficit of 698,697 27

This is the first year since 1849, as may be seen by the Tabular view of the Federal finances for the last ten years, that a deficit has been declared; but, as I mentioned in a previous Report, the balance on the wrong side is to be accounted for by the increased expenditure of the military administration consequent on the

occupation of the Tessin, the Valais, and Grisons, during the Italian war, which cost the Swiss one million and a-half of money, besides a large sum (886,128 francs) paid over to the Cantons in the shape of a surplus indemnity by the Post Office.

Had this large outlay not occurred, the estimated surplus would have been 1,800,000 francs.

All such surplus goes to swell what is called the "Fortune de la Confédération." All deficits are deducted from it, as will be the case this year. The net amount is now 8,363,408 francs, constituted as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE FEDERAL FINANCES ("FORTUNE FEDERAL").

ASSETS ("ACTIF").					
A. Real Property—			Francs	c.	Francs c.
1. Allmad of Thoune	..	..	369,337	5	
2. Domain of Belp	..	..	72,250	0	
3. Fortifications	..	..	126,574	86	
4. Powder-mills and Dependencies ..	..	..	562,053	97	
5. Manufactory of Percussion Caps ..	..	..	30,385	31	
6. Custom-houses	..	..	450,364	54	
					1,610,966 73
B. Capital invested	..	..	..	..	5,123,258 65
C. Interest in arrear	..	..	..	..	139,484 67
D. Capital employed	..	..	2,233,615	43	
E. Advances made.. ..	..	..	78,035	28	
					2,311,650 68
F. Inventory account	..	..	..	..	2,270,697 55
G. Money in the Exchequer	..	..	..	..	7,258,104 37
Total	..	..	..	..	18,714,162 65
LIABILITIES ("PASSIF").					
A. State Loans—			Francs	c.	Francs c.
1. Obligations at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	..	..	4,500,000	0	
2. " 4 "	..	..	5,400,000	0	
					9,900,000 0
B. Mortgage Debt (being balance due for purchase of land at Thoune)					90,000 0
C. Interest due on Federal Loan	..	..	..	..	218,774 0
D. Reserve Fund at the Mint to cover future losses	..	..	..	..	141,900 31
Total	..	..	..	..	10,350,754 31
					Francs c.
Net Fortune at the end of 1858	..	..	9,062,105	61	
Deficit in the year 1859	..	..	698,697	27	
Net Fortune at the end of 1859	..	..	8,363,408	34	

The above state of the Federal Fortune shows that the liabilities amounted, at the end of 1859, to 10,350,754 francs. A portion of this, 9,900,000 francs, figures as Federal loans contracted for during the Neuchâtel conflict.

On the other hand, they possess a production-capital of 18,714,162 francs, of which amount 5,123,258 francs are placed at interest, and 7,258,104 francs figure as solid cash.

It is expected that the whole debt will soon be extinguished. The 5 per cent. loan of 5,400,000 francs was paid off at the beginning of the year, leaving about half as much still to be liquidated. The other loan of 4,500,000 francs was taken up by parties both here and in Germany, and bonds of 1,000 and 2,000 francs issued, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. These bonds are now quoted in the market at 2 per cent. premium, which is a good test of the public credit of the country.

The Confederation derives its principal revenue from the Customs, which have enabled its receipts to increase steadily—thanks to the free trade system—from year to year, as the decennial review of Federal finance sufficiently shows. Unfortunately the military expenditure seems also to have gone on apace, for in 1849 it was 654,723 francs, and now we have it at 3,966,857 francs, the natural result of wars going on on the Swiss frontier. The expense for the army of neutrality, when the Italian war was raging, amounted to 1,431,742 francs.

The Confederation pays its principal functionaries with true Spartan economy, The President, for instance, gets 10,000 francs a-year, and the six Federal Councillors 8,500 francs each; and yet these are the men who are called upon to administer the affairs of a country larger than Hanover, Belgium, Wurtemberg, or Saxony, and more populous than Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Norway, or Greece.

The Swiss Foreign Office costs 93,356 francs 27 cents, under which head is comprised the salary of the Secretary, 456 francs, 36,000 francs for the Legation at Paris, 18,000 francs for the Legation at Vienna, 5,000 francs for the Consul-General at Washington, 20,291 francs for Federal Commissioners, and 13,608 francs for costs of representation.

A sum of 18,000 francs was voted this year by the Federal Assembly for a temporary post of Minister at Turin.

Although Switzerland has Consuls in every part of the world, none are paid, with the exception of the Consul at Havre 5,000 francs, the one at New York 6,000 francs, the one at New Orleans 6,000 francs, and the Consul at Rio 5,000 francs. These payments come out of a sum of 25,690 francs allotted in the Budget for emigration purposes.

By a Decree of the Federal Assembly in the beginning of the year an annual sum of 20,000 francs was voted for the organization of a proper Statistical Bureau with a view of arranging everything that may tend to elucidate the statistics of Switzerland. M. Vogt has been recently placed at the head of this bureau.

A sum of 80,283 francs is fixed for paying the members of the National Council during the sitting of Parliament, and a further sum of 35,079 francs for travelling expenses, each member getting 12 francs a-day, and 1 franc 50 centimes per league of distance travelled over. The members of the States Council are paid in the same proportion, but by the Cantons. Their expenses do not, therefore, figure in the Federal accounts.

Members requested to attend Committees before the meeting of the Assembly, for the purpose of verifying either the accounts of the Confederation or the management of affairs by the Federal Council, receive 15 francs a-day during the term they are so employed.

The construction and repair of the roads is at the charge of the Cantons; and on them, as will be seen when I come to treat of the Cantonal finance, considerable sums are expended. At the same time the Federal funds are very readily advanced when any help is required for special purposes, such as the road over the Brunig and the St. Bernard, for which 110,000 francs were given, as well as for the rectification of the waters of the Rhine, the Reuss, and the rivers of the Jura.

The construction of the telegraphic lines is undertaken on Federal account. An annual expense of 40,000 francs is incurred to keep the St. Gothard clear of snow.

With the exception of the Polytechnic School, which figures for 215,384 francs, all public education is defrayed by the Cantons and Communes.

Finances of the Confederation from 1849 to 1859, with the Military Expenditure for each year.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Military Expenditure.
	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.
1849 ..	5,874,354 60	6,266,150 40	..	391,795 80	654,723 0
1850 ..	9,747,731 80	9,664,945 30	82,786 50	..	905,992 10
1851 ..	11,219,976 10	10,544,048 30	675,927 80	..	974,818 90
1852 ..	13,540,185 5	12,456,330 82	1,083,854 23	..	1,310,051 27
1853 ..	14,187,475 58	13,111,182 0	1,076,293 58	..	1,428,279 72
1854 ..	14,118,618 54	13,976,378 57	142,239 97	..	1,671,035 52
1855 ..	14,985,150 81	14,230,672 61	754,478 20	..	1,364,534 65
1856 ..	16,298,909 67	15,492,095 26	806,814 41	..	1,728,643 15
1857 ..	17,216,270 23	16,087,706 98	1,128,563 25	..	1,443,981 74
1858 ..	17,478,549 9	16,343,795 91	1,134,753 18	..	2,173,336 42
1859 ..	18,999,538 55	19,698,235 82	..	698,699 27	3,966,857 91

Cantonal Finance.

The review of Cantonal finance, exhibited in the annexed Table, shows exactly what the revenue and expenditure of each Canton is, how much is spent on roads and public works, and what the assets and liabilities of each amount to, where this could be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

The assets include real and personal property, a great many of the Cantons possessing a considerable extent of forest land, besides buildings and tenements.

One of them, the Tessin, includes the value of its roads, which seems to be a somewhat illusory sort of capital.

As each Canton has its own separate Budget, it is necessary to wade through 25 of them, made out in 25 different ways, and 3 different languages, before any comprehensive conclusion can be come to. Hence the tedious delay before any final result can be arrived at, and the impossibility of including, as I should have wished, in the present Report, some account of the sums expended on public education, whether by the Cantons or the Communes.

In order to arrive at an idea of how the revenues are constituted, it will be only necessary to give the items of one Budget as an example of the whole, the sources of revenue being pretty much the same in all.

If we take the Canton of Vaud, for instance, we find that it derives its revenue from the following sources:—

Domaines et bâtimens: forêts Cantonales; salines de Bex; commerce de sel; intérêt de créances, y compris l'intérêt des sommes versées à la Banque; permis de chasse; pêche; postes et Messageries (Federal indemnity); péages (Federal indemnity); indemnité payée par la Confédération pour la garde des frontières; droits de consommation sur les vins et liqueurs d'origine étrangère; droits de mutation (tax paid to Government when property changes hands); impôt foncier; droits de timbre; impôt sur la vente en détail des boissons; patente d'auberges; impôt sur les billards; permis de domicile; patente d'artisans ambulants; impôt sur les voitures et les chevaux de selle; impôt sur les chiens; impôt militaire; recettes diverses.

The income and property tax varies according to each Canton; it is generally from 1 to 1½ per 1,000.

A land tax exists only in Vaud and a part of Berne.

The sale of salt is an important item with many Cantons, and as the price is very moderate, about 8 centimes per lb., the consumption is very considerable.

Berne makes 707,051 francs by this sale out of a revenue of 4,778,751 francs; Zurich nearly 700,000 francs out of a revenue of 2,745,230 francs.

The Canton of Argovie, it appears, consumed in 1856, 54,334 cwt. of this article, a fraction more than 27 lbs. per head, whereas in Prussia I see it put down at 17 lbs.

The whole of the official salaries paid away in Switzerland may be estimated at 2,000,000 francs (80,000*l.*) In many of the Cantons they are on a most moderate scale, quite in keeping with the salary of the Chief of the State. The President of the Zurich Government gets 4,000 francs; in Vaud, the same sum; in Thurgovie, 2,700 francs; the Landamman of Glarus, 700 francs; and of Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, 200 francs.

The President of the Confederation, as already stated in the portion of this Report dealing with the Federal Finance, gets 10,000 francs for every 1,000 of the population; this amounts to 42 centimes.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz enjoys a sum of 956,437 francs, or 993 francs 27 cents per 1,000. His Royal Highness manages, therefore, to draw from his faithful subjects 2,365 times more than the President of the Swiss Confederation from his citizens.

The Sovereign Head of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, a territory not as big as Geneva, enjoys a sum of 450,000 francs, which is more than is required by Switzerland for paying either the expenses of her "Administration Générale," such as the Federal Assembly, Federal Council, Federal Tribunal, and on those of her various Departments—Military, Foreign, Home or Finance.

Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, stands, in regard to population, between the German Principalities of Anhalt-Bernburg and Reuss (elder line). The Prince of the First House has annually 281,250 francs; of the latter, 159,949 francs; whilst the Appenzell Landamman gets 200 francs.

Having arrived now at a tolerable appreciation of Cantonal and Federal Finance, we can estimate what each inhabitant contributes.

According to the last census of 1850 the population of Switzerland amounted to 2,390,116 inhabitants.

The receipts of the Confederation being, as stated, 18,999,538 francs, each person contributes to the central authority 7·94 centimes.

The Cantonal revenues amount to 26,688,457 francs; each person contributes 11 francs 12 centimes, or Cantonal and Federal contribution together, the sum of 19 francs 6 centimes.

CANTONAL FINANCE.

Names.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Roads and Public Works.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Observations.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Berne	4,778,751	4,540,125	740,000	46,059,908	1,700,000	
Vaud	3,064,519	3,025,721	1,149,635	15,884,468	3,178,942	
Zurich	2,587,855	2,254,850	389,304	24,603,491		
Geneva	1,512,818	1,672,033	153,645			
Argovie	1,940,647	1,862,701	265,368	18,040,347		
St. Gall	1,008,890	813,026	243,997	10,402,346	6,732,000	
Fribourg	1,241,613	1,378,575	320,908	8,329,209	5,524,015	{ 10,000,000 francs of "Assets" put down to "Roads."
Tessin	1,752,316	1,649,279	177,748	12,310,000	6,096,606	
Neuchâtel	1,008,193	1,085,150	197,283			
Bâle (town)	1,009,476	1,148,672	225,029	3,289,594	4,687,512	
Soleure	1,102,027	1,020,140	97,829	5,944,158	886,748	
Bâle (country)	591,559	522,919	128,537	2,300,204	963,000	
Lucerne	744,847	600,997	51,277	5,809,808	293,689	
Thurgovie	959,841	653,862	59,134	10,974,583	3,273,897	
Valais	477,104	469,580	135,867	1,937,706	2,307,414	
Grisons	755,901	712,971	298,439	4,115,081	3,811,722	
Schaffhausen	565,010	520,604	252,949			
Glarus	208,837	424,024	68,629	910,498	1,215,293	
Schwyz	158,721	216,315	128,252	210,204	204,581	
Uri	279,225	287,268	64,470			
Appenzell (Outer)	264,576	298,632	145,394	848,660	53,424	
" (Inner)	145,630	134,813	22,416			
Zug	119,086	105,627	46,838	419,513	102,894	
Unterwalden (Upper)	133,839	93,377				
" (Lower)	77,156	60,496	20,336	142,005	111,593	
Total	26,688,457	25,551,667	5,653,284			

Expense of the Swiss Military Force.

Switzerland, as is well known, has no standing army; the constitution expressly forbade such an institution. At the same time, every Swiss capable of bearing arms is bound to perform military duties.

The present state of the army is constituted as follows:—

1. Federal Contingent, 3 per cent. of the population between the ages of 20 and 24 ..	79,087
2. Reserve, from the age of 35 to that of 40	43,227
3. Landwehr, up to the age of 44	57,416
Total	179,730

4. Landsturm, estimated officially at 15,000 men.

The strength of the various contingents is as follows:—

Infantry, 73 whole and 11 half battalions of the line, and 45 companies of harpshooters.

Cavalry, 21 companies of Dragoons and 6½ companies of Guides.

Artillery, 40 companies.

Engineers, 6 companies of Sappers and 6 companies of the Pontoon Corps.

The Artillery consists of 35 cannon batteries of 6, 8 and 12-pounders; three howitzer batteries of 24-pounders; four mountain batteries; eight rocket batteries.

The military force of all arms is officially put down, then, in round numbers at 180,000 men, instructed in their various duties partly by the Confederation and partly by the Cantons.

The Confederation undertake the instruction of the Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, and Carabineers; the Cantons that of the Infantry. The higher military instruction of the officers, and principally of the Staff, falls to the charge of the Confederation. For this purpose they have to attend every year the central military school at Thoune.

The troops draw their pay and rations only when on active service, and are furnished with their clothing and equipments by the respective Cantons.

Starting with these preliminary observations we may now proceed to investigate what the whole force costs. The Table annexed to this Report, and prepared with great care from official sources, shows exactly the sums which each Canton expends, the Table being divided into the purely military expenses and those of the Gendarmerie, the only permanent force Switzerland possesses.

The Swiss Cantons spend on their militia the sum of 3,608,630 francs; if to this we add 3,966,857 francs, the amount of the Federal military expenses, we get at a total, Cantonal and Federal, of 7,575,487 francs. If again we add to this latter sum the cost of the Gendarmerie, 1,193,578 francs (and some of the Cantons seem to include this in their military expenditure), we arrive at a grand total of 8,769,065 francs.

It would, however, be more correct to state that a Swiss army of 180,000 men costs 7,575,487 francs, or 42 francs 8 centimes per man.

The general result arrived at is deserving of some consideration, inasmuch as two statisticians in this branch of finance inform an astonished public that Switzerland spends in the one case only 1,443,981 francs, and in the other 4,000,000 francs, for military purposes. The first sum the Confederation certainly did spend in 1858; but in order to be correct, we have not to do with the Government alone, but with the Government and the Cantons, inasmuch as the expenses are shared by both, as appears from what I have previously said. The consequence is, that false calculations are arrived at, and inferences drawn flattering to Switzerland and mortifying to other countries.

However much, or however little, a militia force costs, it can never, I imagine, come up to the discipline of a standing army. This is, however, no argument in favour of the latter. There can be no doubt that the best force for Switzerland is a militia, called upon to defend their hearths and their homes, and never intended for aggressive purposes abroad. The Swiss militiaman, when his term of service is over, returns to the labours of his homestead, and employs himself in a manner profitable to his country.

Switzerland, however, has this advantage, according to those competent to judge, of being able to bring a larger force into the field in a given time and for a smaller sum than most other countries. Kolb, in illustration of this in his statistics, observes that Hanover spends as much on 10,000 men as Switzerland does on 100,000; and that Belgium, with a population the double of this country, spends 40,000,000 francs on her army of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

Swiss Military Expenditure.

Name of Canton.	Military.	Gendarmerie.
	Francs.	Francs.
Federal Expenditure ..	3,966,857	..
Berne	590,500	206,857
St. Gall	344,524	61,266
Vaud	337,203	162,650
Zurich	327,500	110,000
Argovie	276,307	72,570
Fribourg	202,402	92,752
Grisons	196,525	43,794
Lucerne	161,441	44,986
Neuchâtel	141,569	84,626
Geneva	126,769	70,356
Tessin	116,000	58,540
Schaffhausen	106,423	20,835
Thurgovie	101,228	30,863
Valais	92,727	33,058
Bâle (Country)	88,494	29,401
Soleure	85,273	36,212
Appenzell (Outer)	82,426	
Zug	51,044	4,762
Glarus	48,063	12,362
Bâle (Town)	45,719	
Uri	31,760	4,195
Unterwalden (Upper)	21,000	
Schwitz	18,578	11,523
Unterwalden (Lower)	9,396	2,028
Appenzell (Inner)	6,459	
Total	3,608,630	1,193,578
	4,802,208	
	3,966,857	
Grand Total ..	8,769,065	

Capitulations with Foreign Powers.

Whilst on the subject of Swiss military finance, it may be worth while to ascertain what number of troops Switzerland has furnished to foreign Powers under the various Capitulations now happily at an end.

It appears that towards the end of the last century, about 50,000 Swiss mercenaries stood in the pay of France, Sardinia, the Pope, Naples, and Holland, 20,500 of them being in the service of France alone. From 1474 to 1774, upwards of 700,000 men were recruited for the French military service; and in 1830 there were still two Swiss regiments of the Line and two of the Guards doing duty in Paris.

France paid Switzerland in the year 1739, in the shape of recruiting-money, 260,000 francs; from 1740 to 1750, annually, 600,000 francs; and in 1774, the large sum of 1,500,000 francs.

Agriculture.

The soil of Switzerland may be divided into fields, meadows, vineyards, forest-land, and pasturage-ground. Its extent and value is estimated as follows:—

			Quantities.	Value.
				francs.
Fields	..	..	582,000 hectares*	969,000,000
Meadows	..	..	686,000 "	1,591,540,000
Vineyards	..	..	27,720 "	138,000,000
Forests	..	..	712,800 "	297,000,000
Pasturage	..	..	792,000 "	165,000,000
Total	..	..	2,750,530 hectares	3,160,540,000

The amount and value of the produce, in round numbers, is estimated, for—

			Quantities.	Value.
				francs.
Wood	..	..	4,450,000 stères†	13,350,000
Grain	..	..	3,300,000 hectolitres‡	55,000,000
Potatoes	..	..	9,000,000 "	42,000,000
Fruit	..	..	3,000,000 "	10,000,000
Forage	..	..	2,250,000,000 kilogrammes	112,500,000
Wine	..	..	760,000 hectolitres	19,000,000
Tobacco	..	..	600,000 kilogrammes	240,000
Total	..	..	.. ..	252,090,000

ANIMALS.

			Number.	Value.
				francs.
Horses	..	..	100,000	24,000,000
Oxen and Cows	..	..	875,000	131,250,000
Sheep	..	..	405,000	4,860,000
Goats	..	..	376,000	4,512,000
Pigs	..	..	279,000	9,944,000
Total	..	..	1,935,000	174,566,000

* A hectare is equal to 2 English acres 1 rood and 35 perches.

† A stère (a cubic mètre) is equal to 35·3174 English cubic feet.

‡ A hectolitre is equal to 22 imperial gallons, or 2·839 Winchester bushels, or 210 lbs.

The value of the produce of the dairy is estimated as follows :—

			Quantities.	Value.
				francs.
Butter	..	..	12,500,000 kilogrammes	13,780,000
Cheese	..	..	25,000,000 "	27,500,000
Milk	..	..	1,800,000 hectolitres	12,000,000
Total	..	..	..	53,250,000

According to the Cantonal Statistical Returns, but four Cantons produce the grain sufficient for their own consumption—Lucerne, Fribourg, Soleure, and Schaffhausen. In average years the Cantons of Berne, Argovie, and Vaud, produce about sufficient for their own wants; the rest has to be imported from France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg; Sardinia, and Austria.

In 1851, the value of the corn imported from the Zollverein amounted to 16,218,417 francs; from France, in 1852, to 14,021,111 francs, 8,000,000 of which came from beyond the seas, most likely from the United States, and the balance from France itself; from Austria, in 1855, to 1,250,000 francs; and from Sardinia, in the same year, to 2,100,000 francs.

Thus the total value of the corn imported from France, the Zollverein, Sardinia, and Austria, in the three years 1851, 1852, and 1855, amounted, in round numbers, to 33,500,000 francs.

The value in the import of corn through the Zollverein in 1851 exceeded that of 1841 by 4,252,687 francs; whilst the comparison for France between 1852 and 1842 shows that no less than 13,657,049 francs' worth more were imported in the former than in the latter year, the official value for 1841 being put down at 364,062 francs.

If we proceed onwards to the three years 1853-55, we find, on striking the average, that no less a quantity has been imported than 2,523,921 quintals, valued at 45,430,578 francs, which, with the native production, valued at 55,000,000 francs, makes a total of 100,000,000 francs as the value of the consumption of grain in Switzerland, or 40 francs per head of population.

PRICES of various kinds of Grain.

PRICE PER MALTER (1½ HECTOLITRE) IN FRANCS.

Markets.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Schaffhausen ..	32·26	23·75	20·50	10·00	25 50
Lucerne ..	35·95				
Berne ..	35·30	26·20	20·40	15·33	36·00

PRICE PER DOPPELCENTNER (100 KILOGRAMMES) IN FRANCS.

Markets.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Rorschach ..	34·91				
Romanshorn ..	35·11	..		21·00	
Bâle ..	34·27	..	27·50	..	26·00
Zurich ..	33·37	24·71	..	21·17	

Commerce.

Import, Export, and Transit Trade of Switzerland, in some of the principal articles for the first six months of 1860, compared with the same period in 1858 and 1859.

IMPORTS.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cattle	94,396	89,925	107,012
Goods rated by the Load ..	161,557	193,400	193,825
Goods rated by the Quintal ..	2,749,229	3,390,208	3,495,820
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Raw cotton	94,173	144,226	201,625
Malleable iron	83,155	66,527	85,276
Pig iron	75,952	61,097	77,796
Corn	946,234	1,166,873	1,215,916
Coffee	74,514	62,077	57,473
Flour	186,368	131,684	222,263
Raw silk	7,745	10,557	9,081
Wine	193,271	407,947	249,779
Sugar	93,651	100,553	99,580

EXPORTS.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cattle	29,590	35,775	33,841
Goods rated by the Load ..	23,049	23,640	20,368
Goods rated by the Quintal ..	311,459	357,332	399,428
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Cotton yarn	7,506	10,820	13,717
Cotton goods	69,934	78,003	87,206
Cheese	48,543	55,184	71,777
Machinery	24,555	27,611	17,634
Silk goods	13,066	16,209	14,527
Straw goods	1,794	1,733	1,947
Watches	733	1,170	741
Absynthe	3,037	4,749	4,963
Rags (export duty 2 francs per quintal) .	3,452	3,710	2,992

TRANSIT TRADE.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cattle	11,108	14,008	15,367
Goods rated by the Load ..	6,402	7,624	7,967
Goods rated by the Quintal ..	207,602	235,346	339,981

Imports.—According to the preceding half-yearly Returns, there has been an increase in the import of cattle in 1860 of 17,087 head over the same period of 1858.

Probably this may have been owing to the high price of meat, high at least for this country. The present price of beef is 54 centimes per lb., veal and mutton 60 centimes per lb. In 1858, the price of meat of all kinds was uniform at 50 centimes per lb.

Of goods rated by the quintal, there was a total increase of 105,612 quintals.

For flour, the increase was 105,612 quintals; corn, 49,043 quintals; iron, 16,699 quintals; and raw cotton, 57,299 quintals.

The increase in the import of bread-stuffs generally, as compared with the six months of 1858, amount to 306,534 quintals, representing a money value of about 5,000,000 francs.

Two years ago, the amount of raw cotton imported during the first six months

was 94,173 quintals; this year it rose to 201,625 quintals, or a difference of 107,452 quintals.

1,476 quintals less raw silk were imported this half-year than the last; but 1,336 quintals more than 1858.

Exports.—Neither 1859 nor 1860 come up to 1858 in the export of cattle; 1,934 head less were exported this half-year than the previous one of 1859.

Of goods rated by the quintal, 42,196 more were exported than in 1859.

There has been a considerable increase in cotton yarn and cotton goods, amounting together to 12,080 quintals.

Cheese shows an increase of 16,593 quintals over 1859.

This is an article of Swiss trade, the export of which seems to augment year by year, and as this country is entitled to benefit, according to Treaty, by our new commercial arrangements with France, it remains to be seen what further advantages their trade generally will reap from them.

On the whole the general aspect of commerce is considered favourable.

The question of rags and paper having been freely discussed lately in England, it may be well to state that Switzerland has also its paper war. By the Tariff, paper ("papier blanc d'impression") pays an import duty of 8 francs a quintal, whilst music and printed works generally pay 3·75 centimes.

This is considered a great grievance, and the Swiss "Economist" observes on this subject: "Il importe de réclamer énergiquement au Conseil Fédéral l'abrogation de ce Tarif, qui crée une situation tout-à-fait anormale aux imprimeurs, éditeurs, et lithographes Suisses, en constituant à leurs dépens un véritable monopole ou tout au moins un privilège injuste au profit des papeteries du pays, dont l'existence est bien antérieure à l'établissement du droit et qui abusant de la situation qui leur est faite, maintiennent les prix du papier à un taux qui a forcé fréquemment les imprimeurs à refuser la conclusion de marchés importants pour de grands ouvrages à imprimer par la raison que le papier est trop cher."

The article then goes on to state that if it is absolutely necessary to favour the native paper manufacturers, it would be better to impose a higher duty on the export of rags in order not to "froisser les intérêts des consommateurs typographes et éditeurs, qui au moins trouveront dans les papiers étrangers l'aliment de leur industrie."

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Duchy of Saxe-Coburg.

Reports by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Coburg, January 1, 1861.

Statistical Report.

THE Duchy of Saxe-Coburg contains ten square German miles, and is divided into five districts, viz., Coburg, Neustadt, Sonnefeld, Rodach, which form the principal part of the country; the district Königsberg is detached, being an enclave in Bavaria, containing 0·81 of a square mile.

Saxe-Coburg is bordered by the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and Bavaria; Königsberg is four German miles distant from Coburg.

The last census in 1855 gave a population of the Duchy of 44,467 inhabitants, with 4 cities, 5 small towns, 142 villages, 14 hamlets, and 50 landed properties. The town of Coburg, Ducal residence, has 10,013 inhabitants, Neustadt 2,556, Rodach 1,752, Königsberg 982.

The whole population gives, on an average, 4,359 inhabitants to the square German mile, consists in 10,379 families, or 4·3 persons in each family.

In the last twelve years there has been an increase of population at the annual rate of one third per cent.

According to age and sex, the population is divided into 21,468 males, and 22,999 females, viz., 14,663 males above 14 years of age, and 6,805 boys; 16,304 females above 14 years of age, and 6,695 younger girls.

The religion of the country is Lutheran. A small number of Catholics reside in or near Coburg, where they have a church, a priest, and a schoolmaster.

The country is generally very hilly; there are three small rivers, the Itz, Rodach, and Steinach, which empty themselves into the Main.

The highest point in the Duchy is 1,600 Paris feet above the level of the sea. The lowest part is 828 feet above the level of the sea.

The soil is generally not very good; in the lower parts of the country there is much stiff clay. On the hills, particularly towards the Thuringian forest, there is much chalk, and on the frontier of Meiningen a great deal of basalt. Coals have been sought for in vain. Sandstone is plentiful, also shell-lime, chalk, peat, and potters' clay. There are no mines in the Duchy.

The mean temperature in the whole year is for Coburg 6.256° of Reaumur. With the exception of December, January, and February, the thermometer is generally above zero. The greatest cold in January sinks to 22.3° . The greatest heat (27.6°) was in 1845; the greatest cold (22.3°) in January 1850. The heat in the months of July and August rises to 26.6° .

The yearly fall of rain and snow here reaches the large quantity of $37' 479''$, which places Coburg among the most damp places in Germany. The west wind is predominant. The barometer never falls here as low as $26''$, and never rises to $28''$.

Agriculture forms the principal means of subsistence, independently of trade and industry.

There are in the Duchy 485 looms for weaving cotton, 574 for linen, 114 for wool, 4 stocking weavers, 1 cloth manufactory, 15 manufactories for woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs.

The above occupy 192 working masters, with journeymen in proportion.

7 establishments for dyeing and printing, 2 for spinning thread, 106 water-mills, 26 oil-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 3 tan-mills, 41 saw-mills, 1 ultra-marine manufactory, 3 chalk furnaces, 16 brick-kilns, 1 gas manufactory, 2 paper-mills, 1 tobacco manufactory, 86 breweries, 9 distilleries, 4 toy manufactories, 1 for plaiting with osiers, 1 for small boxes made of birch bark, 1 gypsum furnace, 1 manufactory for carriage-building.

Of the above trades, the principal and most flourishing are the weavers of cotton, linen, and wool. They are dispersed in all parts of the country, both in towns and villages; but the greater part is in the town of Coburg, and in its neighbourhood. There are often only one or two looms in the room where the family lives.

The toy manufactories are in Neustadt and Rodach, and do, comparatively speaking, a great deal of business. Whole families of all ages are employed in different ways. The toys are sent to several large towns in Germany, but particularly to England and America. Figures and ornaments in papier-maché are also made and generally admired.

There is a great deal of leather made at Coburg; it is principally sent to the fairs at Leipzig.

Since the completion of a railroad (Werra line), which passes through Coburg and Meiningen, and connects the Leipzig-Munich and Frankfort-Cassel-Leipzig lines, there is undoubtedly a favourable change in every respect, and Coburg is beginning to wear quite a different aspect, and its inhabitants are generally showing more energy. The Werra Railroad itself, which was built partly by the States of Coburg, Meiningen, and Weimar, and partly by shareholders, cost a great deal of money, and has, as yet, rented but very moderately. The interests of the shares has been guaranteed by the above Governments for ten years at 4 per cent., which is much more than the undertaking has yielded as yet, and it is to be feared that there is little chance of affairs improving, particularly as preference shares at 5 per cent. have lately been issued.

It is needless to add a list of the many usual tradesmen occupied in the towns and in the country. Many articles are well made here, particularly all sorts of joinery.

The high roads and smaller roads render communication easy throughout the Duchy.

The high roads may be stated as extending between fifteen and sixteen German miles in length.

Agriculture.

The system ("Drei Felder Wirthschaft") of dividing a farm into three parts, one of which alternately remains fallow, was in former times prevalent in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, as in the greater part of Germany. This system could only answer when there was no want of pasture land, and when arable and pasture lands are in proper proportions; but in most cases it was rendered disadvantageous, being subject to rights and privileges as regarded sheepwalks and commons. Many properties could not carry on farming without purchasing hay, the fodder on the farm being insufficient for the support of the cattle, and even if all the straw was consumed, and the cattle in a poor condition, the want in bad years was so great that it was necessary to buy hay at an enormous price.

The Valley of the Itz, which is rich in meadow land, and manured by frequent inundations, had always plenty of hay, and the proprietors were well off; while in other parts great want was felt, and the cattle could only be driven out after the hay harvest, or on the stubbles when the corn was carried.

The result of this system proved to be highly disadvantageous. There was insufficient manure, and only the fields near the farm-house could be dunged; those at a distance were totally neglected, and were ploughed once in six or seven years and sown with oats, which naturally produced a very bad crop.

It was not until a knowledge of better farming in other countries became gradually known that the old system came partially into disuse. The introduction of clover, esparsette, lucern, &c., &c., was very beneficial, and the fields, which otherwise would have remained fallow, are employed in the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, beet-root, cabbages, and useful crops. Drainage has been lately introduced, and is becoming very general.

The Government has exerted itself greatly in setting an example, and on all the farms of the domain a better system of agriculture has taken place.

The greatest relief was afforded by an alteration in the rights and privileges held by lords of manors and other landed proprietors to drive their sheep on the commons and sheepwalks of the neighbouring parishes. On the cessation of these rights the peasants became more their own masters, and are enabled to keep sheep themselves.

The Government, with a view of furthering agriculture, has allowed to all those who employ the fields hitherto fallow, for the cultivation of clover and similar crops, an exemption from tithes during six years, and exoneration by means of composition from all duties, payments, and soccage services hitherto burdening landed property.

In the year 1835 a law was published in order to attain the above object, but it proved to be faulty in many points and was abandoned. In January 1849 another law appeared which declared all duties on landed property, viz., soccage tithes, divers payments in money or in natural products, and other onerous claims, to be henceforth abolished by means of composition, the rates of which should be fixed by a Committee appointed by the State for this purpose.

The rate for work by hand was to be sixteenfold; all other services or duties eighteenfold; the amount hitherto received on a yearly average by the claimant from the other party. In cases of tenths and soccage one-ninth of the sum to be paid was to be advanced by the State, and funds for this purpose were immediately in readiness to furnish the necessary sums, which were to be paid by annuities. This plan succeeded beyond expectation, and is now so far advanced that with some trifling exceptions all these claims have been fully discharged.

From the beginning of 1849 to 1856 these payments have amounted to—

	Florins.
Tithes	870,776
Right of Sheepwalks	224,111
Ground rent	358,600
Soccage	33,028
Wood	69,191
Work by hand	748,482
Miscellaneous	79,244
Total	2,883,432

Equal to 198,626*l*.

Of the above sum 2,248,600 florins (187,390*l.*) were paid by landed proprietors, and 134,836 florins (11,236*l.*) advanced by the State fund. This gives, exclusive of woods, on an average 17 florins 30 kreutzers (1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*) per acre. Several good harvests and high market prices contributed greatly at the above period to enable the land-holders to pay the required sums, and they have since experienced all the beneficial effects of the measure.

As an instance of the increased produce of landed property since former times, a return gives the following proof:—Parish of 1,245 acres arable and 280 acres meadow land produced some years ago on an average 1,813 bushels of corn, 135 loads of hay, and ten to twelve acres were employed for clover. There were 170 head of horned cattle and 140 sheep.

In 1856 a return from the same parish of 5,175 bushels of wheat, rye, barley, and oats; 70 bushels of rape seed, and 450 loads of hay. 300 acres employed for clover, potatoes, and turnips gave 5,270 sacks of potatoes, 360 loads of turnips, and 150 loads of clover. There were 4 horses, 372 head of horned cattle, 213 sheep, 12 goats, 157 pigs.

Wheat, rye, barley, and oats are generally cultivated. *Spelt* only partially. There are also *peas, lentils, and vetches*, but few *beans*.

On an average the yearly produce in the Duchy is 175,000 bushels, viz., 40,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000 bushels of rye, 40,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of peas and vetches.

Potatoes, beet-root, cabbages, and turnips are general. The potato crops are estimated at from ten to twelvefold the quantity planted.

Flax is only partially cultivated. Many attempts to cultivate *tobacco* have been made without success; the climate is not favourable. *Clover, lucern, and sainfoin* are becoming general.

Grassland forms nearly the seventh part of the Duchy, and one-fifth of the surface employed for farming. The produce is considerable.

Vines are not cultivated, with the exception of a small quantity at Königsberg; their extent decreases annually. I have never heard that they have been subject to any disease.

Hops are increasing. The beer breweries in Coburg require a great quantity, some part of which is produced in the country, and the rest bought in Bavaria and Bohemia.

Beer is here, as in Bavaria, in great request and remarkably good. The quantity consumed is astonishing, and numberless breweries and beer shops are constantly full, as the inhabitants cannot live without beer.

Breeding of Cattle.—The breeding of cattle in the Duchy is, comparatively speaking, by no means inconsiderable. The country being more or less hilly, oxen and cows are preferred for draught to horses.

In December 1835, the last return published gave the number of cattle to be; 660 horses, viz., 550 above three years old, and 110 under three years; 23,991 horned cattle, viz., 132 bulls, 3,999 oxen, 9,879 cows, and 9,981 calves and heifers; the breed is mixed, Swiss and Franconian, the latter is in every respect an excellent sort.

All small landed proprietors use cows also for draught; as many as 4,000 are thus employed in the Duchy.

Horned cattle are kept continually in stables, and, except in autumn, never feed in the fields. Their food is grass and clover mixed with chaff during the summer, and in winter, hay, chaff, potatoes, and turnips; the water given to them to drink is mixed with ground oats, vetches, peas, and bran, also oilcake; this mixture is often boiled. The cows when well fed give from twelve to twenty quarts of milk daily.

There are several cattle fairs held annually at Coburg, where great numbers (particularly oxen) are sold, not only for inland use, but also for exportation.

Dealers, mostly Jews, from Bavaria and Meiningen, buy up everything and send it to Magdeburg, Hamburg, and from thence to the London market.

The more horned cattle increase, the less sheep are kept; there are not much above 20,000 in the country; the average quantity of wool is about 3½ lbs. per sheep, and the price 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

The number of pigs is rated at 8,317; there are always great demands for them, not only for pork and hams, but particularly for sausages, of which the consumption here is very great; none are exported, but many imported from Bavaria. The English and Chinese breeds have been introduced and are generally approved of.

Above 3,000 goats are kept, generally by poor people who can manage to find grass, leaves, and other forage for them, which costs but little, and the owners have the advantage not only of the milk but also of the sale of the kids.

Forests.—The forests in the Duchy cover 25·25 per cent of the country, viz., 2,576 square German miles, or 48,817 acres: of these, 17,588 acres belong to the Domains, the rest is private property belonging to parishes.

Pine and fir are predominant and occupy 75 per cent. of the woods, whereas deciduous trees occupy only 23 per cent.; the rest is brushwood. The deciduous trees are oak, beech, birch, ash, elm, mountain ash, alder, and sycamore.

The administration of the forests belonging to the State and to the Domains, is carried on by the Government, under the care of twelve foresters. The woods belonging to parishes are under the control of Government foresters, in order to prevent abuses and consequent devastation.

Landed proprietors have of course foresters of their own.

Large timber is not cut down until it is from 80 to 100 years old; the management of the forests is here, as well as in many German States, highly praiseworthy and the results most beneficial, as they furnish the greater part of the revenue.

It must be remarked that the price of wood has greatly increased since the publication of the last returns. The demand for timber and all sorts of wood, particularly for building, has been lately considerably greater than heretofore, and wood for fuel is now at least one-third higher than formerly. At present the load costs from 16 florins (1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) to 22 florins (1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*) on the spot, exclusive of removal; this obliges people to burn coals and turf: the former come from Saxony and are very good, but on the borders of the Duchy (in Meiningen) coals have been found and a large capital invested in order to procure them and to transport them by rail to the Hof, Munich, and Werra lines. The bruto produce of woodland can be valued at from 2 florins 12 kreutzers (3*s.* 8*d.*) to 9 florins 19 kreutzers (16*s.* 5*d.*), or on an average 4 florins 27 kreutzers (7*s.* 5*d.*) per acre. The wood for fuel is sold by auction on the spot, and must be removed immediately by the purchaser. Brushwood is much cheaper, and varies in price.

Among other abuses which existed in forests and which have gradually been abolished, the custom of raking not only the fallen leaves, used in lieu of straw in stables, but even heath and every particle of vegetation, was most detrimental to young and old trees, as the roots not only became exposed to the hot rays of the sun, but insects, which otherwise found shelter and nourishment on the surface of the ground, repaired to the stems of the trees.

It is impossible to describe the ravages committed sometimes by these insects (particularly *curculio pini* and *notatus*) and many others. Whole districts when attacked by these invaders are completely ruined, and the trees, entirely robbed of their leaves, decay rapidly.

(Signed)

CHARLES T. BARNARD.

Financial Report.

Coburg, January 1, 1861.

THE Budgets of the State and of the Domains were laid before the Chamber of Deputies in 1855 and 1858, and voted for from the 1st of July of those years to 30th of June, 1861, before which period no new financial Report will be published.

The amounts of the yearly revenue and expenditure of the State, as shown by the accompanying detailed official Table (No. 1), are: revenue 416,700 florins (35,177*l.* 3*s.*); expenditure, 412,000 florins (35,322*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*); leaving a surplus of 4,600 florins (394*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*)

The expenditure includes 66,972 florins (5,749*l.* 9*s.*) for interest paid and liquidation of the public debt, which amounts to 1,314,600 florins (109,550*l.*).

A considerable item of the revenue is the sum received by the State from the German Union of Customs, amounting yearly on an average to 94,435 florins (7,870*l.*); which, with a population of 44,467 inhabitants, gives 2 florins 7 kreutzers (3*s.* 6*d.*) per head.

The small German States have really no commercial frontier, and there is consequently a complete dearth of official returns on the subject of commerce. Being members of the Union of Customs, what is imported and exported from their territories is accounted for in the Returns of the Union; and at the end of the year the total receipt is divided according to the population in each country.

Within the few last years much has been done to abolish the numerous and most onerous obligations existing between the lords of manors and large landed proprietors and their vassals. With a view to remove these inconveniences, which were neither practical nor advantageous, it was resolved to compound with the vassals, and receive from them certain sums, decided upon by a Committee appointed by Government for the purpose, in lieu of all subsequent claims, either for work, services done, or for articles hitherto furnished, viz., corn and other produce of the fields.

The introduction of this measure has not only yielded a large capital, but has been willingly accepted by the country people in general. Ten years were fixed as necessary for the completion of this arrangement: half the time has elapsed, and the sums paid in consequence of this agreement amount to 2,383,432 florins (198,626*l.*).

Property and income taxes amount to 102,792 florins (8,810*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*). These taxes are levied on all income at different rates, according to the property, fortune, or receipts, or salaries, profit on trade, or other occupation bringing gain.

Every income amounting to or exceeding 1,000 florins (86*l.*) is taxed at 3 per cent.

The tax on every income below 1,000 florins is levied in three classes, and is proportioned to the number of heads in each family; that is, whether there is a master or mistress, or both, with dependants to whom they give board and lodging.

Persons subject to income tax, but belonging neither to a taxed family nor having a household of their own, pay the full rate of the class to which they belong.

Each class is divided into four rates:—

	1st Class Monthly.		2nd Class, Monthly.		3rd Class, Monthly.	
	Fl. kr.	s. d.	Fl. kr.	s. d.	Fl. kr.	s. d.
1st Rate ..	2 10	= 3 9½	1 0	= 1 10	0 15	= 0 4¾
2nd „ ..	2 0	= 3 4	0 50	= 1 4	0 10	= 0 3
3rd „ ..	1 40	= 2 10	0 40	= 1 1	0 5	= 0 1¾
4th „ ..	1 20	= 2 1½	0 30	= 0 10	0 2	= 0 0¾

In every district there is a Committee appointed under the presidency of the judicial or administrative authority, to receive and duly examine all appeals relating to the above tax.

The domains, as will be seen in accompanying Table (No. 2), gives a revenue of 181,420 florins (15,550*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*). The expenditure amounts to 125,834 florins (10,785*l.* 15*s.* 5*s.*); leaving a surplus of 55,586 florins (4,764*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*); which sum is divided in equal parts between the Civil List and the State, each receiving 27,793 florins (2,382*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*).

The forests supply a considerable sum to the State; the yearly amount being 79,901 florins (6,848*l.*). They form a most valuable property; and the masterly method in which they are treated leaves no reason to doubt, not only a continuance of the present high interest which they yield, but even a higher yearly amount.

One item of expenditure which may be termed heavy for so small a Principality is the expense of the troops, which for the battalion stationed at Coburg amounts to 46,170 florins (3,957*l.*).

The tax on malt amounts to 70,400 florins (6,034*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*); on salt to 31,570 florins (2,706*l.*); on beet-root sugar 11,369 florins 45 kreutzers (974*l.* 11*s.*); there is no manufactory of the article in the Duchy. On brandy, 26,710 florins (2,289*l.* 9*s.*).

(Signed) CHARLES T. BARNARD.

(No. 1.)—Revenue of the State.

I.		Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Capitals bearing interest:—						
<i>a.</i> Obligations of Duke Ferdinand at 4 per cent.		264	0			
<i>b.</i> Bavarian obligations at 4 per cent.		920	0			
<i>c.</i> Deposited obligations of State loan		1,100	0			
<i>d.</i> Capital invested in the Werra Railroad		4,000	0			
<i>e.</i> Miscellaneous		39	42½			
		6,325	42½	542	4	0
2. Casual revenue		4	17½	0	7	4
<i>Recapitulation.</i>						
1. Capital bearing interest		6,325	42½	542	4	0
2. Casual revenue		4	17½	0	7	4
		6,330	0	542	11	4
II. SUMS PAID FROM THE DOMAINS.						
1. Part of the amount of revenue of the domains		32,793	0	2,810	16	7
2. Towards paying part of the expenses of the office of the Minister of State		17,500	0	1,500	0	0
3. Towards defraying part of the expenses of the office of Minister of Justice		282	30	24	4	3
		50,575	30	4,335	0	10
III. CUSTOMS TAXES AND DUTIES.						
1. Property tax		46,792	0	4,010	14	10
2. Income tax		56,000	0	4,800	0	0
3. Malt tax		70,400	0	6,037	5	9
4. Salt tax		31,570	0	2,706	0	0
5. Customs and brandy duties—						
<i>a.</i> From the Thuringian Association:—						
<i>a.</i> Toll duties		50,550	30	4,332	18	0
<i>β.</i> Customs		1,001	0	85	16	0
<i>γ.</i> Duty on brandy		26,710	15	2,289	9	0
<i>δ.</i> Tax on beet-root sugar		11,369	45	974	11	0
<i>b.</i> From the district Königsberg by the Tax Office at Munich		3,940	0	337	14	2
<i>c.</i> Duties paid at the Packing-house		137	30	11	15	8
<i>d.</i> Miscellaneous, plumbing, balance money and tariffs		12	58	1	2	3
<i>β.</i> Contribution for maintaining the Tax Office at Coburg—						
1. 3 per cent. of the surplus of the duties in the Duchy of Coburg		187	15	16	1	0
2. Fixed contribution		525	0	45	0	0
3. Casual payment		0	47	0	1	4
		94,435	0	8,094	8	5
6. Turnpike tolls		6,296	0	539	13	2
7. Stamps—						
<i>a.</i> Stamped papers sold		785	0	67	5	9
<i>b.</i> Cards and calendar stamps		415	0	35	11	5
		1,200	0	102	17	2
8. Money received for divers permissions and dispensations		1,705	0	146	2	10
<i>b.</i> Money paid by guilds		491	0	42	1	9
<i>c.</i> Miscellaneous		264	42	22	13	9
		2,460	42	210	18	4
9. Perquisites in the different offices		31,000	0	2,657	2	10
<i>b.</i> Fines		5,000	0	428	11	5
		36,000	0	3,085	14	5

<i>Recapitulation.</i>		Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Tax on landed property		46,792	0	4,010	14	10
2. Income tax		56,000	0	4,800	0	0
3. Malt duty		70,400	0	6,034	5	10
4. Salt duty		31,570	0	2,706	0	0
5. Toll and brandy tax		94,435	0	8,094	8	5
6. Turnpike tolls		6,296	0	539	13	2
7. Stamps		1,200	0	102	17	2
8. Duties on commerce and industry		2,460	42	210	18	4
9. Perquisites		36,000	0	3,085	14	3
		345,153	42	29,584	12	0
IV. Post Office		1,200	0	102	17	2
V. Miscellaneous—						
1. Dispensation from military service		312	0	26	14	10
2. Surplus of the Landed Property Composition Fund		5,800	0	497	4	3
3. Contribution to the pension fund		1,319	58½	113	2	3
4. Money gained by the official Gazette		2,456	0	210	10	3
5. Grass and fruit on trees and banks on the high road side		182	0	15	12	0
6. Fines and confiscations by police and Custom-house authorities		2,500	0	214	5	9
7. Miscellaneous		870	49½	74	12	9
		13,440	48	1,152	1	4

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF INCOME.

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
I. State property	6,330	0	542	11	5
II. Sums paid to the State by the Domains	50,575	0	4,335	0	0
III. Customs, taxes, duties	345,153	42	29,584	12	0
IV. Post Office	1,200	0	102	17	1
V. Miscellaneous	13,440	48	1,152	1	0
	416,700	0	35,717	2	10

Expenditure.

I. INTEREST AND LIQUIDATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.		Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Interest paid		61,505	0	5,271	17	9
2. Liquidation		5,250	0	450	0	0
3. Casual expenses		216	37½	18	11	3
		66,972	0	5,740	9	0
II. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.						
1. Joint Sessions of Deputies (Coburg and Gotha)		787	30	67	9	11
2. Of Coburg alone		4,025	0	345	0	0
		4,812	30	412	9	11
III. DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF STATE		39,204	22½	3,360	7	5
IV. RELATIONS OF THE DUCHY OF COBURG WITH THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND OTHER STATES.						
1. German Confederation and Missions		2,166	57	185	14	9
2. Relations with other States in political and commercial affairs		745	30	63	18	0
3. Attending Conferences on general German as also Thuringian affairs		157	30	13	10	0
4. Contribution to joint administration of Customs (Coburg and Gotha)		1,476	18	126	10	9
<i>Recapitulation.</i>						
1. German Confederation and Missions		2,166	57	185	14	9
2. Relations with other States		745	30	63	18	0
3. Attending Conferences		157	30	13	10	0
4. Contribution to the administration of Customs		1,476	18	126	10	9
		4,546	15	389	13	6

V. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Court of Justice	1,470	59	126	1	9
2. High Court of Appeal at Jena	8,846	15	758	5	0
3. Joint Court of Appeal with Solicitor-General and juries	36,600	0	3,137	2	10
4. District Courts, with Solicitor-General, salaries and allowances	3,600	0	308	11	5
<i>b.</i> Office expenses					
5. Houses of Correction—					
<i>a.</i> Criminal Prosecutions	4,400	0	377	2	10
<i>b.</i> Costs and expenses	3,600	0	308	11	5

Recapitulation.

1. Court of Justice	1,470	59	126	1	9
2. High Court of Appeal	8,846	15	758	5	0
3. Joint Court of Appeal with Solicitor-General and juries	40,200	0	3,445	14	3
4. District Courts and justice	7,681	30	658	8	3
5. Houses of Correction	8,000	0	685	14	3
6. Prosecutions					
	66,198	44	5,674	3	6

VI. HOME DEPARTMENT AND FINANCES.

1. Office of the Counsellor of Administration (Prefect)—					
<i>a.</i> Salaries	5,800	0			
<i>b.</i> Remunerations and journeys	800	0			
<i>c.</i> Office expenses	300	0			
	6,400	0	548	11	5
<i>β.</i> Administration of high roads	1,200	0	102	17	2
2. State fund and Composition fund of soccage—					
Salaries	13,200	0			
Office expenses	1,800	0			
	15,000	0	1,285	14	3
3. Tax, Duty, and Rent Office—					
<i>a.</i> Salaries and remunerations—					
<i>a.</i> Principal tax office	4,700	0			
<i>β.</i> Special tax offices	30	0			
<i>γ.</i> Joint tax office	700	0			
<i>δ.</i> Salaries of Comptrollers	2,123	34			
<i>ε.</i> Comptrolling the transit trade	50	0			
<i>b.</i> Office expenses	400	0			
<i>a.</i> Journeys and daily allowances					
<i>β.</i> Keep of horses	446	15			
<i>γ.</i> Hire of rooms for tax office	200	0			
	8,649	49	741	8	4
4. Ground rents—					
Collecting expenses	1,062	0	91	0	7
5. Income tax	1,852	0	158	14	10
6. Malt duty—					
<i>a.</i> Collecting expenses and other charges	2,166	0			
<i>b.</i> Indemnification for exemption from the duty on beverage to the clergy and schoolmasters	537	10½			
<i>β.</i> To the landed proprietors	216	12			
<i>c.</i> Stipulated payments towards maintaining schools and high roads	18,600	0			
	21,519	22½	1,844	10	3
7. Salt Duty—					
For salt	11,514	0			
Conveyance	5,030	0			
Provision	1,170	0			
Repairs of salt vessels	132	0			
Miscellaneous	77	0			
	17,923	0	1,536	5	2
8. Toll and brandy tax	20	0	1	14	3
9. Indemnification for taxes suppressed by the toll laws	3,162	32½	271	1	6

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
10. Stamps—					
<i>a.</i> Remuneration	50	0			
<i>b.</i> Tantième—paper and costs	150	0			
	200	0	17	2	0
11. Turnpike Tolls—					
<i>a.</i> Collecting expenses	600	0			
<i>b.</i> Lighting and repairing	125	12			
	725	12	63	2	3
12. Collecting duties on inheritance.	65	51	5	12	11
13. Formularies	50	0	4	5	9
14. Small revenues—					
<i>a.</i> Abatements					
<i>b.</i> Claims difficult to obtain	1,200	0			
<i>c.</i> Restitutions and gratuitous payments	6,193	20			
	9,193	20	787	19	8

Recapitulation.

1. Office of the Prefect	6,400	0			
<i>β.</i> District architects	1,200	0			
2. State and Ground Rent Fund	15,000	0			
3. Principal and Special Tax Offices	8,649	49			
4. Landed Property Tax	1,062	0			
5. Income Tax	1,852	0			
6. Malt duty	21,519	0			
7. Salt duty	17,923	0			
8. Brandy duty	20	0			
9. Indemnification for taxes suppressed by the toll laws	3,162	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	271	1	6
10. Stamps	200	0	17	2	10
11. Collecting the turnpike tolls	725	12	62	3	2
12. Collecting duties on legacies	65	51	5	12	11
13. Formularies	50	0	4	5	9
14. Divers small revenues	9,193	20	787	19	8
	87,023	7	7,459	2	1

VII. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Contingent fixed by German Confederation—

1. Share paid by Coburg towards joint expenditure	41,370	0			
2. Local Administration	4,800	0			
	46,170	0	3,957	7	0

VIII. GENERAL EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

1. State archives	685	50 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2. Divers expenses of joint administration—					
<i>a.</i> Pensions	2,099	34			
<i>b.</i> Expenses caused by change of domicile (Coburg and Gotha)	105	0			
<i>c.</i> Miscellaneous	1,050	0			
	3,254	34	278	19	2
3. To equalize salaries	1,050	0	90	0	0
4. Change of domicile (Coburg alone)	150	0	12	17	2
5. Remuneration to assistants	1,500	0	128	11	4
6. Pensions	34,908	37	2,992	2	0
7. Pensions to widows and orphans	5,814	45	498	7	11
8. Towards keeping up the fortress	1,000	0	85	14	3
9. Government buildings, insurance, and repairs	1,431	0	122	13	0
10. Publishing and printing Laws and Ordinances	2,652	0	227	6	2

Recapitulation.

1. State archives	685	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	16	0
2. Expenses of joint administration of State	3,254	34	278	19	2
3. To equalize salaries	1,050	0	90	0	0
4. For change of domicile	150	0	42	17	2
5. Remuneration to assistants	1,500	0	128	11	8
6. Pensions	34,908	37	2,992	2	3
7. Pensions to widows and orphans	5,814	45	498	7	11
8. Fortress	1,000	0	85	14	9
9. Repairs of Government buildings, and insurance	1,431	0	122	13	2
10. Publishing Laws and Ordinances	2,652	0	227	6	2
	52,446	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,496	8	3

IX. TURNPIKES AND RAILROADS..			Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Railroads			700	0	60	0	0
2. Turnpikes			12,000	0	1,028	11	0
X. GENDARMERIE			6,450	0	552	17	2
XI. SANITARY POLICE.							
Salaries			1,360	21½			
Daily allowances and journeys							
Instruction of midwives			200	0			
District veterinarian			300	0			
Contribution to hospital and madhouse			1,800	0			
			3,660	21½	313	13	3
XII. CARE OF THE POOR.							
a. Fund for the Poor in the Country			1,260	0			
b. Ditto ditto District			1,068	0			
2. Supporting emigrants			500	0			
3. Fund for orphans			825	0			
			3,653	0	313	2	3
XIII. CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND EDUCATION.							
1. Remuneration for clergymen and schoolmasters			717	5¾			
a. Salaries							
b. Increase of salaries of village schoolmasters; assistance to their widows and children			1,314	30			
Improvement of schools			425	0			
			2,456	35¾	210	18	3
2. Gymnasium at Coburg			4,550	0	390	0	0
3. Seminary			1,200	0	102	17	0
4. Establishment for deaf and dumb			650	0	56	4	3
5. Library—							
a. Salary of librarian and other expenses			650	0	56	4	3
b. Insurance			57	45	4	8	9
			707	45	60	13	3
Recapitulation.							
1. Remuneration for clergymen and schoolmasters			2,456	35¾	210	18	3
2. Gymnasium			4,550	0			
3. Seminary			1,200	0			
4. Establishment for deaf and dumb			650	0			
5. Library			707	45			
			9,564	20¾	820	15	3
XIV. AGRICULTURE.							
1. For agricultural purposes and Horticultural Society—							
a. Horticultural Society at Coburg			120	0			
b. Breed of horses			220	0			
c. Agricultural purposes in general			200	0			
			540	0	46	5	9
XV. INDUSTRY.							
1. Contribution to Society of Arts and Industry			200	0			
2. Institution for Architectural Instruction			558	20			
3. In support of the Embossing trade at Neustadt			500	0			
			1,258	20	107	17	0
XVI. TOWARDS SUPPORTING THE THEATRE AT COBURG			5,000	0	428	11	3
XVII. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES			1,900	12¾	162	17	4

RECAPITULATION OF THE EXPENDITURE.

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
I. Interest and Liquidation of Public Debt	66,972	0	5,740	9	0
II. General Administration	4,812	30	412	9	11
III. Department of the Minister of State	39,204	22½	3,360	6	10
IV. Relations of the Duchy of Coburg to German Diet. and Missions	4,546	15	389	13	6
V. Department of Justice	66,198	44	5,674	3	6
VI. Home Department and Finances	87,023	7	7,459	2	1
VII. Military Department	46,170	0	3,957	7	0
VIII. General Expense of Administration of the State	52,446	46½	4,495	7	5
IX. Turnpikes and Railroads	12,700	0	1,088	11	0
X. Gendarmerie	6,450	0	552	17	2
XI. Sanitary Police	3,660	21½	313	13	3
XII. Care of the Poor	3,653	0	313	2	3
XIII. School, Church, and Education	9,564	20¾	820	3	0
XIV. Agriculture	540	0	46	5	9
XV. Industry	1,258	20	107	17	0
XVI. Towards supporting the Theatre at Coburg	5,000	0	428	11	3
XVII. Extraordinary Expenses	1,900	12¾	162	17	3
Total Expenditure	412,100	0	35,322	17	2
Revenue	416,700	0	35,717	3	0
Surplus	4,600	0	394	5	10

(No. 2.)—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Domains.

REVENUE.

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Landed property—					
a. Domains, isolated properties, ponds, fish-waters, and buildings	38,344	2	3,286	12	8
b. Forests	79,901	54	6,848	14	10
c. Chase					
d. Profitable rights	2,523	47	216	6	5
2. Interest of capitals	47,232	38	4,048	10	2
3. Administration (receipt from)	12,216	59	1,047	3	5
4. Miscellaneous	1,200	39	102	18	3
	181,420	0	15,550	5	9

EXPENDITURE.

	Florins	kr.	£	s.	d.
1. Domains—					
a. Ground-rent and stipulated duties	7,320	17	627	9	3
b. Supporting churches, schools, and charitable institutions	10,661	4	913	15	7
c. Gratifications	3,915	38	335	12	4
d. To His Royal Highness the Duke—part of Soccage	773	20	66	5	9
2. Administration—					
a. Salaries and office expenses	29,190	18	2,501	19	5
b. Pensions	17,579	47	1,506	16	4
c. Agriculture	1,530	4	131	2	10
d. Management of the forests	9,714	44	832	16	4
e. Chase					
f. Restitutions	1,417	18	121	9	7
g. Interest of passive capitals	1,259	28	107	19	0
h. Floating wood	11,772	34	1,009	2	2
i. Miscellaneous	300	0	25	14	3
3. Keeping in repair—					
a. Frontier marks, roads, bridges, and wells	2,804	15	240	7	2
b. Castle and gardens	13,000	0	1,114	5	3
c. Fortress and other domain buildings	12,094	46	1,036	13	5
4. Reserve Fund	2,500	0	214	5	7
Total Expenditure	125,834	10	10,785	15	5
Revenue	181,420	0	15,550	5	9
Surplus	55,586	0	4,764	10	4
Of this sum one-half goes towards the expenses of the Court	27,793	0	2,382	5	2
One-half to the State	27,793	0	2,382	5	2
Surplus	55,586	0	4,764	10	4

The above Budget was laid before, and voted by, the Chamber of Deputies, and declared to be Financial Law to the Branches of Administration and State Funds, for the period from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1861.

ERNST.

Coburg, August 31, 1855.

(Signed)

V. SEEBACH.

Frankfort.

Report by Mr. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

SINCE I had the honour to forward my Report in July last affairs at Frankfort have remained in almost a stationary position, and the information I have at present to communicate will therefore be contained in a very brief space.

CONCISE REPORT.

Finances and Public Credit.

Although the seat of the German Diet, Frankfort, itself has no political existence, it lives solely on commerce and money transactions. The unsettled state of events has, in a measure, paralyzed speculations, but the solid basis on which the transactions of this city repose, are again strikingly manifest by the absence of failures to any extent, and by the public credit being at the present hour in the soundest possible state. Business has been necessarily limited, but confidence has not for one moment been shaken in any public or private establishment. The transactions of the Bank have been less extensive, but not less secure than in former years, and, if the profits have been limited, it has been owing to the fact of no risk having been encountered.

I may here report, what I have before stated, that the Frankfort Bank holds a position, and worthily so, second to none in all Germany.

Now, it might reasonably be supposed that the notes of a Bank enjoying so high a credit, and with a metallic reserve equal to, if not proportionately exceeding, that of the Bank of England, would be everywhere in Germany readily accepted; yet so far is this from being the case, that very frequently beyond the very borders of Frankfort this paper is refused, and much inconvenience is thereby caused to all classes. The reason is obvious; every petty State has its own Bank and its own coinage, and repudiates all others. But what is still more remarkable is the fact that even in Frankfort, a free and liberal State, the "Vereins thaler," coined in accordance with the Monetary Treaty of Vienna of 1858, and of equal value in all States, is not accepted at the public offices, say the Post and Custom-house, as a legal tender, just because the people have a vague and general objection to the word "thaler," which is of northern origin, and finds no sympathetic expression in Southern Germany; such, at least, is the interpretation given to this singular fact.

The Mint has been comparatively idle, and been employed chiefly in converting five-franc pieces into the common German coin. I have, in former reports, mentioned how large a portion of the currency is formed by these French pieces.

Agriculture.

The wheat, barley, and rye crops have been sufficiently abundant, though not of superior quality. The wheat especially, owing to the wet weather, has so far deteriorated as to render it necessary to mix it with the grain of a previous year to make it serviceable. The hop-dealers have great cause to congratulate themselves,

for, owing to the complete failure of the English crops, the price has nearly quadrupled; indeed, they might have commanded any amount, as the large brewery houses in England sent commissions to Germany (especially to Bavaria) to purchase the hop crops, no matter at what figure, and the German hop-planters have therefore reaped a rich harvest, notwithstanding the comparative poverty of their crops.

Potatoes have yielded an indifferent crop, and the price has, consequently, advanced from 1 florin 45 kreutzers (2s. 11d.) the 180 lbs. to 3 florins 30 kreutzers (5s. 10d.) Those grown on sandy soil alone turned out well; all the rest were affected by the heavy rains.

Fruit, of every kind, was in great abundance, but insipid and watery.

The vintage of 1860 is compared by the wine merchant to that of 1856, and no doubt prices would have considerably decreased had it not been for the great demand for America, which has sustained the market, and enabled sellers to obtain the same prices as for the fine wines of 1859. Many of the vine crops were not worth the trouble of the gathering, and much of the wine more resembled vinegar; but the fortuitous circumstance above alluded to has given an unexpected buoyancy to the market and saved the trade from much anticipated loss.

Commerce.

Trade in Frankfort during the last six months has been relatively good; I say relatively, because, in the face of the very complicated aspect of European politics; of the serious crisis in the United States of America; of the pressing financial difficulties of both Russia and Austria, it could not be expected that the commercial world should remain unaffected: the only wonder is that here there are so few complaints and such unimportant losses, and that so fair an amount of profitable business has been transacted. The Custom-house authorities inform me that both imports and exports have increased, but as the Returns will not be published for some time, I am unable to furnish any accurate information.

The leather trade has steered safely through the difficulties caused by the failures of the London houses. The large amount of various leathers suddenly thrown into the market, by the forced sales of the bankrupt houses, caused a diminution in the prices of sole leathers and calfskins, whilst the heavier sorts maintained their position and met with a ready sale.

I subjoin a Memorandum of the prices obtained at the last Frankfort fair, and of the amount of leathers brought on the market:—

					Thalers per centner.	
Sole-leathers of American ox-hides	..	..	..	..	70	to 72
„ „ cow-hides	..	..	..	..	66	to 70
„ „ „	..	..	..	..	55	to 62
„ German	..	..	..	..	63	to 68
Drening-hides	..	..	..	..	64	to 68
Harness	..	..	..	..	36	to 64
White calf-skins	..	..	..	..	105	to 115
Black „	..	..	..	..	85	to 92

1 thaler is equal to about 1 gulden 48 kreutzers; 1 centner is equal to 50 kilogrammes, or 100 German or 110 English lbs.

1,401,735 lbs. of sole-leathers and 368,930 lbs. of upper-leathers brought on the market.

Manufactures.

The extensive quinine and label manufactories have already been reported on, and beyond signaling the very flourishing condition of both, I have nothing to add under this head.

The railway between Frankfort and Hombourg has been opened since September last, but has not hitherto proved a very profitable speculation.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe that I have embodied in my present Report whatever reliable information I have been able to procure regarding the occurrences in this State during the last six months, and when it is remembered that the only body whose doings are of any public interest is the Diet, and that comment on their proceedings is not within my province, it will be readily perceived under what disadvantages I labour in procuring the materials for my Report.

(Signed) FRE^c. HAMILTON.

P.S.—Since having compiled the above Report I have been informed that the Rhine dues have been reduced by the Government of Baden to one-tenth, and by

the Governments of Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau to one-sixth of their original amount.

F. H.

Portugal.

Mr. Barron to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 25, 1861.

1. IN compliance with general instructions, I have the honour to submit to you my Half-yearly Report, referring this time to the finances and public credit of Portugal. My Annual Report, which will also be ready shortly, will embrace the other topics prescribed in Lord John Russell's circular of the 24th of January last. In my present Report I will endeavour to analyze the Budget just presented to the Chambers for the year 1861-62, and will conclude by replying to some animadversions of the official "Diario de Lisboa" on my first two Reports, at the same time endeavouring to throw some further light on the real proportions of the revenue and the expenditure of this country.

2. I subjoin a Table, compiled from the official estimates presented to the Chambers, showing the income and expenditure estimated for the financial year 1861-62, ending on the 30th of June of the latter year; and I have placed in juxtaposition with this Estimate that for the year 1860-61. It is, however, necessary to premise that these Estimates represent only the ordinary Budgets of each year, and that no estimate is afforded of what may be termed the Extraordinary Budget, *i. e.*, of the sums required to be raised by loans, and expended in filling up the ordinary deficit, and in paying for the extraordinary public works and charges which must be provided for. It will be found that the subjoined Estimate for 1860-61 varies considerably from that embodied in my Report of the 3rd of April, 1860, one showing a deficit of 2,114,370 milreis, and the other one of 1,483,321 milreis. The reason of this discrepancy is, the difference of form adopted in the recent Estimate for 1861-62, which obliged me to remodel the Estimate for the preceding year on the same principle, in order to render them both susceptible of being compared one with another. For this purpose it was necessary, in accordance with the new practice, to add to the revenue all deductions from official salaries, and to eliminate from the expenditure the sum originally allowed in the Budget for the amortization of the foreign debt, but now no longer applied to this object. The original deficit of the year is first set down at 1,681,007 milreis; but by various economies, especially by the suspension of the Sinking Fund, and by deductions from all salaries above 300 milreis, it is reduced to 1,052,425 milreis, or 233,638*l.* It is, however, to be remembered that the expenses of railways, roads, and of various other works, are not accounted for herein.

(Table No. 1.)—COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Portuguese Estimates for the two Financial Years 1860-61 and 1861 62.

REVENUE.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Article I.— <i>Direct Taxes.</i>	Milreis of 4 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i>	Milreis of 4 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i>
Land tax, including additional 2 per cent.	1,355,327	1,601,046
Tax on trades and professions ("contribuição industrial")	211,999	282,035
Personal tax (on house-rents, horses, and servants)	148,934	148,320
Registration duty (last year called "sizas" and legacy duty) . . .	411,169	560,000
Tax on interest of capital	133,121	138,229
Various direct taxes in the islands, such as tithes, land tax, "quinto, duto," &c.	168,942	157,668

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.
Tax on appointments ("direitos de mercê")	47,753	49,084
Fees on matriculations and diplomas	28,969	28,252
Stamped paper	229,701	228,780
"Sello de verba" (stamps on public documents and lotteries).	114,196	117,370
Judicial and other fines	26,199	29,135
Tax on mines	..	1,458
Reimbursements due from Belem and Olivaes	20,304	20,304
Road tax	254,435	557,303
Additional rates in virtue of Laws of 1857 and 1858	..	103,326
	3,151,051	3,998,310
Art. II.—Customs and Indirect Taxes.		
Customs	4,730,855	5,401,259
Fish tax	60,392	59,793
Tobacco contract	1,341,000	1,521,000
Water and meat duties	139,541	165,960
Emoluments for the port of Horta	180	191
Local rates for the bars of Douro and Mondego	23,012	23,045
Special duty of 500 reis on wine entering Oporto and Villanova	18,166	10,864
	6,313,146	7,182,112
Art. III.—National Lands and Miscellaneous.		
Sales of national lands	19,100	50,000
Sales on remissions of quit-rents, "censos," and annuities	68,950	63,150
Rents of national property	18,610	18,190
Quit-rents, charges ("censos"), and annuities	92,920	79,400
Transfer fees ("laudemios")	12,930	6,120
Pine woods and forests	74,900	90,470
Revenue of the extinct College of Nobles, &c.	9,743	10,420
Ferries, bridges, and freights in Royal ships	11,990	11,990
Post Office (gross revenue)	312,800	938,750
Electric telegraph	25,018	30,934
National and University printing offices	93,049	98,953
Proceeds of the "Diario de Lisboa"	..	15,238
Military arsenal and powder manufactory	52,963	52,813
Various minor receipts from public establishments	33,683	38,332
Contributions of officers to Military Pension Fund	6,507	6,046
Interest on bonds belonging to Sinking Fund	68,744	68,744
Interest of stock belonging to the Treasury	557,003	571,790
Interest of capital belonging to the extinct Convents	20,098	20,987
Sundry and eventual receipts	44,776	42,764
	1,523,854	1,620,091
Art. IV.—Deductions from Expenditure.		
Donations of His Majesty the King, and of His Majesty King Dom Fernando	91,250	91,250
Deductions from dotations of Her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Bragança and the Infanta Isabella	40,000	40,000
Ditto from the salaries of public functionaries	321,959	319,497
	453,209	450,747
Art. V.—Additional Rate by Law of August 14, 1858	174,665	
Art. VI.—Additional Rate for Amortization of Lisbon Notes	888,606	
Total Estimated Revenue	12,504,534	13,251,260
Ditto in pounds sterling	£2,776,006	£2,941,779

EXPENDITURE.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
<i>Junta of Public Credit.</i>	Milreis of 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	Milreis of 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
Charges of Internal Debt, including salaries of Junta, interest, amortization, and sundries	1,905,234	1,976,902
Charges of Foreign Debt	2,077,171	2,087,612
Total of Funded Debt	3,982,405	4,064,514
<i>Ministry of Finance.</i>		
Dotations of Royal Family	572,200	572,200
Cortes	88,249	95,366
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	..	3,200
Interest chargeable to the Treasury (Floating Debt)	966,640	952,486
Inactive classes (pensions)	499,238	503,638
Sundry general charges	77,928	94,377
Secretaryship of State	13,860	14,886
Public Treasury	63,235	62,335
Tribunal of Accounts	61,410	60,710
Procurator-General of Finance	4,400	4,588
Expenses of Custom-houses	357,740	399,701
Expenses of the Mint and Stamp Office	51,407	51,263
Treasury sub-offices in the provinces	170,770	174,499
Additional Clerks in this Ministry	6,280	6,180
Miscellaneous expenses	57,609	61,113
Increased charge by reform of the service	..	30,000
	2,990,970	3,086,547
<i>Ministry of the Interior.</i>		
Secretary of State's Office	25,915	42,750
Council of State	34,740	34,920
Civil Governorships	96,703	96,283
Public Education	527,388	559,949
Scientific, Literary, and Industrial Establishments	109,994	117,948
Public Health	22,644	22,644
Subsidies to Municipalities	126,486	143,600
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	126,083	130,962
Municipal Guard of Lisbon and Oporto	227,994	228,295
Miscellaneous	21,098	45,658
	1,319,048	1,423,013
<i>Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Justice.</i>		
Secretary of State's Office	17,730	24,816
Bishoprics	165,455	182,422
Supreme Tribunal of Justice	28,958	29,491
Tribunals of Second Instance	85,283	85,883
Judges of First Instance	62,743	63,609
Crown Prosecutors	58,000	58,000
Prisons	38,293	38,293
Miscellaneous	3,090	9,090
	459,554	491,607
<i>Ministry of War.</i>		
Secretary of State's Department	100,000	88,394
General Staff	72,750	61,131
Military Divisions and Commands	23,301	25,788
Corps of all Arms	1,834,060	1,751,311
Governorships of Fortresses	42,681	36,134
Establishments of Instruction	38,472	36,990
Civil Departments	230,121	249,571
Officers on various Missions	30,580	33,273
Stationary Corps	162,071	129,300
Officers "en disponibilité," or in temporary inactivity	51,528	40,992
Officers on Pension	369,744	369,084
Miscellaneous	98,775	129,775
	3,054,086	2,951,746

		1860-61.	1861-62.
<i>Ministry of Marine and "Ultramar."</i>		Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.
Secretary of State's Office and annexed Departments		53,903	73,561
Officers, combatant and non-combatant		35,156	40,204
Naval Arsenal		301,067	273,048
Naval Armaments		501,405	456,818
National Rope-walk		44,998	43,817
Divers Establishments		25,091	31,820
Miscellaneous		28,303	35,648
Officers on Pension		21,404	23,340
		1,011,329	978,260
<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</i>			
Secretary of State's Department		13,793	15,287
Diplomatic Body		81,920	85,070
Consular Body		7,080	7,080
Mixed Commissions		5,500	5,500
Contingent Expenses		47,101	71,098
		155,395	184,036
<i>Ministry of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry.</i>			
Central Administration		42,703	51,428
Board of Public Works, Lisbon District		16,968	16,405
Roads			
Railways			34,640
Electric Telegraphs		70,000	94,682
Various works		165,469	166,663
Geodesic Surveys		59,858	61,822
Establishments of Instruction		72,463	88,629
National Woods and Forests		62,845	62,845
General Post Office		299,089	310,447
Miscellaneous		151,094	162,287
		1,140,493	1,049,851
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure.</i>			
Balances of pay due to English officers who served in the Portuguese army during the Peninsular war		8,430	8,442
Repayments of deposits, and of judgments recovered against the Treasury		12,000	12,000
Sundry expenses		16,842	4,000
To the Lisbon Gas Company for debt liquidated to the 30th June, 1857			18,000
Support of nuns requiring assistance		6,000	2,000
Rent of tenements occupied for defence of capital		3,000	3,000
Contributions towards public expenses of the transmarine provinces		28,301	26,666
		74,574	74,108
Total Estimated Expenditure		13,987,859	14,803,686
Ditto in pounds sterling		£3,105,304	£3,175,418
RECAPITULATION.			
		1860-61.	1861-62.
		Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.
Estimated Expenditure		13,987,859	14,803,686
Estimated Revenue		12,504,534	13,251,262
Estimated Deficit		1,483,325	1,052,424
Ditto in pounds sterling		£329,297	£233,638

N.B.—Some trifling discrepancies will appear in the additions from fractions of a milreis being disregarded in my Abstract.

3. The estimate of revenue shows an increase of 746,728 milreis above the estimate of the previous year. This is due to the greater yield expected from certain new taxes voted in the last session (*vide* my Financial Report, § 14) beyond that produced by the corresponding ancient taxes now repealed, but especially to the increased sum of 180,000 milreis stipulated for the lease of the tobacco monopoly during the triennial period just commenced.

4. The differences of form between the accounts of different years are a constant hindrance to the establishment of a just comparison between them. For instance, there appeared in the produce of direct taxes (Article 1 of the Budget) an enormous increase for next year of 847,000 milreis. On analysis, this proves to be owing principally to the inclusion, in this Article of the last Budget, of the two additional rates which figure in the Budget of 1860-61 as separate Articles. These two Articles (5 and 6 of my Abstract) amount conjointly to 1,063,271 milreis. It is not easy to discriminate what part of these additional rates belongs to the direct and what to the indirect taxes. Without going into this calculation, it is, however, impossible to institute a fair comparison between the two Budgets, Article by Article. The want of unity and harmony in the accounts is thus a constant source of embarrassment.

5. One of the articles of revenue, viz., No. 4, cannot be considered as *bonâ fide* revenue, but might more properly be expunged altogether from the accounts both of income and expenditure. The whole sum anticipated next year from taxation is 11,180,000 milreis, or about 12s. 8d. per head—certainly a moderate proportion when compared with other European countries. Nearly one-half of that whole amount is paid by the Customs duties alone. There is no doubt but that the direct and indirect revenue might be largely increased, especially the former; yet the attempt made in this direction by the late Cabinet has excited general reprobation, especially the new “industrial contribution” on trades and professions.

6. The estimate of revenue is probably below the mark, for the yield of the new taxes is only estimated according to the yield of the ancient taxes which they replace. But three of these new taxes, the “industrial contribution,” the registration duty, and the “direitos de mercê,” are likely to produce a considerable increase above the ancient similar taxes now abolished. Thus the last, though only set down at 49,000 milreis, must yield much more than 100,000 milreis. The registration duty is estimated at little more than the yield of the extinct transfer and legacy duties, though the essential modifications introduced by the Law of the 30th of June last in the rate of duty, in the degrees of kindred, and in the greater latitude now adopted in the application of the tax to all transmissions of real or personal property, must make it much more productive.

7. The prospects of an increase in the Customs revenue above that estimated for the coming year are also favourable. The estimate of this revenue is based on the ascertained average of the last five years. But the three principal Custom-houses yielded 239,000 milreis more in the last half-year of 1860 than in the corresponding half-year of 1859. There is, then, every reason to hope that the year 1861-62 will be at least as productive as the preceding one, and therefore more so than the average of the five preceding years.

8. There appears, therefore, much ground for expecting a reasonable expansion of the public revenue. But, unfortunately, there is a certainty of a still more considerable increase of the public expenditure. All my investigations point to the same conclusion. The Budget now under consideration shows certainly an insignificant increase of expenditure. But experience has shown that these estimates are always exceeded. The Budget itself allows nothing for the outlay on the construction of roads and railways. The Government promise to bring in a separate measure providing for the construction and repairs of the former at an expense of 86,000 milreis. There is a sum of 34,640 milreis charged for railways next year, but this is only to include the cost of surveys and superintendence. The whole subvention contracted to be paid to M. Salamanca's Company is payable in instalments, of which a large part will fall due in the year ending the 30th of June, 1862, yet is totally unprovided for in the Estimates. It will form a large addition to the expenditure, and consequently to the deficit.

9. The sum demanded for the National Debt shows only an increase of 82,109 milreis above the sum demanded for 1860-61, which was 3,982,405 milreis. As, however, the sum finally voted was reduced to 3,924,451 milreis, and as that now demanded for the coming year is 4,064,514 milreis, the increased charge in one year amounts to 140,063 milreis, a sum representing a capital of 4,668,700 milreis added to the debt, or (at the price of 40 per cent.) 1,867,480 milreis actually received. The sum voted for 1857-58 was 3,119,928 milreis. On comparing this amount with that of 4,065,514 milreis now demanded, there appears an increase of interest alone on the funded debt of 944,586 milreis, representing a capital of 31,486,200 milreis added to the funded debt, or 12,594,480 milreis actually borrowed in four years, equal to 3,148,620 milreis per annum (698,993*l.*).

10. This increase is irrespective of the floating debt, which has also increased

during the same four years (according to the official estimates), from an annual charge of 566,114 milreis to one of 952,486 milreis demanded for the present year, showing an increase of 386,372 milreis. This debt pays on an average $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for interest, 10 per cent. for amortization, besides other charges. Assuming all these charges to amount to 20 per cent., which is certainly above the mark, the annual charge of 386,372 milreis stated above as the increase in four years would represent, at the very least, an increase of debt to the amount of 1,931,860 milreis in four years, or 482,965 milreis (107,218*l.*) per annum.

11. This sum, added to that calculated above as borrowed annually by means of the sale of inscriptions (funded debt), shows the real cash value of the loans realized during the last four years to have been 3,631,586 milreis, or 806,210*l.*, per annum, and the corresponding annual increase of the capital of the debt to have been 8,354,516 milreis, or 1,854,702*l.*, the total of the four years being 33,418,000 milreis, or 7,418,808*l.*

12. The present charge of the floating debt, viz., 952,486 milreis, or 211,451*l.* per annum is undoubtedly large, but by means of the principle of amortization it contains the elements for its own gradual extinction. It consists of several different loans, contracted at par and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, each combined with a really effective sinking fund. Loans thus raised must be infinitely less onerous to the country than those realised by the sale of 3 per cent. inscriptions at 40. This price, which was that of the memorable loan contracted with Baron Erlanger, represents an interest of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., payable in perpetuity, besides which the State is obliged to give a bond of 100*l.* for every 40*l.* received.

13. The principle of amortization has been virtually abandoned with reference to the funded debt. The sums of 3,670 milreis and 109,090 milreis are, it is true, annually inscribed according to law in the Estimates, for the amortization of the internal and external debt. The latter sum is, however, always expunged, and the former can only have a mere nominal influence on the vast amount of debt to be acted upon. The late Minister of Finance proposed to consolidate much of the floating debt, *i. e.*, to withdraw it also from the operation of the sinking fund, and to make it a perpetual charge. He estimated at 250,000 milreis the present annual saving to be derived from this plan. Mr. Avila, the present Minister, appears to have withheld his sanction from this course, I think wisely.

14. There is no account published of the sums raised year by year by loans. There is as yet no account of the national income and expenditure during the last financial year 1859-60. There is even a great difficulty in dissecting the accounts which have been published, so as to determine the real proportions of the *bond fide* income and expenditure. I have been at some trouble to prepare a concise Table of the loans issued during the four years ending on 30th June, 1861, as affording some clue to the real amount of the deficit during that time, which Table I now subjoin.

Some Loans voted since 1857, to be issued during the Four Years ending
June 30, 1861.

Date.	Object of Loan.	Amount to be realised.	Computed debt incurred.
		Milreis.	Milreis.
1857	For Public Works (including Erlanger Loan)	5,400,000	13,500,000
"	Purchase of shares in Eastern Railway	..	1,511,730
"	Improvement of Douro Bar	150,000	375,000
"	Purchase of vessels of war	800,000	2,000,000
1858	Ditto	1,800,000	4,500,000
"	Improvement of the capital	1,800,000	4,500,000
1859	Erection of Oporto Custom-house	300,000	750,000
"	Purchase of fire-arms	228,000	500,000
" June 7 ..	For roads	1,100,000	2,750,000
" May 23 ..	Ditto	600,000	1,500,000
1860, June 30 ..	Balance due for ships of war	233,558	583,890
" " 30 ..	Deficits to June 30, 1860	..	..
" " 30 ..	Indemnity to Bondholders defrauded by Government Agents (34,908 <i>l.</i>)	..	156,886
" Aug. 9 ..	Construction of roads	1,000,000	2,500,000
" " 11 ..	Indemnity to owners of British cutter "Herald" (2,700 <i>l.</i>)	12,150	30,370
	Total	..	35,157,876
	Ditto in pounds sterling	..	£7,805,047

Some other Loans proposed, not yet realised.

Date.	Object of Loans.	Amount to be realised.	Computed debt incurred.
1860		Milreis.	Milreis.
May 5 and 29..	For railways to Oporto and Spanish frontier, and from Vendas Novas to Evora and Beja	..	13,500,000
August 9 ..	Artificial port at Ponta Delgada (Azores)	600,000	1,500,000
	Fortification of Lisbon, estimate for 1861 alone (total cost officially stated at "many thousand contos") ..	300,000	750,000

15. The above Table affords a strong corroboration of the comparative accuracy of the figure of 33,418,000 milreis, which I have deduced by another process (§11), as the same amount added to the public debt in the same period. The amount of the public debt itself is not revealed in any of the documents recently published. The figure, however, of 114,772,599 milreis recorded in my last financial report, as the amount of the funded 3 per cent. debt on the 30th of June, 1859, may, I believe, be depended on. The present Estimate for 1861-62 exhibits a charge of 3,994,019 milreis (886,672*l.*) for interest alone, which enables one to determine the present amount of the consolidated debt to be 133,133,900 milreis, or 29,555,745*l.* To this are to be added the deferred debt, which is to bear interest from January 1, 1863, amounting to 5,133,659 milreis; the floating debt, say 4,762,000; and ancient debts now to be capitalised according to a measure just introduced by the Government, 4,601,670 milreis. This would give a total debt of 147,631,229 milreis, or 32,774,132*l.*

16. The financial position of this country was thus described in February last by the Minister of Finance himself:—"We have struggled for many years with a deficit which has generally exceeded the provisions of the Estimates. Without here inquiring into its causes, it will suffice to record the fact that the existence of a deficit successively aggravated, on one side by the interest of the operations of credit which have become necessary for the purpose of covering the difference between income and expenditure, and on the other, by the increased charges of the Treasury without the revenue having increased in a proportionate degree, has more than once led to the diversion of extraordinary receipts voted for special purposes, from those purposes to the general expenses of the State. This fact, whatever may be the legal responsibility entailed by it, is the inevitable consequence of the abnormal state of our finances.

17. The "Diario de Lisboa" of the 27th of August last published an article which, though inserted in the non-official part, had the appearance of being an authorized refutation of some of my statements on the finances of Portugal, and attributes them to a "sentiment of prejudice." This is a charge which I loudly deny, and which I request permission to disprove, without transgressing the due limits of this report. I certainly considered it my first duty to report the truth to my own Government, but I have endeavoured to combine that duty with a proper respect for the Government and institutions which I was called upon to investigate. The following is a summary of the article in question:—

18. Mr. Barron (according to the "Diario") in his Report of December describes the deficit of the financial year 1857-58 to have been 6,410,990 milreis, and then confesses in his Financial Report that that deficit was only 4,352,539 milreis, *i.e.*, two-thirds of the deficit which he originally assumed. He further calculates on a deficit of 3,429,589 milreis for 1858-59, and predicts one of 4,440,620 milreis for the year 1863-64; at the same time acknowledging that the first of these figures may possibly be reduced to 2,429,000 milreis, and the latter to 3,440,000 milreis. The difference of these calculations proceeds from the data on which Mr. Barron has founded them. Those data were the "Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure" ("Contos do Gerencia") of the years 1857-58 and 1858-59, from which it is impossible to calculate the real deficit of those years, and, consequently, the future deficit of 1863-64, for this reason, that these accounts include the gross receipts and expenditure effected during the twelve months, without reference to the year to which they may really pertain, and without any distinction of ordinary from extraordinary expenditure.

19. Moreover, the deficit of 4,352,539 milreis, which Mr. Barron assumes in his second Report to have existed in the year 1857-58, would shrink to an incomparably smaller sum if we consider that the expenditure of 15,832,873 milreis includes

2,768,000 milreis for the extraordinary expenditure on railways, roads, and telegraphs, 368,000 milreis supplied to the Ministry of Marine for the purpose of ships, &c., 166,000 milreis supplied to the Junta of Public Credit in excess of the actual outlay required for that year, and, further, 238,000 milreis of extraordinary expenditure. These various sums, amounting to 3,540,000 milreis, reduce the expenditure of 15,832,873 milreis to 12,292,873 milreis; and, consequently, the deficit of 4,352,539 milreis for 1857-58 to 812,539 milreis.

20. The same observations apply to the deficit of 1858-59, which on investigation will prove to be no greater than 1,000,000 milreis, instead of 3,429,585 milreis. Adding to the former sum the 1,468,000 milreis, at which Mr. Barron estimates the increase of expenditure before 1863-64, the deficit of the latter year will be 2,468,000 milreis, and not 4,898,000 milreis. The said deficit will be further considerably mitigated by the new sources of revenue which have been voted during the last session, and which had not yet been so when Mr. Barron wrote his last Report. He did not then suppose that they would be voted, because in page 16 of that document he says that any attempt to increase the revenue would meet with general opposition, and would endanger the existence of any Government.* Fortunately these new taxes are already voted, and must yield much more than the sum at which they were calculated by Mr. Barron, who, in another passage, confesses that he has no means of calculating precisely the produce of the new taxes.

21. In order to show that his apprehensions are exaggerated, it will suffice to remark that he himself recognises the taxation in Portugal to be very low in comparison with other countries, amounting as it does to only 15 francs per head, while in Spain it is 25 francs. If the taxes were raised only to 20 francs per head, they would produce 16,000,000 milreis, nearly enough to restore a balance between income and expenditure, which latter Mr. Barron estimates at 16,500,000 milreis for that year. This estimate is, however, excessive. Even if it were not so, there is no cause for alarm in the existence of a deficit of such proportions as those to which we have reduced it.

22. The above will, I think, be found to be a fair and ample exposition of the charges brought against my statements. I shall now answer these charges, candidly acknowledging any errors that I can discover, and proving them to have arisen not from any want of care on my part in sifting all the documents within my reach, still less from any *à priori* design to disparage the credit of this country, but solely from the defective form in which the national accounts are published. This evil is admitted by all, and is thus described by an intelligent writer, M. Vogel, whose work, "Portugal et ses Colonies," appeared subsequently to my Financial Report, and corroborates many of my statements.

23. He says: "Dans aucun pays la fiscalité n'est plus compliquée et le mécanisme de l'administration financière n'offre moins d'unité, ne fonctionne avec moins de régularité. Aussi la confusion et les incertitudes qui en résultent ne permettent-elles d'atteindre dans l'exposé d'un pareil sujet toute la précision et toute la clarté désirables," &c., &c.

"Encore aujourd'hui l'administration financière n'est qu'à demi centralisée; car elle se partage entre deux autorités distinctes, le Ministère des Finances et la Junta du Crédit Public," &c., &c.

24. In my first Report (§ 9) I complained that the accounts were "not published in a very intelligible form." Any one who attempts to analyse those accounts will admit that this is not strong language, and will find that any attempt to distinguish ordinary from extraordinary expenditure, or the items pertaining to the current year from those pertaining to past years, would only involve him in an inextricable labyrinth. I was obliged to take the figures as they stood on the official balance-sheet, merely discarding the enormous items recorded as "Treasury operations." That official balance-sheet for 1857-58, summed up at page 15, certainly exhibits a revenue of 11,480,336 milreis, and an expenditure of 17,897,324 milreis, consequently a *primâ facie* deficit of 6,416,980 milreis. No one could possibly come to any other conclusion from the closest inspection of the accounts then published (at the date of my first Report). Subsequently another official document appeared, viz., the accounts of the Ministry of Finance for the year 1857-58, and showed that 2,064,351 milreis, of the sum of 4,732,518 milreis, expended by this Ministry was a mere nominal outlay for "loss on the sale of bonds," representing the difference between the nominal value and the actual cash proceeds.

* The "Diario" here confounds my first Report with my second. My predictions of the danger of raising the taxes have been remarkably fulfilled, by the fall of the Government then (December 1859) in office.

of those issued within that year. This sum, I now saw could not fairly be considered as *bonâ fide* expenditure: I therefore in my Financial Report of the 3rd April deducted it from the accounts, and thus found the net expenditure to have been 15,832,873 milreis, and the deficit 4,352,539 milreis, instead of 6,416,890 milreis. This was an error for which the official accounts are alone responsible; yet my careful rectification of it is, I suppose, what the "Diario" calls an "inexplicable contradiction."

25. The "Diario" then seeks to reduce that deficit still further, on the plea that 3,540,000 of the expenditure was for extraordinary purposes, viz., for railways, roads, telegraphs, ships, &c., and must, therefore, be deducted from the deficit. I have no wish to controvert that theory, though I cannot quite assent to it. I will only ask, how could I know that that sum was so applied? No accounts of the Ministry of Public Works have yet appeared for that year, nor for many preceding ones, and therefore no clue has yet been afforded to the public of the application of the large sum of 3,618,305 milreis expended by that Department, until the late revelations of the "Diario." That journal ought not, therefore, to judge me so severely for omitting to supply information which was not made known till long after the date of my Report, and that in answer to the latter, and in the non-official part of the "Diario."

26. In my financial Report (§ 49) I complained of the absence of that information, I have every reason to be thankful to the Director of the Treasury and several other officials of the Finance Department for their obligingness in responding to my frequent demands for information. But the expenditure on public works was a subject on which I failed to obtain any particulars. As a proof of my endeavours to elicit the truth I beg to refer to section 49 of my financial Report, where I say, "Some of the deficit of 1858-59 was caused by extraordinary expenditure on railways, which cannot well be charged to the revenue account. Unfortunately no account of this item is published, but perhaps 1,000,000 milreis may fairly be allowed for it." This would reduce the ordinary deficit of 1858-59 to 2,429,000 milreis. The "Diario" informs us that that deficit will prove to have been only 1,000,000 milreis, but does not afford any authority whatever for arriving at that conclusion beyond its own conjecture.

27. The insignificant sum of 179,497 milreis and 238,000 milreis are alone recorded in the Treasury accounts of 1857-58 as extraordinary receipts and expenditure. The natural inference is that the remaining sums represented ordinary receipts and expenditure, and that the discrepancy between the two latter was the ordinary deficit of the year. The elimination of those two sums from each side of the accounts could only reduce the deficit by 59,503 milreis. The "Diario" informs us that 3,540,000 milreis are to be deducted as extraordinary expenditure, thereby correcting the official balance-sheet of the Treasury, which only qualifies 238,000 milreis as extraordinary. However that may be I still contend that I was perfectly right in assuming the gross deficit (the excess of expenditure over income) of the year 1857-58 to have been 352,539 milreis, and that the only proportion of it which is officially described as extraordinary, i.e., 19,503 milreis, would, if deducted, only reduce the deficit to 4,293,036 milreis, and not to 812,539 milreis, the result arrived at by the "Diario."

28. The "Diario" seeks to prove that what it calls my alarms are exaggerated, and that the deficit may yet be brought within very manageable limits. To this latter opinion I willingly assent, and to the former I can only reply that my object never was to reflect on the credit, and still less on the resources, of Portugal. The existence of a large deficit is acknowledged. An enormous increase of expenditure under the head of interest must be also acknowledged. The tendency of every deficit, however small, is to increase annually in a mathematical ratio. There is a deferred debt, which must begin to be paid in 1863. There is an increasing expenditure in every department, which I firmly believe that I have understated in my estimate, section 47. To meet all these charges there have been five taxes passed last Session, not new ones, but old taxes remodelled. I certainly expressed an opinion that these measures will not suffice to restore an equilibrium, and I have given my reasons for that opinion. I am taxed with not estimating the future yield of these new sources of revenue. Of course I could only give the Ministerial estimate, and no more. That will be found in my Table No. 6, and sets down the expected proceeds of three alone of these measures. The others are clearly mentioned in my Table, but of course not coupled with any estimate in figures, as such an estimate has not appeared, and I was not competent to form it.

29. On re-examining Part IV of my Report, that headed "Financial plans and prospects," I see nothing whatever exaggerated or unfriendly. I might quote many opinions, some of them Portuguese, of a much more unfavourable character. I might institute a comparison between the Spanish and Portuguese finances and funds. The former have never stood very high in public estimation, yet the Spanish 3 per cents were quoted in London on the 15th of January at 48, and the Portuguese at 44½. My Report was written in a friendly and impartial spirit, though not sanguine enough to please the "Diario;" nevertheless, I pointed out the comparative lightness of the direct taxation here, and the revenue which might be derived from this source. I pointed out that the railways and roads, though not directly, would be indirectly remunerative. I have also predicted in my July Report a large increase of trade from the fiscal reforms of Mr. Avila, a prediction which has been already partially confirmed. In my financial Report (section 25) I paid a just tribute to the former financial administration of that eminent statesman, and I cannot but consider his return to office as a favourable symptom for the future. I willingly agree with the "Diario" in its prognostications of a material increase of revenue, both direct and indirect.

30. Soon after the publication of my Report some articles appeared in the English journals very disparaging to the finances of Portugal. These articles being interspersed with quotations from my Reports, may have become confounded by casual readers with my own statements, and may, perhaps, have indisposed the "Diario" against me. Many also in this country have read those articles in the newspapers, and have formed their opinion of my Report from them. For my part I can only refer to my Reports themselves, and disclaim all responsibility for statements or inferences derived from other sources. It would be a great convenience if copies of the Secretaries' Reports could be procured separately, as the price and bulk of the whole collection renders them difficult to be procured abroad.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Mr. Barron to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 26, 1861.

IN compliance with Lord John Russell's instructions of the 24th January, 1860, I have the honour to submit my annual Report, embracing this time the most important branch of the trade and industry of this country, *i.e.*, the wine trade, and more especially that of Oporto.

The amount of British capital invested in that town has been estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The magnitude of this interest has induced me to devote a Report exclusively to this subject, particularly to the effect of recent fiscal reforms in their probable bearing upon it, and to undertake a journey to that town at my own expense. Few British mercantile communities can vie with that of Oporto in wealth and importance. Perhaps none can exhibit an institution similar to the British Association of that town. This ancient society, better known as the British factory, is composed of the twenty leading firms, and is supported by a self-imposed rate on the business transacted by each firm. It was once invested with peculiar privileges, and is still highly useful and creditable to the British community, as the means of diffusing a sumptuous hospitality, and as a monument of honourable enterprise.

I shall divide this report into the following heads:—

I. State and laws of the Alto Douro wine district.

II. State of the wine trade in Oporto.

III. Lisbon and other wines.

IV. Prospects of the wine trade under recent fiscal measures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Report on the Portuguese Wine Trade.

February 1861.

PART I.—*State of the Alto Douro Wine District.*

1. THE growth of port wine is confined by law to the so-called "Demarcação of the Alto Douro," a narrow strip of land extending for about thirty miles along both banks of the river above the town of Pezo da Regoa. This "demarcation" contains 178 parishes or parts of parishes, 16,193 houses, and about 64,000

inhabitants. No other wine is to this moment allowed to be shipped from Oporto. On this account the wine grown here is termed *par excellence* "vinho do Porto," or Oporto wine.

2. The nature of its soil is the most valuable privilege of this district. Granite quartz forms the basis of the whole Douro basin. In the celebrated demarcation, this granite is coated with a schistous stratum blended with argil. In the uplands there is no soil but that which is created by the action of the atmosphere on the saturated schistous rock, which, bursting afterwards from the heat of the sun, becomes pulverized, and forms the only soil on which the vines grow. The schistous formation extends some short distance above the present limits of the district, but is still limited in extent. This is one reason why port wine properly so-called can never become a very cheap wine. There are other causes which also tend to enhance its cost, quite independently of any legislative enactments.

3. The "Demarcation" is an unhealthy, thinly inhabited district. There are very few springs, so that the want of water is severely felt, and is doubtless the principal cause of the limited population of this part of Traz-os-Montes and Beira. During the hot weather dense fogs rise from the Douro and its tributaries, causing a prevalence of ague in their particular neighbourhood. As the whole district is essentially dedicated to the culture of the vine, bread and provisions are both dear and scarce. The soil is turned, and the grapes trodden, entirely by Gallegos (natives of Galicia). The fruit is cut by women and children from the adjacent country, the only work done by the resident farmer being the pruning of the vines.

The vintage season varies from the 15th of September to the end of October.

After the grapes are cut, they are carried in open baskets to the "adega" or shed, where they are thrown into large open stone troughs called "lagares," containing from ten to thirty pipes. When the "lagar" is filled with grapes, a gang of men jump in, and forming a close line with their arms on each others' shoulders, advance and retire with measured step, treading the fruit to the sound of the bagpipe, the fife, and the drum. This operation is continued for about thirty-six hours, when the grapes are fully crushed, and fermentation commences. If the must be green or not superabundant in saccharine, in thirty-six hours it will become a perfect wine; if the saccharine abound, double that time may be necessary to produce the desired result.

The regulating the drawing off the wine into large "tonels" or vats, in which it undergoes its second fermentation, is by no means an easy operation. If rich wine is required, brandy is added in the "lagar," and the fermentation is thus checked. If a dry and pure wine, the fermentation is allowed to take its natural course, and a small quantity of brandy will suffice to keep the wine in a sound and improving state. No wines are made for being kept beyond the year without some admixture of brandy. Formerly this was applied to the wine in the "lagar," but since the general use of sulphur, and the consequent taste adhering to the wine, less spirit is now poured into the "lagar," it having been found to confirm the sulphurous taste. The wines lose this taste if not brandied in their early stage; on the other hand, the wines of late years all require and consume larger doses of spirit than the healthy growths of former times, and receive it, therefore, in the "tonel" and in the pipe.

The old plantations in the lowland district called the "feitoria primordial" or the "Baixo Corgo" supply the lightest wines and those which require the smallest admixture of extraneous spirit. These are the wines originally known abroad as Port wine. They are still light, delicate, tawny and lightly brandied. The more recent additions to the "demarcation" all higher up the river, and called "Cima Corgo," supply a wine naturally more full-bodied and alcoholic, but requiring at the same time a larger admixture of extraneous spirit for its preservation. This difference is owing in a great measure to the different castes of grapes, but also to the different geological and topographical conformation of the soil. The whole region of "Cima Corgo" is a series of precipitous rocks, cultivated at great expense, and unfit for any other crop than the vine. There is little depth of soil, consequently these grapes superabound in saccharine, and are deficient in water, the result being a wine of full body, high in flavour and colour, and rich in natural alcohol generated from the saccharine of the grape.

6. The only region available now for an extended growth of port wine are the banks of the Douro, a little above the present "demarcation," but not those below it. In this locality is situated the largest wine farm on the river, viz., the Quinta

do Vesuvio, belonging to the Ferreira family. It has produced in healthy years 800 pipes, or 92,000 gallons of wine. It lies outside the legal "demarcation," yet the wine is of prime quality, and has always been sent to Oporto for shipment by means of false "bilhetes." There is still a limited extent of territory adjoining the "demarcation," of the same geological formation, and producing good ripe wines. Beyond São João de Peschiera, however, these wines soon lose the distinctive flavour of Port.

7. All Douro wines leaves a thick sediment on the cask or bottle, being much richer in tartar than those of any other country. As far as is known young Douro wine contains the greatest amount of tannic acid, and holds in solution the largest amount of colouring matter. When quite clear, and drawn off into bottles, it still deposits, without intermission, and during a series of years, a sediment of organic matters, which may be loosed from the bottom of the bottle in complete cakes. This is possibly the cause of the rapid decomposition of this wine, notwithstanding its intrinsic richness in alcohol. It is certain that all the wines of this river, and of Portugal in general, are very perishable, and require adventitious spirit for their preservation. It might be supposed that this large proportion of solid ingredients is owing to the rudeness of the process of manufacture. But I am informed that the same excess of tartar has appeared in a Douro wine manufactured carefully, by way of experiment, on the French principle, by means of a wine press.

8. The best castes of grapes, such as the "Alvarilhão" and "Bastardo," will degenerate if removed to the Minho Province. They will at first produce a ripe wine, but in a year or two will yield what is termed green wine. Even the best Douro wines are, in their raw state, tart, rough, and, from their large solid ingredients, probably unwholesome. In this state they would hardly be recognized as port wine. Before being fit for bottling, they require to be kept at least four years, and to undergo during that time constant manipulations, such as racking, fixing, blending, brandying, &c. All wines are fortified with brandy to a large amount. Most of them are mixed with various other vintages of different qualities, in order to bring the whole quantity up to a certain required standard.

9. A history of the Douro wine laws would be a history of all the economical fallacies which have prevailed in Europe during the last century. This wine was first shipped to England in 1678. In 1754 the wine merchants established in Oporto under the title of the "English factory" made serious charges against the "Commissarios veteranos" of the Douro, alleging that they, by their adulterations, had destroyed the credit of port wine. The Commissaries replied with bitter invectives and recriminations. This controversy caused the establishment of the "Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro," by a Royal Alvará or Decree of the 10th of September, 1856. This Alvará, the work of the Marquis de Pombal, invested the Company with almost Sovereign powers, some of them, such as the banking powers, very useful, others extremely tyrannical. The rights of property and of labour were so barbarously trampled on that a rebellion ensued, and it became necessary to raise scaffolds and to move armies in order to compel the people to be rich and happy in the way approved by the Minister. The fundamental principle of Pombal's system was to keep up the price of Douro wine by limiting its growth and its exportation, thus creating an artificial scarcity. The unfortunate farmers who did not understand the wisdom of this theory had their vines torn up by the roots, and were themselves imprisoned. Some dispositions against adulteration were justifiable. The following were the leading features of the system:—

10.—(1.) A certain district to be called the "Feitoria" should have the exclusive privilege of exporting its wine by the River Douro.

(2.) Severe prohibitions and the penalties of confiscation and transportation were imposed on the introduction of any wine into the "Feitoria," or the cultivation of elder within five leagues of it, on the use of manure for increasing the produce, on the system of stopping the fermentation by strong doses of brandy, on the manufacture of any sweet wine or gerupiga, &c., &c.

(3.) The wines produced in the "Feitoria" were subjected to a rigorous trial by a jury of tasters, and were classified by them under four different qualities, viz., the first quality, licensed for export to Europe; the second quality, licensed for all other parts of the world; the third quality for home consumption, and the fourth quality for distillation only. A portion of the first quality wines were set apart for the English market, and were called "aprovado;" the remainder, being termed "separado," was exportable to any other country in Europe.

11. According as the demand increased in the principal market for this wine, owing to the Continental war and to differential duties in its favour, the "Feitoria" was also increased by a new district under the name of the "Subsidiaria," to distinguish it from the original district called then the "Feitoria primordial," and finally, by a third addition called "Ramo." In the beginning of the Company's régime the export of wine certainly increased, and during the seventy-seven years of its existence maintained itself at an average of 33,300 pipes per annum. In 1834 a complete liberty of cultivation and exportation was established by a Decree of the 30th of May, and lasted till 1843. This liberty was not so beneficial in its effects as might have been expected, owing to the prevalence of fraud and adulteration. The average exports during these nine years fell to 31,894 pipes per annum, contrary to the expectation of those who predicted a greatly increased export. In 1843 it was declared officially that the wines had been subjected to adulterations since 1836, and had consequently suffered in their character; that farmers and consumers had complained on this score to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, and that the latter had in consequence determined to re-establish the Company. A law was passed to that effect. The real ground of this measure was that in the siege of Oporto, in 1833, enormous property belonging to the old Company having been destroyed by fire, its creditors laid their claims before the Government, demanding that their loss should be made good by the country; and that the Government, not being in a position to attend to this claim, in order to do them some little act of justice, determined to revive the Company itself, allowing the latter one-half of the revenue derived from the exportation of wine at Oporto. The ancient laws against fraudulent mixtures and the growth of elder were, however, not revived.

12. By the Law of 1843, every vat of wine must be registered, sampled, and tried by a jury of tasters. That licensed for export to Europe, called wine of the first quality, received a bilhete or pass costing 15 milreis per pipe, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The export duty was 12 milreis per pipe, but with the numerous additional imposts it was swelled to 15,190 reis, or 3*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 6*l.* 15*s.* The second class wine intended for America, &c., required no bilhete, and paid only 6*d.* export duty. In order to evade the high export duty to Europe, some houses shipped wine intended for England first to North America, and reconveyed it from thence to England. The Portuguese Government endeavoured in vain to check this trade by pursuing the wines, and prosecuting the exporters. The consequence was an important reform, and abandonment of the most obnoxious restrictions in 1852.

13. The Port wine trade is now regulated by the Law of 1843 and by the Decree of the 11th of October, 1852, issued by the Duke of Saldanha's Ministry without being submitted to the Cortes. By this Decree the classification of the wines was reduced from four to two qualities, viz., exportable and non-exportable. The "Comissão Reguladora" was instituted in the place of the Company for the purpose of regulating the growth and export of wine. The Company was deprived of all its authority, and was allowed to exist only as a mercantile corporation.

14. The first formality required by the Law is that of "arrolamento" or enrolment. This is effected by official gaugers immediately after the vintage, who register the contents of every vat. The amounts recorded for the two last years are 17,353 pipes and 25,602½ pipes, showing an improvement in the vintage of 1860 of 8,249 pipes. These figures are not, however, to be relied upon, for the "arrolamento" has of late years invariably exceeded the amount really produced, sometimes by 100 per cent. Each farmer has an interest in enrolling a larger amount of wine than he has really grown; for, if his sample is approved, he will receive a number of "bilhetes" corresponding to the number of pipes which is recorded under his name, which bilhetes have a marketable value. This fraudulent overstatement is effected either by tampering with the gaugers, by smuggling in wine from outside the "demarcation," or by removing the same wine at night from one parish to another in order to enrol it twice. To prevent these frauds a military cordon has had to be drawn round the demarcation, and the enrolment took place this year on the same day over the whole district.

15. In January the sample bottles are all opened and tasted by the "prova-dores" of the Commission, and "bilhetes" are delivered to the approved wines, each "bilhete" enabling a pipe of wine to be brought down to Regoa, and there to obtain another passport called a "guia," insuring admission to the Villanova export stores. These "bilhetes" and "guias" certainly limit the numerical quantity of pipes admitted to exportation, but, like other passports, they offer little

or no guarantee of identity or character. The "bilhetes" are transferable from hand to hand as publicly as the wine itself, and once fetched 20 to 30 milreis, *i.e.*, as much as a pipe of wine. Now they seldom attain half that price, and are even procurable at 4 milreis. This is easily accountable for by the dearth of wine. They used to be purchased more principally for the purpose of passing the rejected wines of the "Demarcation" than for exporting wines from outside, thus proving that the Traz-os-Montes wines, of which much is said, cannot compete even with the rejected wines of the legal district. Only some few quintas adjoining the latter, such as the Quinta do Vesuvio, can afford to buy "bilhetes" for their produce. The wines, when sold, are drawn off into pipes sent for that purpose by the merchants, but cannot be sent down the river till March. The boats perform the voyage generally in three days from Regoa to Oporto.

One of the most obnoxious features of the restrictive system is the so-called "Corte quantitativo." This is regulated by the 4th and 5th Articles of the Decree, which provide that when the quantity of a vintage pronounced exportable shall exceed that actually exported during the preceding year, the Government shall be authorized to reduce the quantity to be actually licensed for exportation, which quantity is never to be less than the medium exported during the preceding five years. This limitation is carried into effect by means of a proportionate curtailment applied to the produce of each farm already approved as exportable. Thus there were 94,122 pipes of the 1851 vintage submitted to trial, and 41,403 pipes were classified as of the first quality, therefore eligible for export to Europe. In order, however, to raise the value of the wines abroad, and to keep down deposits, the Government decreed that only 20,000 pipes should be exported to European ports. Consequently, 21,403 pipes originally recognized as first class were degraded to the second, making a total of 39,876 pipes of good wine allowed to be shipped only to trans-Atlantic ports; while the total demand of all such ports together during half-a-century has little exceeded 5,000 pipes per annum. The consequence was a glut of wine in the country, an excessive demand for bilhetes, and a great inducement to evade the law, by first shipping to America wine intended to be afterwards sent to England. It used thus to happen that prime wines, prepared at great expense, and approved as first class, but reduced by the "Corte" to the second class, could be bought for almost nominal prices.

17. Various circumstances have led to the production of the present type of port wine as exported to England. One of them was the extraordinary vintage of 1820, which, by its intrinsic richness and ripeness, gained the highest approbation. Since then rich, ripe, full-bodied, and highly-coloured wines came into fashion, and these qualities had to be imparted by artificial means. The law itself here, and the high duty in England, encouraged this tendency. The "provadores" always classified dark, thick, syrupy wines as first class, and pure light wines as second. It thus happens that the Alto-Douro wine changed its character completely. The change in the taste of the principal consumers, and the ready sale which dark full-bodied wines obtained, induced the growers to sacrifice flavour and bouquet to colour and strength. It is well known that the newer upland plantations now only consist of vines called "Tintas," producing a rich and full-bodied juice, but one which when made without a certain portion of brandy in the process of manufacture is (excepting in the very best vintage), rough, astringent, and of little flavour. These wines all appear black, strong, and sweet. The growers of light wines endeavoured by sugar, spirit, elder, and gerupiga, to imitate the produce of their neighbours.

18. Elder-berry is grown and used extensively for the sake of its colouring matter. It is trodden with the grapes in the "lagar." Gerupiga, another produce of the wine district, is a sweet syrup, or port wine liqueur, made of must stopped in its fermentation by a large admixture of brandy in the "lagar." The result is a strong, sweet cordial, composed of one-third brandy and two-thirds must of wine, coloured with elder juice, and sweetened with a large portion of muscovado sugar. Two or three almudes of this cordial give sweetness, body, and strength to weak wines, covering their natural defects, and making them for a time to resemble ripe, full-bodied wines. But the specific gravity of the mixture soon causes it to precipitate, and leaves the wine above almost in its primitive state. Much of this gerupiga is sent to America.

19. The "oidium" has again fastened with extreme severity on the grape crop of 1860, receiving additional stimulus from the wet weather prevalent in the blossoming season, as was also the case during June 1859. The use of sulphur was, however, more generally resorted to, and has tended to increase the produce

beyond that of 1859, as seen by Table No. 2. The drug was washed off by the rain at the period when it was most required, *i.e.*, while the fruit was too delicate to resist the attack of the parasite, and had to be reapplied at much expense. Those who did this have reaped a half crop, unripe, and impregnated with sulphur. Others have lost all, or four-fifths. The ravages of the disease may be estimated by a comparison of the figures recorded for 1856, 1857, and 1859, the three worst years, with the average production of the nine years preceding the blight (*vide* Table 1). That average was, in reality, about 90,000 pipes per annum; that brought to the "provas" was 84,208 pipes. The amount enrolled last season was 25,602 pipes, and shows an undoubted improvement over the produce of 1859, which was 17,353 pipes. Both of these figures are, however, deceptive and exaggerated.

20. Eight vintages have now been attacked more or less by the *oidium*, and yet the latter seems to have lost nothing of its intensity. The distress of the poor farmers deserves consideration, the more so from the patience with which they have borne it. This privileged district has never been remarkable for its wealth or prosperity, but it is now steeped in poverty and ruin. The other wine districts of Europe seem to have suffered less, and to have recovered entirely from the visitation. The yield of the Mediterranean vineyards has been abundant, and generally of fine quality. The vintage through France and Germany has been, it is true, most deficient; but this is attributable to the remarkably low temperature and constant rains which prevailed during the summer, not to the inroads of the *oidium*. In Portugal this disease seems to have undergone little or no abatement. In the Baixo Corgo it has been so intense that some "quintas" exclusively dependent on wine, and once producing 200 pipes, have last year scarcely yielded 200 almudes,* in spite of the heavy outlay entailed by the cultivation and partial sulphuration of the plants. Some lands have even been sequestered by the Government for arrears of taxes. On the other hand, farmers who could afford to sulphur thoroughly have obtained as much as half crops.

21. The malady first appeared last May in the shape of a white powder on the leaves, gradually shrivelling them up, and then extending to the stem. On examining a section of a main stem affected by it, the first symptom to be observed is a dark ring marking the interior surface of a capillary vessel, which in a more advanced stage of the disease will become entirely filled up. These dark spots, indicating first an impeded, and at last a totally obstructed, vessel, gradually increase in number until they exhibit large dark patches of perfectly dead wood on one side of the section. The branches arising out of these portions die away. Tracing these dark portions downwards, they will be found to lead to roots which are diseased, and for the most part rotten to the points. The grapes produced by a vine in this state are attacked, ere they ripen, by a fungous parasite (*oidium Tuckeri*), bearing the appearance to the naked eye of a slight mouldiness, but which the microscope shows to consist of ovate cells joined end to end by a minute filament. This minute plant covers the surface of the grape with a network of threads, and causes its partial or total decomposition. It being impossible to cleanse such grapes of the incrustation, their introduction into the vats is seriously detrimental to the regular process of fermentation, upon which the future character of the wine so much depends. Juice of a healthy character takes from three to four days before it is necessary to check the fermentation by the first modicum of alcohol; but when the juice is imbued with the produce of the *oidium*, the fermentation arrives at the same point in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This rapid fermentation renders the manufacture of the wine exceedingly difficult, and increases the risk of its passing from the vinous to the acetous stage, probably owing to the amount of carbonic acid generated by the fungus. The rapidity with which this change takes place makes it seriously to be apprehended that wine of this character will fail to keep sound to any ripening age, without an unusually large application of spirit.

22. The distress of the wine-district caused by a seven years' dearth has been aggravated by the late terrible flood of the Douro. In the last week of December immense masses of water were poured into the main stream from all its affluents, and converted it into a perfect torrent. For several days the waters, even in the widest parts, rose to a height of from three to four mètres above the marks of the highest freshes on record during the present century. Many of the poor people on either bank have lost their all, and are houseless wanderers. The walls of houses, wine-sheds, vineyards, and roads have fallen to such an extent that travelling,

* Twenty-one and a-half to the farmer's pipe.

even on muleback, is impossible. In the uplands, after the incessant rains of November and December, the vineyard walls have given way, and with them too frequently the soil itself.

PART II.—*State of the Wine Trade in Oporto.*

23. I subjoin two Tables which exhibit the principal figures of interest connected with the growth and export of port wine during recent years, as far as those data are procurable. It is of course to be observed that the values recorded are merely approximative, depending as they do entirely on the declarations of the shippers. The values of exports in 1849, 1850, and 1852 have not been recorded; neither are those of the years 1857, 1858, or 1859. This deficiency arises from the official statistics being made up in some cases for the calendar year ending on the 31st of December, and in others for the financial year ending on the 30th of June.

(No. 1.)—AVERAGE Annual Growth, Classification, and Export of Port Wine during the Nine Years from 1843 to 1851; being those immediately preceding the appearance of the Blight.

Quality as classified at the "Provas."	Produce in Pipes.	Total Exports.	Exports to Great Britain.
First quality (licensed for Europe) ..	25,957	24,777	22,861
Second ditto (not allowed to be sent to Europe) ..	16,175	8,789	
Total approved for exportation ..	42,132	33,566	22,861
Third quality (only for home consumption) ..	21,456		
Refuse (for distillation, &c.) ..	20,620		
Total produce submitted to tasters ..	84,208		

(No. 2.)—STATISTICS of the Quantities of Port Wine enrolled, of that qualified for Export, and of that actually exported during the following Years.

Years.	Produce.			Exports.			
	Total Enrolled.	Approved for Export.	Rejected.*	To all the world.	To Great Britain.	Values of Exports.	Average value per Pipe.
	Pipes.†	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.	£	£ s. d.
1848 ..	111,349	74,562	22,552	35,342	22,832	653,406	18 13 0
1849 ..	72,548	23,359	44,269	41,588	24,524	?	
1850 ..	92,451	53,134	32,211	37,487	25,400	?	
1851 ..	100,008	59,876	34,247	32,349	20,989	736,277	22 13 0
1852 ..	92,090	35,833	45,649	30,600	19,135	?	
1853 ..	74,787	49,242	21,482	55,735	46,788	1,315,621	23 10 0
1854 ..	50,478	35,310	12,090	38,638	33,823	1,009,326	26 4 0
1855 ..	26,646	13,945	10,818	33,342	26,744	993,311	29 0 0
1856 ..	15,248	11,509	3,164	40,557	29,267	1,321,754	32 0 0
1857 ..	17,697	15,436	2,098	28,683	23,610	?	
1858 ..	49,529	25,082	16,134	16,690	11,592	?	
1859 ..	17,353	6,929	10,424	19,547	14,530	?	
1860 ..	25,602	19,477	2,957	27,860	22,416	?	
1856-57 ..	..	..	..	38,264	..	1,302,261	34 0 0
1857-58 ..	..	..	..	19,212	..	750,785	41 14 0
1858-59 ..	..	..	..	17,597	..	647,585	38 0 0
1859-60 ..	..	..	..	25,909	..	969,005	37 6 0

* The sum of the approved and rejected wine does not tally with the total enrolled, the balance consisting of some of the latter which is not brought to the tasters at all.

† The legal capacity of the Oporto export pipe is 21 almudes, each of 25.2 litres, in all equal to 529.2 litres, or 116.4 gallons. In practice, the pipe is assumed to contain 115 gallons, or 56 dozen bottles.

24. The stock of exportable wines at Oporto have fallen from 118,536 pipes, which existed in 1848, to 63,787 in 1859, and to 55,618 in January 1861, the lowest stock on record. In this amount are to be found every quality of wine from that worth 13*l.* to that worth 130*l.* per pipe. Only a small part is a sound shipping wine. That which can be described as really fine old wine is an imperceptible fraction. The store-houses are the private property of individuals, and are let to the merchants as bonded warehouses for the purposes of storing the wines approved for export, all others being legally excluded. They are under the constant supervision of the custom-house. The occupier of each so called wine-lodge is obliged to keep an account with the custom-house of all wines and spirits admitted into and withdrawn from it, in order to prevent the surreptitious introduction of wine not licensed to be exported, or the evasion of the municipal or national customs-duties. Fines are imposed for any quantity found to exist over or under the amount registered, after allowing a certain per-centage for leakage.

25. The new wines come down the river in and after March. Before being fit for shipment they undergo a series of manipulations requiring time, care, and experience, such as raking, sulphurising, lotting, fortifying, clarifying, &c. During the first year they require to be racked off their lees five times, twice during the first six weeks. At the very first racking, one almude of spirit ($\frac{1}{21}$ of a pipe) is applied to the wine, and further quantities at the subsequent rackings according as required. The brandy always takes more or less time to become thoroughly incorporated with the wine. Some vintages absorb the spirit more readily than others. Those of the first years visited by the *oidium* consumed it completely in ten days. That of 1858 showed a more regular character in this and other respects. The casks of that year, on being opened, showed much less signs of acidity.

26. The clearing of wine, as well as the frequent racking of young wine into other casks, is undertaken with a view of removing all the sediment in which albuminous matters may still occur, which matters tend to promote after-fermentation and other chemical changes. Eggs or isinglass are used for this purpose, which from their insolubility in alcohol, as also from their combining with tannic acid, precipitate this and other substances which are held in solution in and might decompose the wine. Sulphurising is effected by burning sulphur in bottles or casks, and instantly pouring in the wine, which absorbs the sulphurous acid thus formed. This acid hinders fermentation by combining with the albuminous substances present in the wine, and thereby rendering them inert, and by attracting to itself the oxygen which is necessary to decomposition.

27. Very little wine is bottled at Oporto. Much vintage wine (*i.e.* unmixed wine of one vintage) is exported, though the mixture of various growths and years is considered beneficial. The addition of a certain quantity of old wine is always necessary in order to obtain the flavour which is so much prized, and which nothing else can supply.

28. The process of brandying the wines begins in the farmer's "lagar," and continues gradually until the period of shipment. The quantity of spirit added during this time must be hard to estimate, but varies from two to five almudes per pipe. The latter amount is the average assumed by one authority whom I have consulted on the subject; but I am inclined to consider that to be an extreme rather than an average figure, and that $3\frac{1}{2}$ almudes per pipe (18 per cent.) would more closely represent the aggregate amount of ardent spirit added to the wine. It is further to be remembered that this Portuguese brandy shows a strength of 30 degrees over proof, and is equivalent, therefore, in alcoholic strength to 5 almudes, or 25 per cent. of proof spirit. This practice is often carried too far, but some admixture of brandy is certainly requisite, not only for the preservation but for the improvement of this wine. Douro wine in its raw state is by no means such a palatable beverage as might be supposed, and could neither be sent abroad or even preserved in this country beyond the year in a sound state.

29. Douro wines require to be blended with alcohol in order to develop their full qualities. In this they differ from most other growths. After a few years the taste of the alcohol disappears, its strength becomes attenuated, and then the special and incomparable qualities of port wine manifest themselves. The alcohol which vitiates other wines, interrupting their slow or insensible fermentation, and reducing them to liqueur wines, acts differently on those of the Douro. It seems to develop those ethers, especially that termed "ether ænanthicus," which are the gradual work of years, and the sources of the aroma or "bouquet" of wine.

30. Alcohol exists in every kind of wine, being the product of the fermentation

of the sugar in the grape juice. The quantity contained in well fermented wine must always be in exact proportion to the quantity of sugar contained in the grapes. Experience teaches us that if the amount of alcohol has during fermentation fully reached to 20 per cent. by volume, this may be considered a maximum, after which fermentation is impossible. When the liquid has attained that alcoholic density, the fermenting matters coagulating become insoluble, and therefore inert. All sugar which is still left remains undecomposed, since the ferment has lost the power of exciting fermentation in the strong alcoholic liquid. Ginjal has stated that genuine Douro wine never contained more than 12.75 per cent. of pure alcohol.

31. Port wine, more than any other, requires to be cellared for many years in wood and bottle, a process which entails an annual loss of 10 per cent. for interest of capital, leakage, and evaporation. Wine stored in casks loses in water more than in alcohol, and consequently becomes stronger. The place of the water which is evaporated is supplied by adding wine. All the constituents of wine, with the exception of water, are hereby increased, and the wine becomes not only stronger, but better flavoured. The vinous components being more concentrated, are better able to act chemically upon each other. This alone would account for the improvement of the wine.

32. There are two practices which constitute absolute adulterations, and which were formerly severely punished by law, but which are now tolerated without any restriction, and actually encouraged by the system of tasting now in force. I allude to the admixture of gerupiga and elder-berry juice. The former is used for the purpose of giving sweetness, body, and colour; the latter for giving colour alone. Formerly port wine was a very different thing from what it became since 1820. Previously to that year, "old tawny port" was the article demanded, and therefore supplied. The vintage of that year was an exceptionally fine one, full of natural body, colour, and flavour, in short, one of those which fully carried out the expressions of the law "*que tem para si e para beneficiar outros*" ("which possesses superabundant vinous qualities enough to render it fit for benefiting other wines"). Since that time adulteration became the fashion, in order to imitate the rich, ripe quality of that growth by artificial means. Every one wished to possess those wines, or others like them. The "*provadores*" began to reject wines which did not seem to possess the same qualities. Hence the different castes of wines, to which I have alluded (§ 5), came to be planted in the "*Cima Corgo*." Hence also the use of gerupiga and elder berry for the purpose of imitating the qualities above described. The finer wines are, however, not touched with these ingredients by respectable houses.

33. The annual average growth of wine submitted to the tasters during the nine years preceding the blight, as appeared from Table 1, was 84,208 pipes. Of that amount nearly a quarter was qualified as refuse, only fit for distillation; leaving 63,588 pipes of good wine, of which 41,132 were, on an average, approved for export. It will be seen, by Table 2, that the quantity of new wine enrolled last season was 25,602 pipes, *i. e.*, considerably more than the figure recorded for 1859 (17,353 pipes), but still less than a third of the average growth before the invasion of the blight. The real *bond fide* produce of the "*demarcação*" is not a quarter of an average crop. Of the above amount an unusually large proportion (19,477 pipes) has been approved for export; clearly indicating that the standard of quality has been materially lowered since 1851.*

34. With reference to the prices of wines, the only official authority on the subject are the Custom-house returns, on which my Table No. 2 is founded. These figures can only be approximative, resting as they do on the mere declaration of the shippers unsupported by any affidavit or penalty. The official estimated prices of the port-wine exports of the years 1848 and 1851 were 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ l. and 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ l. per pipe. Those of the four last financial years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60, were respectively 34l., 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ l., 38l., and 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ l., per pipe, *i. e.*, about double the earlier quotations. The increase would be still more remarkable if the present prices be compared with those ruling before 1848, and if the deterioration of quality be taken into consideration.

35. At that period port wine was literally a drug in the market, and might be bought of the farmer for less than the price of the "*bilhete*" necessary to enable it to be exported, which price ranged from 4l. to 7l. In 1854 the farmers' prices rose to 20l. and 24l. I have heard of one vat of twenty-three pipes being paid

* The classification is become a perfect nullity, for it is evident that everything but absolute refuse is now approved for export.

117 milreis, or 26*l.*, to the grower. Three deplorable vintages then followed each other till that of 1858, which, though strongly imbued with sulphur, showed a great improvement. Yet, notwithstanding the long dearth, this growth could not command the prices of 1854, but only from 10*l.* to 18*l.* A few of the best specimens fetched from 19*l.* to 20*l.* Since then this vintage has established a good reputation, and has risen considerably on account of the very inferior one of 1859. This latter seems to have been only fit for refreshing other wines. The last vintage has just been tasted (in January), and of 22,434 pipes tried, 19,477 have been approved for export, and fetch from 12*l.* to 33*l.*, so that here a great advance is perceptible. I know a merchant who paid 32*l.* for several parcels. The whole vintage has been already sold, a fact which also speaks well for its quality.

36. There is, of course, some difficulty in eliciting the real shipping prices of wines, and establishing comparisons between different years, on account of the fluctuations in qualities as well as in prices. From 1845 to 1849 wines seem to have been constantly falling in value. Most wines were shipped in that period under 20*l.* per pipe. The house of Ferreira had on hand, for many years, a large stock of fine old wines, which were quite unsaleable at 9*l.* and 10*l.* They held over the same till 1853, and then sold 1,000 pipes at an average of 220 milreis, or 49*l.* per pipe, thus realising an advance of 40*l.* on each, or 40,000*l.* on the lot above the prices of 1849. In 1856 a considerable English firm sold its business and stock to another well-known house at an average of 40*l.* per pipe.

37. Good vintage wines were shipped in 1851 for 34*l.* In 1853 they rose to 44*l.*; and in 1854 to 50*l.* The average shipping prices of 1858 wines are from 45*l.* to 50*l.* The first houses are now getting this price, and even 55*l.* for their 1858 wines. Prices have not risen during 1860, notwithstanding the reduction of duties in England; but a rise of from 3*l.* to 5*l.* has appeared since the beginning of 1861, owing principally to the publication of the last varejo (55,618 pipes), the lowest stock on record. The lowest trash, under the name of wine, costs in the country from 13*l.* to 16*l.* per pipe. Tavern wine, fit for shipping, may be had for from 35*l.* to 45*l.* A medium young wine, for exportation, costs from 44*l.* to 55*l.* An average ripe wine, ready for bottling, fetches from 55*l.* to 66*l.* Choice old stock, which has a mere nominal existence, is not to be had under 80*l.* or 100*l.* The expense of keeping wine through loss of interest on capital, and through leakage, is estimated, irrespectively of storage, at 10 per cent. per annum.

38. Of late years the high price of brandy has operated as a heavy tax on shippers of wines. All but native wine brandy was prohibited from being used for blending until the 12th of September, 1859, when foreign brandies, reported by the Custom-house to be suitable for blending, were declared by a Royal Decree admissible to the wine stores of Villanova. Corn brandy is not legally admissible. There is, however, no doubt but that much of it finds its way there surreptitiously at present; though, by law, it must be previously tasted by the "provadores" of the Custom-house. It is difficult, by the palate alone, to discriminate between wine brandy and that distilled from other substances, especially in the higher alcoholic graduations; but the former alone is found in practice to amalgamate properly with the wine. Indeed, the best spirit for mixing with Douro wines is that distilled from wine of the same region.

39. Brandy enters into the composition of port wine in the proportion of one-fifth or one-sixth, and is, therefore, a principal raw material required. The best is that of the wine district itself. Seven or eight pipes of Douro wine make 1 pipe of brandy of 9 degrees by Tessa's hydrometer (equal to about 30 degrees of Sykes'). Formerly the brandy used was very low, only 5 or 6 degrees of Tessa. Now, in consequence of the different castes of wines adopted, and of the Law of the 21st of April, 1843, it has become necessary to employ brandy of 9 or 10 degrees of Tessa (equal to 35 degrees of Sykes'). Till lately this sold for 300 milreis, or 66*l.* per pipe, but since the reduction of duty in May last it has fallen to 240 to 260 milreis (53*l.* to 58*l.*). The old duty was 3 milreis per almude, equal to 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on all graduations. The new scale of 1,100 and 1,500 reis per decalitre, according to the density of the spirit, is below or above 33 degrees of Cartier's alcoometre (48 degrees of Sykes'), amounts to 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* per gallon. Most of that imported comes under the higher duty. Large quantities now come from Spain, both by sea and river. The Oporto Wine Company have sent some of their own servants to Barcelona for the purpose of distilling some spirit there for their own use from the cheap Catalonian wine. Some of this has arrived at Oporto, and has proved very

superior. Some parcels of brandy were received last year from Bordeaux, but being suspected to be made from beet-root they proved unsaleable.

PART III.—*Lisbon and other Wines.*

40. The principal Portuguese wines after port which are sent abroad, are those known under the generic names of Madeira, Lisbon, and Figueira wines. The trade in all these has lost much of its importance; that of Madeira is all but extinct, owing to the total destruction of the crop for six successive years, from 1852 to 1857. There was a slight recovery in 1858, but the crops of 1859 and 1860 have been again merely nominal. The trade of course remains paralysed; its future prospects are not promising at present. The produce of this island alone used to amount to 12,000 or 14,000 pipes (of ninety-one gallons each), and in the best years to 20,000 pipes. The shipments, which have attained to 7,000 and 8,000 pipes, fell to 1,667 in 1857, and are annually diminishing. Many houses of business have wound up their affairs.

41. The Archipelago of the Azores produced also a good deal of wine, principally white, known in commerce under the name of "Fayal." The best is grown on the Island of Pico. No statistics of this wine are procurable more recent than the "Mappas Geraes" of the year 1854, which show an export of 1,081 pipes. The total produce of these islands has been estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 pipes. The ravages of the blight have been so severe in these remote islands that their produce of wine has been almost annihilated, at least for purposes of exportation.

42. I subjoin a Table (No. 3), being a statement of the estimated production of wine in the continental dominions of Portugal in 1852:—

Province.	Ripe Wine.	Green Wine.	Total.
	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.
Minho	199,509	13,691	202,681
Traz os Montes	203,549	67,211	270,760
Beira	157,149		157,149
Estremadura	24,860		24,860
Alemtejo	10,210		10,210
Algarve			
Total	584,758	280,411	865,169

The ancient average wine crop of the continental dominions has been estimated approximately at 800,000 pipes, or 80,000,000 gallons; but these figures are purely conjectural.

43. It is only in the three northern provinces, and principally in that of Minho, that "green" wine is grown. By this name is understood all wine of a sharp acid character, generally produced from vines grown in a peculiar way, *i. e.*, trained up the trees to a great height, and hanging in festoons from tree to tree. These vines, called "enforcados," always produce green wine. There is little "ripe" wine grown in this province, excepting that of Monção on the River Minho. This was the first Portuguese wine sent to England. This trade was carried on from Vianna in the seventeenth century, but has long since ceased. The green wine of the Minho when drunk from the cask is exceedingly palatable, but it is not preservable beyond the year, or in bottle. It will not blend with brandy, and can only be drunk in perfection from the parent vat. It might perhaps be rendered preservable by the French processes of pressing and sulphurising.

44. In all Portugal there is no less room for improvement in the manufacture of the wines than in the cultivation of the grape. In Alemtejo for instance, the want of vats is supplied by large earthen jars. In some parts the wine is carried in tarred pig-skins, which give it a very bad taste. In Beira the fruit contracts a peculiar flavour from resting on the earth. In all parts the ancient but repulsive practice of treading the grapes prevails.

45. Vast quantities of wine used to be made in Beira, especially in the region called Bairrada, between the Mondego and the Vouga. Much of this wine, during

the suspension of the Douro restrictions, passed through Oporto as port. It is now shipped from Figueira and Aveiro. The last Bairrada vintage has been generally bad, because the scarcity of grapes caused the farmers, for greater security, to gather such as they had before they were ripe. The Municipal Chambers have imposed fines on those who begin their vintage before a certain day; but this has proved quite ineffectual. One district here, that of Dão, has had a good and abundant vintage. The new wine sold at from 20 milreis to 24 milreis (4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*) per pipe. The parishes of Sartar, Carvalhal, Beijoz, Lageosa, Silgueiros Lourede, grow the best of these wines. It has been found here from several years' experience that the grape called "Touriga" or "Mortagua" is almost proof against the *oidium*.

46. In ordinary years the province of Estremadura grows and exports great quantities of different wines, known in commerce as red and white Lisbon. The best growths are those of Carcavellos, Lavradio, Colares, Bucellas, Tojal, Torres Vedras, Cartaxo, Cadalaes, and especially the muscatel of Setubal. Their principal foreign market is Brazil. Their consumption in England was once much greater than it is now. The last vintage has been as bad as any. One farm which I know, giving an average yield of forty-five pipes, only yielded seven in 1859, and three in 1860.

I subjoin a Statement (No. 4) of the quantities and values of wine exported from Lisbon in the following years:—

Years.		Almudes of 3·72 gallons.	Imperial Gallons.	Values in Milreis.	Values in Pounds Sterling.
1856-57	..	427,516	1,788,359	1,320,820	293,222
1857-58	..	259,669	965,968	1,056,664	234,579
1858-59	..	420,974	1,566,023	1,254,389	278,474
1859-60	..	405,283*	1,507,632	1,382,627	295,843

47. It may be interesting to know that the Department of Commerce and Industry has issued a circular to all the Civil Governors, directing the transmission to Lisbon of samples of all the wines of the Kingdom, both in their crude state as sold by the growers, and in their prepared state as supplied by the trade for home consumption or exportation. A Commission is then to analyse them and to report on their physical and chemical properties. They are to be preserved so as to form a permanent exhibition, and so as to show their keeping qualities. The Circular grounds the necessity of this measure on the new and extensive market opened to Portuguese growers by the reduction of the British wine duties.

48. I subjoin a statement of the shipping prices of a first-class house in Lisbon during a series of years. These figures represent the minimum and maximum prices of the cheapest and dearest qualities, from dry Lisbon and Lisbon port, to Carcavellos and Bucellas. The latter is the purest of these wines, not bearing admixture with other wines. The other wines are generally compounded from the growths of different localities. Like those of Oporto, they are all highly brandied. Those intended for Brazil are provided with the "body" and sweetness essential for that market by means of gerupiga. Scotch and Irish whiskey are found superior to all other spirits except wine brandy, in their faculty of assimilating with wine. Twenty gallons of the above spirit are an average dose for a pipe of wine, being 60° above proof (much stronger than the whiskey of taverns); the above quantity is equivalent to thirty-two gallons at proof.

* Of this amount 50,889 almudes, or 189,806 gallons, valued at 174,547 milreis (or 38,749*l.*), went to the British Empire, the average estimated value being 4*s.* per gallon.

(No. 5.)—SHIPPING PRICES of Lisbon Wine.

Years.				White Wine, to England (per Pipe*).		Red Wine, to Brazil (per Pipe†).	
				£	£	£	£
1848	..	..	..	16	to 30	7 $\frac{3}{10}$	to 7 $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$
1849	..	..	..	16	to 30	7 $\frac{3}{10}$	to 8 $\frac{9}{100}$
1850	..	..	..	16	to 30	8 $\frac{9}{10}$	to 10 $\frac{6}{100}$
1851	..	..	..	16	to 30	10 $\frac{6}{10}$	to 8 $\frac{9}{100}$
1852	..	..	..	16	to 30	8 $\frac{9}{10}$	to 9 $\frac{6}{100}$
1853	..	..	..	16	to 30	9 $\frac{6}{10}$	to 15 $\frac{1}{100}$
1854	..	..	..	20	to 34	15 $\frac{1}{10}$	to 26 $\frac{6}{100}$
1855	..	..	..	20	to 36	26 $\frac{6}{10}$	to 27 $\frac{75}{100}$
1856	..	..	..	24	to 36	27 $\frac{75}{100}$	to 32 $\frac{0}{100}$
1857	..	..	..	28	to 42	32 $\frac{0}{100}$	
1858	..	..	..	33	to 42	27 $\frac{75}{100}$	to 18 $\frac{9}{100}$
1859	..	..	..	32	to 42	17 $\frac{75}{100}$	to 22 $\frac{1}{100}$
1860	..	..	..	32	to 42	20 $\frac{0}{100}$	to 24 $\frac{4}{100}$

PART IV.—Prospects of the Trade under recent measures.

49. As the history of the past must form the best guide to the future, I subjoin a very important Table, compiled by me, for the purpose of showing the comparative consumption of different kinds of wines in the United Kingdom, and the fluctuations of the public taste between 1825 and 1860. This Table should be compared with Nos. 2 and 4, in order to acquire an exact idea of the tendency of the Portuguese wine trade, whether to the United Kingdom alone or to the world at large. The effects of the vine disease have been sufficiently recorded in this and a former Report. There remain to be investigated the probable effects on the commerce of Portugal of the two great measures of the past year connected with the wine trade, viz., the reduction of duties in England and the repeal of the Douro restrictions. The latter measure has passed the Chamber of Deputies, and is likely to pass the Chamber of Peers with some modifications. With reference to the following Table I must premise that the amounts recorded for different wines are the gross amounts entered for home consumption, not the net amounts actually retained.

* This pipe is of 32½ Lisbon almudes, or 117 gallons.

† This pipe is of 30 almudes, or 108 gallons.

(No. 6.)—COMPARATIVE Quantities of different Wines entered for Home Consumption in the following Years.

Years.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	French.	Two Sicilies.	Madeira.	German.	Cape.	Unenumerated.	Net Total Gallons.	Revenue. £ sterling.
1825 to 1830 .. per cent.	46.94	28.24	5.60							
1831 .. gallons	2,707,734	2,089,532	254,366	259,916	209,127	57,888	539,584	..	6,212,264	1,535,484
Proportion per cent.	43.58	33.63	4.09	4.18	3.36	0.93	8.48			
1841 .. gallons	2,387,017	2,500,760	353,740	401,439	107,701	55,242	441,238	..	6,184,960	1,720,479
Proportion per cent.	38.59	40.43	5.72	6.49	1.58	0.87	7.73			
1850 .. gallons	2,814,979	2,469,038	340,748	425,056	70,360	54,668	246,132	16,241	6,437,222	
Proportion per cent.	43.72	38.35	5.20	6.63	1.09	0.84	3.82	0.25		
1851 .. gallons	2,524,775	2,533,384	447,556	394,225	71,025	58,957	234,672	16,059	6,280,653	1,776,249
Proportion per cent.	40.20	40.33	7.12	6.28	1.14	0.94	3.74	0.25		
1858 .. gallons	1,921,667	2,657,022	571,949	223,287	33,145	89,316	729,252	471,498	6,697,146	1,827,087
Proportion per cent.	28.69	39.68	8.54	3.33	0.50	1.33	10.89	7.04		
1859 .. gallons	2,020,561	2,876,554	695,913	224,409	29,566	190,943	785,926	439,174	Gross 7,259,046 Net 6,775,992	1,842,163
Proportion per cent.	27.82	39.60	9.58	3.09	0.40	2.61	10.82	6		
1860 .. gallons	1,776,138	2,975,769	1,125,599	205,084	28,942	222,725	426,556	597,379	Gross 7,358,192 Net 6,718,588	1,033,630
Proportion per cent.	24.13	44.44	15.25	2.78	0.39	3.02	5.81	8.11		

The following Table (No. 7) specifies the new rates of duty on wines in England in operation since the 1st of January, 1861 :—

Containing less than the following rates of Proof Spirits, verified by Sykes' hydrometer.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Class E.
	18 degrees.	26 degrees.	40 degrees.	45 degrees.	If imported in bottles, and containing less than 40 degrees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Red, white, or lees of wine, the gallon :	0 1 0	0 1 9	0 2 5	0 2 11	0 2 5

50. The old rate of duty on all excepting British colonial wines has been, since 1841, 5s. 6d. per gallon, and 5 per cent. in addition, making 5s. 9½d. per gallon. That on colonial wine during the same period has been 2s. 6d. per gallon, or, with the addition of 5 per cent., 2s. 7½d. Under these rates the average quantity imported for home consumption during the eight years from 1844 to 1851, inclusively, has been 6,434,407 gallons. The average revenue on the above imports, allowing half duties for 293,400 gallons of African wine (4·56 per cent. of the whole imports) will have been 1,809,151l. During these eight years Portuguese wines, exclusive of Madeira, formed 40·86 per cent. (2,629,000 gallons per annum) of the total imports, and paid annually 755,837l. to the British revenue. In 1859 the wine imports had risen to 6,775,992 gallons, and the revenue to 1,842,163l., but at the same time the imports from Portugal had fallen to 2,020,561 gallons, i.e., 608,000 less than before the disease. In 1860 our imports from Portugal fell to their lowest ebb, i.e., 1,776,138 gallons, in the face of a reduction of duty to 3s. during eight months of the year. This decline of port wine in public favour was already apparent before the breaking out of the vine disease, but has subsequently become much more so.

51. There are many who apprehend that the new alcoholic test will have the effect of increasing this tendency. There is no doubt but that all the stocks of port now on hand both at Oporto and in London must come under the 2s. 5d. duty. All of this wine must, if tested by Sykes's hydrometer, show above 26 degrees of proof spirit, and most of it nearer to 40 degrees than 26 degrees. Indeed, I am told that some of it will exceed 40 degrees, and will therefore, if not reduced, be liable to the 2s. 11d. duty. A wine weaker than 26 degrees of Sykes would not be recognized in England as port wine.

52. All experiments show a larger proportion of alcohol in port than in any other wine. Sherry and Madeira come next. Seven different specimens analyzed by Mr. Redding showed an average of 22·96 per cent. of pure alcohol, which, taking the proportion of 10 to 17, would show 39 degrees of proof spirit. This, however, is rather a high average. I know of five experiments which were tried at Oporto, at my own request, on different shipping wines, both old and new, some of them under my own eyes. The results (by Long's wine and spirit analyzer) varied from 17 to 19 per cent. of real alcohol, equivalent to a per-centage of 28½ to 32 of proof spirit. The instruments used do not, however, appear as yet to have attained all the perfection which is to be desired. I have seen several experiments on the same wine give different results. It is, however, perfectly clear that most raw Douro wine, without brandy, will rule above 18 per cent., and that all shipping wines, as now manufactured, will exceed the 26 per cent. standard.

53. The other great measure demanding attention is that introduced last session, and still awaiting the sanction of the Upper House of the Cortes. By it the Douro wine trade is to be thrown completely open, and placed on the same footing as that of all other districts, its exclusive monopoly of export over the bar of Oporto is to be repealed, the present export duty of 580 reis per hectolitre is to be reduced to the same amount as that levied on all wines, viz., 70 reis, and the regulating Commission is to be abolished. In their "exposé des motifs" on this Bill the late Ministers of Finance and Public Works admit the total failure of the restrictive system and its ruinous effects on the protected territory itself no less than on the outer or excluded districts. The same official "exposé" denounces the monopoly conferred on the "Demarcação" as an invasion of the rights of property, quite ineffectual to prevent the counterfeit fabrication of port wine in other countries; it describes the system of "provas" as unreliable and impracticable,

causing the adulteration of the wines by noxious mixtures, depriving the foreign consumer of many useful varieties, and yet, in reality, offering no guarantee whatever that the wine exported is the same as that originally approved by the tasters. It further points out the injustice of the "Corte quantitativo," by which, in abundant years, a part only of the first-class wine is licensed for export, and the remainder, after having been prepared at great expense and approved for export, is thrown back on the farmer's hands (vide § 16). The "bilhete" system is also there denounced as a demoralising traffic.

54. The reduction of wine duties in England has given the principal impulse to this reform in Portugal. Now that the great English market is opened to all on such favourable terms, it is felt to be impossible for this country to debar its own subjects from participating in that advantage to the utmost. When this measure shall have passed, both the reforms called for by the Oporto merchants in their memorial to Lord John Russell of the 28th of March, 1860, will have been effected. The second reform advocated in that memorial, viz., the reduction of the duty on foreign brandy, has been already conceded, as noticed in my Report of July 1860. On the cheaper wines of Lisbon this duty still presses heavily, amounting to about 3*l.* per pipe. So long as the country does not produce wine for distilling brandy, it would be very desirable that merchants could import, free of duty, such quantity as they require for preparing their wines for export.

55. The danger apprehended from the projected opening of the trade is the flood of inferior wines which will be shipped from Oporto, and will bring discredit on the name of Oporto wine, and, consequently, ruin to the privileged district which depends entirely on the growth of a commodity made expensive by artificial means, most of which district is fit for no other culture. In order to counteract this danger in some degree, a law of trade marks has been brought in simultaneously with that repealing the Douro wine laws. By this law every manufacturer and agriculturist is allowed to use an exclusive distinguishing mark, to be deposited in the archives of the Tribunal or in those of the Municipal Chamber. Farmers and merchants are ordered to inscribe on their casks the names of the district and farm, or, at least, of the parish where their wine was grown. The name "Oporto wine" is only to be written on casks containing wine of the Douro. The benefits of this law are to be extended to the produce of any foreign country, if that country grants the same protection to Portuguese produce.

56. So long as the wine trade is paralysed by natural causes which no human laws can affect, it is somewhat idle to speculate on the future results of the above measures. For the present it is clear that no increased supply of wine is to be had for exportation. The *oidium*, which has elsewhere disappeared or declined, is still raging here with its full intensity. Stocks have fallen to their lowest ebb, and there is no wine in the outer country fit to replenish them.

57. The new English rates will admit port wine at 2*s.* 5*d.* per gallon, *i.e.*, less than the duty previously paid by Cape wine, and less than half the ancient duty. This latter amounted to 5*s.* 9*d.* per gallon, or 33*l.* 11*s.* per pipe, about 167 per cent. on the values of 1848 and 1851. The new rate will amount to 13*l.* 18*s.* per pipe, about 70 per cent. on the old value of 20*l.*, or 37 per cent. on the official average value of last year's exports, viz., 37*l.* 5*s.* As this figure must be somewhat below the mark, the new duty of 13*l.* 18*s.* will, I think, prove on an average hardly equivalent to an *ad valorem* charge of 30 per cent. on present shipments.

58. I have compiled a tabular statement, which I now submit, founded on the shipping prices (free on board at Oporto) of a leading English firm, being the minimum prices actually accepted by them for the lowest qualities of wines. I have reduced those prices to their equivalents per bottle. I have computed the probable retail prices at the same rates in London under the old and new duties, allowing for freight, cartage, corks, and profits; and finally I have stated the *ad valorem* result of the old and new duties, at the recorded Oporto prices. 2*l.* per pipe is to be added to these prices when the wine is sold in London.

(No. 8).—Shipping Prices at Oporto.

Years	Price per pipe of 115 gallons.	Equivalent price per bottle.	Computed retail prices in London under		Ad valorem effect of	
			Old duty.	New duty.	Old duty.	New duty.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	per cent.
1848	18	0 0 6·4	0 2 9	0 1 4½	184	77
1849	15	0 0 5·3	0 2 7·8	0 1 3½	223	92
1850	16	0 0 5·7	0 2 8·2	0 1 3¾	208	86
1851	24	0 0 8·5	0 2 11	0 1 6¾	138	58
1852	18	0 0 6·4	0 2 9	0 1 4½	184	77
1853	18	0 0 6·4	0 2 9	0 1 4½	184	77
1854	24	0 0 8·5	0 2 11	0 1 6¾	138	58
1855	34	0 1 0	0 3 2½	0 1 10	98	40
1856	38	0 1 1·5	0 3 4	0 1 11½	88	36
1857	38	0 1 1·5	0 3 4	0 1 11½	88	36
1858	38	0 1 1·5	0 3 4	0 1 11½	88	36
1859	34	0 1 0·1	0 3 2½	0 1 10	98	40
1860	34	0 1 0·1	0 3 2½	0 1 10	98	40
1861	38	0 1 1·5	0 3 4	0 1 11½	88	36

59. The freight, profits, and other charges add 15*l.* 18*s.* to the cost of the wine before it reaches the London consumer, as shown by the following calculation emanating from a London wine merchant:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of pipe of wine at Oporto in 1851, say	24	0	0
Freight and expenses	2	0	0
Duty at 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> as at present	13	18	0
Cartage and expenses in London	1	0	0
Corks	2	0	0
Profits	10	0	0
Total	52	18	0

At the above price the retail price in London, bottles not being charged, would be 18*s.* 10*d.* per dozen, or about 1*s.* 7*d.* per bottle. The same wine could not be sold under the old duty at less than 2*s.* 11*d.* per bottle. It is therefore fair to suppose that under the new Tariff, the importation of tavern wine from Oporto into England will be doubled, whenever the plants recover their full bearing powers. The old duty, together with the freight, bottles, profits, &c., added 48*l.* 11*s.*, or 1*s.* 5½*d.* per bottle, to the cost of the wine. The new duty, with the same charges, will still add 28*l.* 18*s.* per pipe, or 10*d.* per bottle, to the shipping prices of Oporto.

60. During the continental war the British duty on port was only 3*s.* per gallon, and the consumption was very great. After the war, and down to 1825, the duties were at the rate of 9*s.* 1¼*d.*, and the low-priced Portuguese wines went out of consumption altogether. The reduction of the duty from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*, on, say, 2,000,000 gallons of port will entail a present deficiency in the British revenue of some 233,000*l.*, a void which it will require an additional importation of 1,887,000 gallons to fill up. Of course under present circumstances Portugal cannot supply this demand, but under normal circumstances that quantity would be easily procurable in the wine district alone, and probably as much more in the Bairrada and Estremadura, of a quality to suit the English palate.

61. Port wine, as at present manufactured, is, I think, well able to compete with any other wine in the British market. What it has most to suffer from are adulterations and imitations, equally injurious to the British revenue and to the interests of this country. Port wine from its character and cost seems to offer greater inducements to fraud than other wines. It would be very desirable to find some stringent means of protecting the above interests, and at the same time the health of the community and the honest trader, by checking the sale of fraudulent mixtures. The reduction of duty will probably contribute towards this object.

62. Port wine is counterfeited on a large scale at Cetto and other places by means of Masdeu, Benecarlo, Pontac, and Red Marsala. These cheap wines are imported into England for the purpose of blending with real port. However small a proportion of the latter wine may be used, the whole compound is called port. Some more precautions ought to be taken in the docks to prevent fraudulent entries. It is true that wines of different origins cannot be rated in bond unless for exportation; but there is reason to fear that other wines may be entered as port, as was proved before the Committee of 1852.

63. Many noxious mixtures are no doubt generally resorted to by publicans for the purpose of supplying the immense demand which exists for port among all classes. In a book having a large circulation, called the "Victualler's Guide," there are instructions how to manufacture port wine. This is to be effected, after sulphuring a cask, with 12 gallons of strong port, 6 of rectified spirit, 3 of Cognac brandy, 42 of fine rough cider, making 63 gallons. Another recipe prescribes 45 gallons of cider, 6 of brandy, 8 of port, 2 gallons of sloes stewed in 2 gallons of water. If the colour is not good, tincture of red sanders or cudbear is to be added. This may be bottled in a few days. "A teaspoonful of powder of catechu being added to each, a fine crusted appearance on the bottles will follow quickly." The soaking the ends of the corks in a strong decoction of Brazil wood will give them the appearance of age and will complete this interesting process. Oak, bark, elder, Brazil wood, privet, beet and turnsole, are all used in making fictitious port.

64. The experience of the years 1834 to 1843, when the restrictions were abolished and much injury resulted to the prestige of Oporto wine from the flood of spurious wines exported under that name, leads many to apprehend a recurrence of the same evil. Some eminent British merchants share in this apprehension. They assert that the other wine districts having their own ports open to them can only require that of Oporto for purposes of fraud. However this may be, it seems to me that the brands of well-established houses must bear a still higher value than heretofore as a guarantee of quality.

65. Many alarmists predict a gradual displacement of port from our tables by the wines of France. For my part I think that this country is more likely than any part of France to supply us with wine for the million. No doubt a great impetus will be given to importations from that country, but few, if any, of these wines will be able to compete with port in the qualities most appreciated by the great mass of consumers. It is only by fraud that Masdeu can find consumers, under the name of and mixed with port. Languedoc wines are cheap and strong, but much more marketable in the shape of brandy than in that of wine, even at the 10s. 5d. duty. French brandy will now defy all competition, whether British or foreign; but Portuguese wines, from their innate richness of alcohol, and from their property of combining readily with extraneous doses of that fluid, must retain their hold on popular favour. A bottle of port may pay double the duty and cost double the price of a bottle of common Bordeaux, but it will also, to use a common expression, "go twice as far."

66. When abundance returns I believe that a few years will suffice to double the former exports of wine from this country to England. This extra supply will still be derived mostly from the Alto Douro wine district. The highly brandied and cheaper wines of Estremadura and Bairrada will also find plenty of customers among us. The British revenue derived from port will thus ultimately recover itself. Portugal herself must be an unqualified gainer by our reduction of duties, though not to the same extent as France. Few, if any, of her export wines will be rated under Classes A or B, an advantage which will be enjoyed by most French wines. Portugal has still more to fear from the competition of Andalusian and Sicilian produce, which, however, like her own, will all come under Class C (duty 2s. 5d.), and which are still further removed from the British market.

67. The working of the alcoholic test must be examined in practice before estimating its precise effects. One of the principal questions connected with it is that of the practicability of supplying the English market with a light wine that will come under the 1s. 9d. duty (Class B). To this question I have devoted much attention, and I consider the answer doubtful. Some more experience of the new system and instruments adopted by the Custom-house is indispensable for the purpose of forming a judgment. No doubt the port of the last century, though not tested by Sykes's hydrometer, was a much milder compound than that of the present day; but it is doubtful if the wine can be profitably reduced to 26 degrees.

68. In healthy times this country teems with green and ripe wines of various characters. I have tasted many specimens of the raw wines, and have found them all rough, acid, and unpalatable. An Oporto merchant of the highest standing informed me that he has tried several experiments with a view to produce a light wine for his own table, but was obliged to give up the attempt and to return to the old-fashioned port wine. He first tried an 1827 wine with $1\frac{1}{2}$ almudes of spirit, bottled it in 1829, and found it quite spoiled in 1832 entirely from a deficiency of spirit. He tried a very dry 1840 wine with $1\frac{3}{4}$ almudes, bottled it in 1843, and found many bottles quite unsound. Another time he tried a good well-fermented Douro wine of 1842, which had already received one almude of spirit at the farmer's

he gave it one more almude, but found it going wrong, so was obliged to add one-quarter almude before the wine was safe to bottle. It then turned out very well, a proof that $2\frac{1}{2}$ almudes is about the minimum dose of spirit required.

69. The complaints of the Portuguese concerning the alcoholic scale seem to me to be perfectly unfounded. They rest principally on the Treaty of 1842, which provides that Portuguese produce shall not be taxed more highly in England than that of the most favoured nation. The new scale is denounced as an infraction of the letter and spirit of this Treaty. Lord John Russell in his correspondence with Count Lavradio has exposed the utter fallacy of this argument. The following considerations will render that fallacy additionally palpable.

70. What is exported from this country as wine is in reality a compound of wine and brandy. Some part is even shipped of such strength as to exceed the 40 per cent. formerly laid down as the maximum strength of wine. Now there can be no plausible reason why a manufactured article should pay less than the raw materials of which it is composed. The duties on the two materials contained in an average pipe of port, may, if taken separately, be computed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Duty on $95\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine at 1s.	4	15	6
Duty on $3\frac{1}{2}$ almudes, or $19\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of spirit, 30° above proof, being 14s. 6d. per gallon, at the rate of 10s. 5d. per gallon of proof	14	2	6
Total on both materials, separately	18	18	0
The present duty on the same materials, taken conjointly, is 115 gallons of wine, Class C, at 2s. 5d.	13	18	0
Difference of duty in favour of the manufactured article	5	0	0

71. The duty on the brandy alone contained in a pipe of port is in reality under-stated in the above estimate. That spirit will generally prove to be of a higher gradation than 30° of Sykes, and, consequently, liable to a higher duty than 14s. 6d. per gallon, for the brandies which are made in this country from the grape rule from 10° to 11° of Tessa (31° to 35.6° by Sykes); and the malt spirits received from Glasgow and London show from 56° to 60° of Sykes. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that 14l. 2s. 6d. is the minimum sum to which the duty on the adventitious spirit alone would amount. I request particular attention to the above calculation, as proving that the wine and brandy if imported separately would have to pay at the very least 18l. 18s., but being imported in a combined state under the name of wine, pay only 13l. 18s., *i. e.*, actually less than the duty chargeable on the brandy alone. In other words, the spirit alone in a pipe of port is enough to pay the whole duty charged on the whole contents of the cask, and the wine itself virtually pays no duty whatever. This seems to me to prove to demonstration that it is not the Portuguese wine-growers who have a right to complain of the new wine duties, but that, if anybody, it is the British and French distillers who are aggrieved thereby, as they must pay a duty of about 14s. for what the Portuguese will import under the disguise of wine for 2s. 5d.

72. That we should levy three or even thirty different rates of duty on wines can certainly be no more complained of than the fact of Portugal imposing thirty-eight different rates, varying from 100 reis to 2,500 reis per kilogramme, on cotton tissues. Yet such is at present the case, and that on a single material. When that material is mixed with another, such as silk or wool, the duty is raised in proportion to that on the more valuable material, as regulated by the Decree of November 4, 1852, on mixed tissues. This is a case precisely similar to a mixture of two liquids. A pipe of wine thus benefited by a costly ingredient contains the essence and mercantile value of fully two pipes of raw wine; that ingredient, moreover, being an article most heavily taxed when manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Appendix.

73. I beg now to subjoin a series of seven synoptical Tables, compiled in this abridged form by me from the voluminous "Mappas," published separately here and at Oporto. I have embodied together the trade returns of these two ports, in order to offer the most faithful criterion that is yet attainable, of the fluctuations of the commerce of the whole continental dominions during the last four financial years. The foreign trade of the other ports and of the land frontier is quite insignificant, and has not yet been recorded in any statistics later than the "Mappas Geraes" of 1855. The following Tables may be considered as embracing nine-tenths of the import trade, and four-fifths of the export trade of Continental Portugal.

(No. 9).—STATEMENT of the Vessels entered and cleared at the Port of Lisbon during the following Years.

ENTERED.

	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels—								
Portuguese	1,664	137,254	1,227	109,148	1,360	116,464	1,311	115,178
Foreign	768	131,063	281	67,406	578	95,175	672	114,133
Steamers—								
Portuguese	95	27,245	100	24,019	122	37,417	124	62,724
Foreign	268	109,587	195	72,678	238	77,811	231	81,300
Total	2,787	405,149	1,908	273,251	2,298	326,867	2,338	373,335
Of which British* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	87,349

CLEARED.

	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels—								
Portuguese	1,538	135,726	1,318	121,284	1,260	117,920	1,238	123,993
Foreign	746	128,736	508	78,544	579	101,880	656	110,652
Steamers—								
Portuguese	95	26,787	88	23,382	126	37,901	126	61,501
Foreign	267	119,266	269	129,672	280	130,652	243	97,764
Total	2,646	410,515	2,183	352,882	2,245	388,359	2,263	393,910
Of which British* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	112,458

(No. 10).—STATEMENT of the Vessels entered and cleared at the Port of Oporto during the following Years.

ENTERED.

	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Portuguese—								
Steamers	677	85,545	{ 83 579 }	92,370	{ 98 563 }	91,370	{ 67 606 }	105,759
Sailing vessels ..								
Foreign—								
Steamers	364	64,242	{ 43 174 }	38,319	{ 62 291 }	51,465	{ 61 186 }	44,704
Sailing vessels ..								
Total	1,041	149,787	879	130,689	1,014	142,835	920	150,463
Of which British* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	36,516

CLEARED.

	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Portuguese—								
Steamers	662	80,423	{ 76 570 }	90,236	{ 91 591 }	93,315	{ 67 534 }	83,516
Sailing vessels ..								
Foreign—								
Steamers	356	63,041	{ 45 185 }	45,928	{ 56 297 }	53,475	{ 64 184 }	50,481
Sailing vessels ..								
Total	1,018	143,464	876	136,164	1,035	146,790	849	133,997
Of which British* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	40,877

* The proportion of British vessels is not given in the earlier Returns.

(No. 11.)—STATEMENT of the aggregate Imports of Lisbon and Oporto during the following Years.

Classes of the Tariff.	1856-67.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1. Cotton and fabrics thereof	2,932,030	3,392,337	3,665,847	3,444,434
2. Live animals	36,803	40,087	71,554	37,999
3. Fermented beverages	421,152	403,991	199,981	323,720
4. Animal substances*	634,642	866,389	563,723	777,674
5. Farinaceous substances	1,685,410	255,762	1,270,258	996,655
6. Colonial produce	2,770,052	2,858,850	2,567,456	2,726,233
7. Unctuous substances†	582,457	531,871	612,277	622,448
8. Wool, hair, and fabrics	1,062,078	840,261	885,487	910,974
9. Flax, filaments, and linens	627,433	679,738	676,206	542,106
10. Pottery and glass	156,874	154,796	150,539	155,920
11. Timber and wares thereof	443,409	513,115	277,601	359,653
12. Metals (including bullion)	1,978,061	2,383,692	1,580,351	3,051,063
13. Minerals	539,895	355,320	379,192	448,302
14. Paper and wares thereof	148,211	122,466	120,351	137,830
15. Fish	706,753	739,610	574,228	698,975
16. Chemicals	742,051	851,823	771,337	740,814
17. Silk and fabrics	515,092	592,038	537,859	556,353
18. Seeds, fruits, and plants	37,174	23,577	24,608	25,537
19. Miscellaneous	453,131	433,533	361,880	326,590
Gross totals.. ..	16,472,708	16,039,265	15,290,735	16,883,304
Deduct the precious metals	548,825	1,124,659	570,449	1,964,160
Net total merchandize.. ..	15,923,883	14,914,606	14,720,486	15,119,144
Net totals in £ sterling	£3,535,101	£3,311,042	£3,267,947	£3,356,449

* Leather, horns, tusks, hair, hoofs, hides, wax, &c.

† Oil, meat, tallow, glue, butter, cheese, &c.

(No. 12.)—STATEMENT of the aggregate Imports from Great Britain of Lisbon and Oporto during the following Years.

Classes of the Tariff.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Milreis of 4s. 5½d.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1. Cotton and fabrics thereof	1,851,668	2,920,607	3,217,492	2,987,210
2. Live animals	3,914	22,512	17,131	12,332
3. Fermented beverages	266,643	232,112	108,746	182,489
4. Animal substances	50,803	51,289	38,944	104,571
5. Farinaceous substances	1,007,319	98,281	387,060	519,898
6. Colonial produce	221,884	353,622	314,570	408,111
7. Unctuous substances	476,459	473,050	517,828	542,633
8. Wool, hair, and fabrics	627,640	485,338	521,979	525,313
9. Flax, filaments, and linen	233,750	250,699	198,223	232,381
10. Pottery and glass	60,732	60,952	68,841	71,351
11. Timber and wares thereof	20,383	8,137	4,797	10,130
12. Metals	1,484,245	1,735,481	1,180,699	2,545,703
13. Minerals	527,827	346,408	272,295	435,982
14. Paper and wares thereof	14,280	17,038	15,325	18,079
15. Fish	7,263	11,577	3,917	14,110
16. Chemicals	420,654	521,564	445,617	479,000
17. Silk and fabrics thereof	195,475	324,024	216,576	243,919
18. Seeds, fruits, and plants	8,725	6,041	3,622	5,620
19. Miscellaneous	134,627	117,558	60,140	64,175
Gross totals*	7,614,291	8,036,299	7,593,802	9,403,007
Ditto in £ sterling	£1,690,372	£1,784,058	£1,685,824	£2,087,467
Deduct precious metals	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?) 417,746
Net total merchandize.. ..	£ ..	..	..	£1,669,721

* Some trifling discrepancies will appear in the additions, arising from the omission of fractions of a milreis.

(No. 13.)—STATEMENT of the aggregate Exports of Lisbon and Oporto during the following Years.

Classes of the Tariff.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Milreis of 4s.5½d.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1. Cotton and fabrics thereof ..	158,863	164,241	116,034	147,105
2. Live animals ..	226,717	150,861	276,598	323,689
3. Fermented beverages ..	7,448,009	4,782,183	4,362,235	5,874,952
4. Animal substances ..	209,281	238,482	968,983	804,212
5. Farinaceous substances ..	92,439	129,873	94,096	108,531
6. Colonial produce ..	3,893	2,632	2,260	24,623
7. Unctuous substances ..	1,217,433	911,489	1,104,504	1,164,531
8. Wool, hair, and fabrics ..	279,366	291,905	238,471	365,825
9. Flax, filaments, and linens ..	76,056	134,191	90,437	75,689
10. Pottery and glass ..	37,946	36,677	32,761	31,115
11. Timber and wares thereof ..	223,617	219,244	192,868	225,223
12. Metals (including bullion) ..	1,711,170	1,694,242	969,416	1,905,701
13. Minerals ..	56,279	80,948	41,638	78,353
14. Paper and wares thereof ..	56,269	73,905	57,649	51,224
15. Fish ..	19,115	13,597	14,130	30,793
16. Chemicals ..	552,820	430,720	736,845	913,413
17. Silk and fabrics ..	101,046	132,602	120,834	91,552
18. Seeds, fruits, and plants ..	478,807	525,620	389,058	491,043
19. Miscellaneous ..	83,214	93,108	146,482	146,307
Gross totals ..	13,030,340	10,106,524	9,955,299	12,853,995
Deduct precious metals ..	1,518,935	1,506,518	804,688	1,732,300
Net total merchandise ..	11,511,405	8,600,006	9,150,611	11,121,695
Net totals in £ sterling ..	£2,555,531	£1,909,201	£2,031,435	£2,469,016

(No. 14.)—STATEMENT of the aggregate Exports to Great Britain of Lisbon and Oporto during the following Years.

Classes of the Tariff.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Milreis of 4s.5½d.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1. Cotton and fabrics thereof ..	611	797	62	2,692
2. Live animals ..	217,604	136,045	261,213	307,268
3. Fermented beverages ..	4,728,060	2,784,916	2,070,395	3,770,732
4. Animal substances ..	52,531	24,721	214,557	227,279
5. Farinaceous substances ..	25,251	24,549	7,482	18,921
6. Colonial produce ..	128	274	127	10,654
7. Unctuous substances ..	471,975	327,480	397,626	165,813
8. Wool, hair, and fabrics ..	219,597	228,350	188,870	330,455
9. Flax, filaments, and linens ..	755	745	395	377
10. Pottery and glass ..	287	510	479	501
11. Timber and wares thereof ..	27,071	50,568	56,189	91,862
12. Metals ..	966,059	1,308,987	616,762	1,588,144
13. Minerals ..	5,125	15,499	6,861	30,297
14. Paper and wares thereof ..	341	508	788	889
15. Fish ..	6,982	..	2,293	11,211
16. Chemicals ..	234,991	191,523	256,501	400,350
17. Silk and fabrics ..	5,150	1,129	1,970	665
18. Seeds, fruits, and plants ..	315,146	316,567	235,071	300,028
19. Miscellaneous ..	3,967	8,222	76,665	25,199
Gross totals ..	7,281,631	5,421,392	4,394,306	7,283,340
Deduct precious metals ..	(?) 933,059	(?)	(?) 589,762	1,566,530
Net totals merchandize ..	6,341,572	..	3,804,544	5,716,810
Net totals in £ sterling ..	£1,407,702	..	£844,488	£1,269,131

NOTE.—The Tables 12 and 14 include the trade with the British Empire excepting Newfoundland.

(No. 15.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts of the two Custom-houses of Lisbon and Oporto during the following Years.

Custom-house.				1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
				Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Lisbon	..	..	..	2,358,716	2,261,496	2,484,316	2,501,218
Oporto	..	..	..	1,886,787	1,689,686	1,619,794	1,635,894
Total	..	..	..	4,245,503	3,951,182	4,104,110	4,137,112
Totals in £ sterling				£942,508	£877,162	£911,112	£918,438

74. The above Tables will illustrate the subjects of which they treat better than any verbal disquisition, and will require very little comment. I have found some difficulty in the amalgamation of the two local Returns, from the want of unity in the forms of the latter. The inclusion of bullion among other metals in Class 12 of the Tariff is another great source of confusion. The precious metals are so distinct in their nature from all other commodities, that I have thought it necessary to deduct them, where it was possible, from the gross Returns of imports and exports, in order to elicit the net amount of merchandise properly so called, either imported or exported, and thus to test the consuming and producing powers of the country.

75. In compliance with my instructions, I have devoted special attention to the intercourse with Her Majesty's dominions. That intercourse is the exclusive subject of Tables 12 and 14. Unfortunately there are no means of ascertaining many points of interest connected with it, such as the amount of the British shipping employed here during the three first years of the period which I have investigated, and the exact amount of the bullion imported from England. But I have good reason to believe the figure of 417,746*l.*, which I have stated as the amount of that bullion, to be nearly if not quite correct for 1859-60. That would reduce the Portuguese imports of merchandise from Great Britain in that year to 1,669,721*l.*, and the exports to Great Britain to 1,269,133*l.* The so-called balance of trade in favour of Great Britain would therefore be 400,588*l.* I need hardly say, however, that the official valuations are not to be strictly depended on. It is probable that the Returns of the minor ports would diminish that favourable balance, as these ports export to us some fruit, cork, and ores, but import from us little or nothing. On the whole, our shipping and goods trade with Portugal seems to be improving, though reductions of duty on the staples of cottons, woollens, linens, butter, and fish are still loudly called for.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Greece.

Report by Mr. Eliot, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Athens, December 15, 1860.

IN my last Report I attempted to give an idea of the state of agriculture and industry in Greece, and to point out some of the chief causes which prevent these two branches of national prosperity from acquiring that degree of development which it is to be desired that they should obtain.

These causes appear to be, briefly, insufficient population, want of local inter-communication, and the heavy burdens on land. It is the opinion of some persons who are intimately acquainted with the state and requirements of the last, that no real improvement can be looked for until all such burdens on land are abolished. To enter fully into this question would, however, require a far more profound knowledge of the country than can be acquired in a year's residence in the capital: and the difficulties in the way of levying taxes are so great that it is unlikely that any steps will be taken in the matter, for the present at any rate.

I shall endeavour in this Report to give some idea of the state of commerce and navigation. Considering how many islands belong to the Crown of Greece, and the large extent of seaboard in proportion to the size of the kingdom, it might be expected that this country would take a very high place among the commercial nations. It will be necessary to see how far this expectation is realized.

The Greeks appear from early times, instead of trading on their account, to have acted as factors, carriers for others, bankers, and *hommes d'affaires*. This characteristic tends to make them more dependent on external circumstances than is quite consistent with a high degree of development. A financial crisis in Turkey on the one hand, or a slackness in European manufactures on the other, would inflict considerable injury on Greek commerce.

The official Returns of general commerce (that is to say, as regards exportation, foreign equally with national merchandize which is sent abroad, and as regards the import trade, all merchandize without distinction of origin which arrives from foreign countries, either to be bonded or for consumption) show that in the year 1859, the exports reached 27,888,247 drachmas, about 996,000*l.* sterling, being 34,890*l.* less than in the preceding year, being nearly two-thirds of the amount which we find missing under exports to Austria. On the other hand, the import trade, 49,962,317 drachmas, or 1,784,368*l.*, is superior to that of 1858 by more than 5,500,000 drachmas.

Special commerce comprises all foreign merchandize entered for consumption after paying duty; and as regards exports, national merchandize, and all foreign which, being naturalized by paying duty, is re-exported.

Under the latter head (special commerce) we find that the imports gain 46,244,855 drachmas, or 165,101*l.* sterling, on the preceding year, and about 15,000,000 drachmas on the average of five years. The exports undergo a diminution of near 6,000,000 drachmas on the preceding year, and an increase of nearly the same amount on the average of five years.

The imports, it will be seen, are nearly double the exports. The Report which I have before me proves this to be the case in nearly every State at this time, and states that it is desirable that it should be so.

Unacquainted as I am with the subject, I cannot, however, but believe that it would be more advantageous to Greece to produce some manufactures for exportation than to be obliged to import articles even of the most common necessity, such as cotton, oil, cocoons, and tobacco, which might all be produced in abundance with a little care.

As regards exports and imports together, England takes by a good deal the largest share, 21,000,000 drachmas, and, with Turkey, France, and Austria, absorbs four-fifths of the entire commerce. Turkey takes the first place in imports into Greece, and England the second, though the difference is slight. In the export trade, almost the whole of the principal agricultural produce goes to England; in fact, the Minister of Finance says that "that country absorbs very nearly one-half of the whole of our export trade."

Holland does not appear to have taken anything in 1859, and Austria took 1,500,000 drachmas less than in 1858, probably owing to the Italian war.

Sulphur was imported in considerable quantities in 1859, and in this article there is an increase of 225,000 drachmas over the preceding year; this is owing to the beneficial effects it produces in warding off the *oidium* in the currant plantations.

With reference to currants, I may here state that it is intended to attempt the making of wine from the dried fruit, as well as from the fresh; should this succeed, it will probably increase vastly the value, as well as the cultivation, of the plant, and prove highly beneficial to the coast of the Gulf of Corinth.

Great as are the financial and commercial abilities of the Greeks, the nation scarcely appears as yet to have fully entered into the spirit of the times, and from various causes has profited but little by steam.

At Patras, Galaxidi, &c., the national commerce has not as yet suffered much, though a certain effect has been produced by the loss of cargoes of Indian corn, wheat, &c., which are now shipped by steamers.

The vessels from the Gulf of Corinth used to go principally to Leghorn, Marseilles, Genoa, Venice, and Ancona, but as those ports are no longer used as grain depôts, the vessels go straight to England or their other destination.

The Greek Company alone hoists the Hellenic flag on its steamers. Messrs. Xeno, and Messrs. Spartali of London, own near thirty steamers which, however, hoist the English flag, though bearing Greek names, such as "Marco Botzaris," "Mavrocordato." These vessels are highly spoken of. The masters and crew are English.

The strictly economical life of the Greek sailors will enable them to keep up for a time; but probably in the long run they will find their sailing-vessels quite unable to compete with the steamers of other nations.

British merchants regret that reciprocity is not granted to them as regards permission to their ships to take goods and merchandize from one Greek port to another, as such a measure would facilitate the loading of the vessels requiring part cargoes, which could be brought from the coast at a considerable saving of expense by British ships, and with less risk to the merchants; with this exception, they state that they have nothing to complain of, as they engross the carrying trade in Greek produce, which in Morea alone reaches 40,000 tons. A lighthouse is said to be much wanted at the entry of the Gulf of Corinth, and that at Patras is not what it ought to be, considering the dues paid for its maintenance.

Syra appears to be the most flourishing town in the Monarchy; it depends entirely on commerce; its population is 22,500; of these, 5,000 are Roman Catholics under a Bishop.

The entries for 1858 are officially stated to be 6,589 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 569,572.

In 1859 the number of vessels inscribed as belonging to Syra is 623, the tonnage 96,225, and the equipage 5,616, showing a considerable superiority to the other ports of the Monarchy. Spezzia and Hydra come next in number. Galaxidi is superior to the two latter ports in tonnage, and nearly equal in point of equipage.

Piræus has made considerable progress in the last thirty years, so much so that a merchant captain is said to have been on the point of sailing out again, not recognizing the description he had received of it. This improvement is unavoidable, to a great extent, at the port of the capital; and the chief social improvements are (such as the quay and public gardens) owing to a cause not flattering to the national vanity, namely, the French occupation.

Moreover, Syra, Piræus, and Patras have risen, it is true, in importance, but scarcely in a greater proportion than Nauplia and Spezzia have sunk.

The probable ulterior influence of the use of steam in the commercial navies of other countries on Greek shipping may be judged by the following facts as regards Hermopolis :—

The trading navy of Syra has diminished of late years, and ship-building has decreased from 63 vessels built in 1849, to 12 built in 1859. Foreign merchant-steamers have completely superseded the Greek sailing-ships in the grain trade. The ships formerly owned by this port were 650, now the official Returns only give 623, and it is possible that this may be somewhat above the number. The English trade with Syra has not fallen off, but is not confined, as formerly, to that port, but is developed at Piræus, Calamata, &c.

A Greek Steam Company established in that town has nine steamers, six of 600 to 750 tons, and three smaller. Two, of 750 tons, are paddles, the rest screws. They run to the Islands of the Archipelago, to the Peloponnesus, Continental Greece, Salonica, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Trieste, by the Ionian Islands.

The Government will, it is believed, grant a subsidy of 50,000 drachmas a-year for any losses incurred in running to the Islands of the Archipelago, and pay 5 per cent. on the whole of the shares.

There is a slip at Syra for the repairs of the Company's steamers, and two English engineers reside there.

The population has decreased of late years, many families having left, owing to the increasing difficulty of finding employment in a seafaring life, or in the ship-building yards.

The Capital.—The population of Athens and the Piræus is estimated circa 30,000.

It is not easy to perceive what advantage it was expected to derive from placing the capital of modern Greece on the site of ancient Athens. Situated at some distance from the sea, with a very bad road to the port, Athens leads to nothing, and merely serves to hide the noble monuments of antiquity, and in a great measure to prevent the carrying out of excavations, which might prove of the greatest interest.

It can scarcely be doubted that, had the Piræus been selected, it would have become by this time a more flourishing city than either of them can now hope to be.

The land near the sea was said to be unhealthy, but that defect does not appear to be irremediable if a proper system of drainage is introduced; moreover, it does not appear from the statistics of mortality that the Piræus is more unhealthy than Athens, especially for children, the deaths among whom in the latter town are lamentably numerous.

There is also an abundance of high land near the sea-shore, where the fashionable quarters might have been built, and the port would have been as available for commercial purposes as it is now.

On entering Athens from the Piræus, one is struck by the exceeding squalor of the houses through which the road passes. Many of them have been to my knowledge for a year with their front walls off, and the remainder in a not much better condition. The principal street which leads up to the Palace is spoilt by having been laid out in a straight line with a curious old church of Byzantine architecture, to avoid the demolition of which the street is taken round a most inconvenient and unsightly angle.

A considerable degree of improvement meets the eye when we enter that part of the town which falls more frequently under the notice of their Majesties. At the same time, it is to be regretted that so much pains should have been taken to transplant to the uncongenial soil of Greece a style of architecture which is well fitted for Germany, but which affords no shelter against either the heat of an Athenian summer, nor the tempestuous weather often met with in winter. A few straggling, low houses, with large vacant spaces on each side of a very wide road, form the principal street. It is true that a few pepper trees have been planted, but they do not take kindly to the soil, and are by their nature extremely likely to be frozen, or blown down.

The exteriors of the houses are generally neat.

When the seat of government was removed from Nauplia, land at Athens was eagerly bought up, and now the owners demand immense prices. The consequence is, that the city extends over a sufficient superficies for three times the number of inhabitants.

The public buildings chiefly owe their existence to the liberality of Hellenic subjects settled abroad. The Arsaheium, or Girl's School, the Rizarium, or Ecclesiastical College, the University, Ophthalmic Hospital, and other institutions, are examples. The now nearly-completed Cathedral has been munificently furnished in this manner, and Baron Sina is erecting a magnificent Institute.

The Arts are little cultivated. I know of one only sculptor, and am not aware of the existence of any painters. The lower orders are fond of music.

The absence of wood on the neighbouring hills is a serious calamity, caused by the shepherds burning down every stick they can find to afford pasture to their goats. This absence of wood not only is said to diminish the fall of rain, but causes the deterioration of the low-lying land, by affording every facility to the rocky soil of the hills falling on the plains. Even the classic honey of Hymettus has become scarce in consequence of this baneful practice, and it is found necessary to move the bees about, in order to provide them with sufficient food.

Journalism.—There are several papers, appearing either daily or three times a-week. The largest contains about as much print as one side of the "Times." The prices are low. By the law of the press an editor shall have taken a University Degree, and be a proprietor.

Manufactories.—There are two or three nominal silk manufactories at Athens and Piræus, but they seldom work, except to grind corn, or, sometimes, to clean silk. The Minister of Finance reports that though there are several fez or red-cap manufactories, no less than 654,835 drachmas' worth were imported in 1859. This is not a little remarkable when we consider that in the towns the European dress

has taken a great development, and that the class who continue to wear the national costume is not generally the one who is expected to lay out large sums of money on the toilette.

Crime.—There being no published Statistical Tables of crime, it is not possible to say to what extent it exists in Greece; but in the opinion of competent persons, there is a comparative freedom from grave offences. This may be fairly attributed in part to the people themselves; but it must also be remembered that the two great causes of crime, pauperism and over-population, do not exist. The population is very scanty in all parts, even Athens not being at all over-populated. It may also be not unfairly assumed that the police in rural districts is not as efficient as it might be, and that, consequently, crimes may sometimes be committed without being discovered.

Brigandage, long the bugbear of travellers, has entirely ceased. I know of no instance of any one having been robbed of late years.

The course of justice is tedious.

The Clergy are said generally to be the least educated class in the community.

The Rizarium at Athens was founded as an ecclesiastical seminary, but has hitherto utterly failed of its object, the young men having in many instances turned the education they received to secular purposes.

A few of the Bishops are men of eminent learning and piety.

The Hellenic Greek Church is, as far as I can learn, remarkably free from sectarian prejudices, and from the bitterness which too often animates the members of other communions. I frequently see priests at the British Protestant Church, where they behave with the greatest propriety, and appear to listen with interest to the sermons.

Pauperism is comparatively little met with among the lower orders, while the so-called higher classes are seldom wealthy. This is easily accounted for by the paucity of rural population. Each peasant has either a piece of ground of his own, or at least rights of common. This, perhaps, has its bad side, as tending to hinder the peasantry from using their best endeavours, as was found a few years ago to be the case among the peasantry in Ireland. On the other hand, the higher classes, as I have before stated, overstock the legal and medical professions, and thus fail to obtain their livelihood. In a country so thinly populated as Greece, it is most unfortunate that so few of the higher classes should take any interest in agricultural pursuits.

A system prevails with considerable advantage in several parts of Greece by which the proprietor lends his land to peasants for a certain period, and provides them with a fixed amount of the necessary implements, grain, &c.; and at the expiration of the period fixed a division of the land takes place, either party to the contract taking for his own such quantity as has been agreed upon. I am informed that Her Majesty the Queen has done a good deal in this way to bring into cultivation parts of the Royal estates near Eleusis.

Russia.

Report by Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

December 22, 1860.

Finance.

THE only detailed information respecting the finances of Russia with which I am acquainted is to be found in a statement published by Baron de Reden for 1852: but even were these data derived from an authentic source, they have lost much of their interest at the present day, as it is well known that the Budget has subsequently undergone material modification. As, however, the Government have not yet become alive to the expediency of periodically publishing an account of the revenue and expenditure, M. de Reden's statement, which is given hereunder, will at least convey some notion of the principal items of the Russian Budget:—

REVENUE OF THE EMPIRE IN 1852.

	Roubles.
Domains, Forests, and Government Monopolies—	
Crown Lands	37,550,000
Apanage Lands	3,645,000
Mines, smelting furnaces, &c. .. .	30,500,000
Contributions levied in kind .. .	20,236,000
" " money .. .	11,086,000
Duties, &c. (spirits, 78,800,000) .. .	102,910,000
	205,927,000
Direct Taxes, viz.:—	
Capitation	19,829,000
Highways	2,066,000
Patents, passports, &c. .. .	7,500,000
	29,395,000
Indirect Taxes, viz.:—	
Customs	31,000,000
Beet-root sugar	450,000
Patents, stamps, and diplomas .. .	2,200,000
	33,650,000
Sundry receipts	6,500,000
Total in roubles	275,472,000
Total in sterling	£41,320,800

EXPENDITURE.

	Roubles.
Imperial Family and Household	10,750,000
Army	70,895,000
Navy	26,500,000
Interest on Public Debt	33,500,000
Other expenses of the State	134,190,000
Total in roubles	275,000,000
Total in sterling	£41,375,250

The revenue in 1853, which was a very favourable year, was estimated by M. Tegoborski at not more than 224,308,000 roubles. At the present day, therefore, the real income and expenditure may perhaps be stated as follows, viz. :—

Expenditure	..	..	..	..	290,000,000 roubles
Income	..	..	..	..	260,000,000 „
Probable deficit					30,000,000 „

Or about £4,500,000 sterling.

The only authentic statement of expenditure for any of the great departments which I have met with, is that for the army in 1858—the total cost of which is given at 96,327,512 roubles, or nearly 26,000,000 more than M. de Reden's estimate for 1852. If the other branches of the expenditure have increased in anything like the same ratio, the above deficit of 30,000,000 roubles is under rather than over the truth. The War Department and administration of the army generally cost, according to the above-mentioned official statement, 18,583,746 roubles; and the subsistence, clothing, &c., of 1,000,000 men, 77,743,756 roubles, or about 11*l.* 12*s.* per man. 39,400,000 roubles were expended in rations and forage for men and horses; 28,277,783 roubles in clothing and military hospitals; and 3,586,779 roubles for the artillery. The arsenals and manufactories of arms turned out 82 new guns, 72,000 muskets, 24,000 pistols, 68,000 lbs. of gunpowder, and 80,000,000 caps. The 171 batteries were provided with 1,449 guns; and the two parks of siege artillery with 185 guns.

The Engineer Department cost 7,427,732 roubles. The Medical Department consisted of 2,001 physicians, 153 veterinaries, 4,606 surgeons and their assistants, and 155 apothecaries. The number of sick in 1858 for an army of 1,000,000 men, was 724,000. The mortality of the troops was 1·30.

The most productive source of revenue to the Russian treasury is the duty on spirits, which yielded in 1859 (or rather which is estimated to yield for the period 1859-63) the astonishing sum of 127,769,488 roubles, equal to 19,000,000*l.* per annum! This revenue is farmed out to the highest bidders, and is now in the hands of 216 persons, who share the contract amongst them. From 1811 to 1815 it produced annually 14,000,000 silver roubles. From 1841 to 1847, 39,506,613 roubles annually. The present contract will expire in 1863, when it will be replaced by an amended scheme said to be less objectionable than that now in force, which the Council of the Empire have recently sanctioned, but which has not yet been made public. The spirit is retailed by the farmers at 4½ roubles per vedro, or about 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling the imperial quart.

According to a statement compiled by Mr. G. F. Kolb, which is said to be worthy of credit, the public debt of Russia is composed as follows :—

	Capital in Roubles.	Interest and Sinking Fund (roubles).
Old Consolidated Debt (January 1, 1859) ..	516,000,000	33,750,000
New loan of 12,000,000 <i>l.</i>	75,000,000	2,250,000
New Consolidated Debt.. ..	350,000,000	21,000,000
Notes in circulation	644,000,000	
Debt of Poland and Finland	36,000,000	1,750,000
Total	1,621,000,000	58,750,000
Or in sterling	£243,000,000	£8,812,000

But to this sum must be added the amount of the loan contracted in August last, with Messrs. Baring and Hope, of 8,000,000*l.* sterling, or about 53,000,000 roubles, which would raise the total of the debt to 1,676,000,000 roubles.

Since the commencement of this century, the only bright epoch in the history of the public debt of Russia was the period between 1824 and 1828, when a diminution in the debt was effected of 10,000,000 roubles. Thenceforward it has gone on progressively increasing. From 373,000,000, at which it stood in 1828, it rose in 1838 to about 530,000,000. During the next ten years the debt was again augmented by about 190,000,000, of which only 40,000,000, expended on the railway from

Petersburgh to Moscow, can be deemed productive. From 1849, which opened with a debt of 722,017,406 roubles, it continued, until 1852, during a period of profound peace, to increase in a still greater ratio. Nominally it had then attained the sum of 888,649,589 roubles; but this did not comprise a sum of 15,000,000 roubles absorbed by the credit banks, and consequently the real amount of the debt was not less than 903,000,000 roubles; that is to say, that during four successive years the mean annual increase was 45,000,000 roubles.

On the approach of the war in the East, during the single financial year 1853-54, the debt was still further augmented by a sum of 150,000,000 roubles expended in military preparations; and in the financial year 1854-55 a sum of 82,000,000 roubles was added to the debt. At the commencement of 1855 the Finance Minister was empowered by Ukase "to cover all the extraordinary expenses of the war by temporary emissions of credit notes, to meet immediate demands on the treasury without the imposition of new taxes, or the increase of the old ones." The only pledge taken by the State on this occasion was that these notes should be withdrawn from circulation within three years after the conclusion of peace, and sooner if possible. On the 1st of January, 1856, the total amount of these notes in circulation was 509,181,393 roubles. On the 1st of January, 1857, the notes in circulation represented a sum of 689,267,844 roubles, and on the 1st of January, 1858, 735,297,006, and the sum total of the public debt had reached 1,520,000,000 roubles.

Towards the beginning of 1859, a 3 per cent. loan was contracted with the house of Thomson, Bonar and Co., of London and St. Petersburg, and F. Magnus, of Berlin, for 12,000,000*l.* sterling (about 72,000,000 roubles), at 67 per cent. in six instalments. In consequence, however, of the outbreak of hostilities in Italy between France and Austria, the issue of this loan had to be suspended, and it was not until the conclusion of peace at Villafranca, that an attempt was made to resume the issue of the bonds in London and the markets of the Continent, when only 5,400,000*l.* could be realized.

In the mean time the enthusiasm which had prevailed at one time in favour of all kinds of share undertakings had given way to deep distrust of all such schemes. The ruin of many respectable commercial firms was the natural consequence of this state of things. At the same time the export trade in raw produce had to compete with the trade in similar articles from North and South America and Australia, and many of the largest Russian firms at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Odessa, fell into difficulties. Even official writers are unable to deny the embarrassment which has overtaken the national Finances. According to those writers, the public debt on the 1st of January, 1859, amounted to 1,260,436,802 roubles; and in January 1860, a statement was put forth by authority, with the view of contradicting exaggerated reports, which estimated the amount of the debt at 1,463,608,534 roubles. In one year, therefore, it had been further increased by the sum of 203,171,732 roubles (30,475,759*l.*)

In a speech delivered by the Minister of Finance on the 25th of September last, on presenting his Annual Report on the Credit Establishment of the Empire for 1859, his Excellency spoke in the following terms of the partial failure of the Thomson-Bonar Loan:—"The extraordinary increase which had taken place in the importation of machinery, steamers, rails, and other materials for the construction of our railways, the diminished demand for our produce in foreign markets, and the continual drain of large sums of money by persons travelling abroad, had led to a depression in the rate of our exchanges, and it became necessary to cover the adverse balance of trade by the exportation of Russian gold. Under these circumstances, the Government were compelled, with a view of preventing a further decline in the rates of exchange, to employ the funds accruing from the last loan in the payment of the sums they owed abroad, in order to avoid having to purchase bills of exchange in the market of St. Petersburg; and a further portion of the proceeds of this loan was remitted by bills sold on the Petersburg exchange, on Government account, and drawn upon foreign places.

"As, however, the circumstances above alluded to as injuriously affecting the balance of trade, might once more have obliged the Government to provide the means of effecting the payments due abroad, it was deemed advisable, in the course of this year, to negotiate a fresh loan with Messrs. Baring and Hope, of 8,000,000*l.* sterling, for the double purpose of covering the 5,000,000*l.* sterling of the 3 per cent loan which had been withdrawn, and the 23,000,000 roubles, being the nominal value of the obligations of the 6 per cent. loan of 1818, constituting the reserve

capital of the discount and commercial banks which had been brought up by the Imperial Treasury.

"Of this new loan, bonds representing a nominal capital of 5,000,000*l.* sterling were disposed of by subscription in London and Amsterdam, in the course of one week, at 92 per cent., and the contractors reserved to themselves the right of issuing the remainder after January 1, 1861.

"In all the reforms effected in the credit system, the object the Government have steadily kept in view has been to attenuate as far as possible, the effects of the emission of credit notes between 1855 and 1857 to meet the war expenditure, which caused the enhancement of price of all the necessaries of life, and a consequent diminution in the export of Russian produce, and an increase of foreign imports, an increase which, after two years' stagnation during the war, has assumed proportions hitherto without example. All these causes combined have occasioned the exhaustion of the resources of the country and a dearth of specie; but in this very circumstance is to be found the germ of an improved state of things, since the universal scarcity of specie has already had the effect of reducing prices, and a fall in prices must tend, sooner or later, to augment the exportation of Russian produce and to restore the balance of our monetary transactions with abroad. It is obvious, however, that so long as we continue to import largely the materials requisite for our railways, &c., and to remit such large sums to meet the expenditure of our countrymen travelling abroad, it will be impossible for the exchanges to continue long favourable: and until this result is attained, it would not be possible to resume exchanging credit notes against specie, without exposing ourselves to an early exhaustion of our stock of bullion.

"The Government cannot, therefore, definitively settle when they will be able to resume specie payments until the liquidation of the banks is completed, and their notes have been replaced by bonds less readily convertible, or by certificates of the National Bank; and finally until the balance has been restored in the remission of the precious metals between Russia and foreign countries. The re-establishment of this equilibrium is the indispensable condition of the improvement of our financial system."

Before adopting more general measures with this view, Government have, as a temporary expedient, at once met the want of small coin, by which the retail trade was so much inconvenienced, by reducing the intrinsic value of the silver coins of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecs by 15 per cent, and the adoption for these coins of the standard of $\frac{72}{96}$ instead of $\frac{83}{96}$. Up to the 1st of September, 1860, 1,630,000 roubles had been issued in this depreciated coin; and since 1857, 5,500,000 have been struck in copper coins.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of Russian exports and imports in 1857 and 1858 respectively, extracted from the latest Returns :—

Commerce.

EXPORTS.

	1857.	1858.
	roubles.	roubles.
To places in Europe ..	153,419,973	136,487,057
" " Asia ..	11,945,598	11,909,571
" " Finland ..	4,322,563	2,779,019
Total ..	169,688,134	151,175,647

IMPORTS.

	1857.	1858.
From places in Europe ..	131,775,578	128,175,199
" " Asia ..	19,347,199	20,624,553
" " Finland ..	564,022	584,198
Total ..	151,686,799	149,383,950

But in so far as the imports are concerned, the above Table is deceptive, as it specifies only the value of the articles which have paid duty, whereas a great

quantity of foreign machinery, iron and rails, the value of which there are no means of ascertaining, are imported duty free by the Government and various private companies, and would, if enumerated, materially affect the apparent balance of the exports and imports.

At 3s. to the rouble, the value of the exports in 1857 was 25,453,220*l.* sterling, and in 1858, 22,676,347*l.*; whilst the value of the imports was 22,753,019*l.* in 1857, and 22,407,592*l.* in 1858.

The exports consisted principally of—

	1857.	1858.
Grain value in roubles	51,588,961	50,288,657
Timber "	6,003,325	4,802,362
Hides, raw "	4,643,969	811,473
" dressed "	1,537,460	1,042,573
Flax pouds	4,610,067	3,881,207
Tallow "	3,502,594	3,636,209
Hemp "	2,932,606	2,866,396
Iron "	828,693	512,331
Copper "	161,570	45,226
Wool "	1,036,350	918,618
Potash "	610,411	556,956
Bristles "	83,843	85,454
Linseed and Hempseed .. chetwerts	1,464,574	1,312,384

NOTE.—1 pound is equal to 36 English lbs., 1 ounce, and a fraction; 1 chetwert is equal to 72 Imperial quarters, or 5,000 chetwerts are equal to 3,607·70 quarters.

The principal imports entered for consumption were—

	1857.	1858.
Sugar, raw pouds	1,441,757	1,259,396
" refined "	281,912	92,794
Oil "	672,855	816,035
Coffee "	295,760	314,271
Cotton wool "	2,438,573	2,677,380
" yarn "	334,803	282,379
Wool "	167,100	150,098
Silk "	14,321	18,348
Wine and other liquors .. value in roubles	9,088,066	9,396,104
Dye-stuffs "	8,959,384	8,427,699
Fruit "	4,996,251	5,750,791
Machinery, &c. "	7,611,305	7,598,416
Cotton manufactures "	7,380,419	7,274,209
Silk ditto "	7,169,966	5,923,874
Woollen ditto "	4,244,808	3,825,860
Linen ditto "	2,075,759	1,780,463

The value of gold and silver specie exported and imported in 1848 was—

Exported to Europe	26,028,464 roubles.
" " Asia	4,769,137 "
Total	30,797,601 "
Imported from Europe	6,432,017 roubles.
" " Asia	133,462 "
Total	6,565,479 "

Excess of specie exported, 24,232,122 roubles; or £3,634,818 sterling.

The trade with China by the Kiahkta frontier has somewhat fallen off as compared with 1857. The number of chests of tea imported in 1858 was 132,401, and of brick tea 68,553. The revenue of the Kiakhta Custom-house was 224,326 roubles less than in 1857.

With the view of encouraging the exportation of Russian manufactures in exchange for the tea imported by the frontier of Kiakhta, the quantity of tea

conveyed by sea is limited to one or two cargoes annually. The consequence is that the price is so greatly enhanced as to keep down the consumption of tea in Russia far below the natural demand. The total value of Russian manufactures exported to China in 1858 was considerably under 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The exports consist mainly of woollen goods (and especially cloths), which represent two-fifths of the total exports; cotton piece-goods, one-fourth; and furs, about one-fifth; Russia leather represents about 10 per cent.; and all the remaining exports only 7 per cent. of the whole.

Tea is the only considerable import from China—in fact it is the staple of the trade of Russia with that country. The remaining importations are so trifling that they do not together represent more than about 5 per cent. of the whole importation.

In corroboration of the above views I subjoin a statement of the value of goods exported to China, and of the Chinese goods imported into Russia in 1858.

EXPORTS.

	Value in Roubles.
Sugar	78,061
Cattle	17,333
Grain	29,895
Leather ("Yufts")	86,020
Dressed hides	66,628
Raw ditto	20
Coral	18,700
Dye-stuffs	217
Copper	40
Iron	2,098
Other metals	510
Drugs	20
Horns and hoofs	52,074
Cotton manufactures	1,123,645
Linen and hempen ditto	89,645
Woollen ditto	143,553
Cloth	1,740,947
Gold and silver, spun and wrought	486,157
Wrought metals	16,764
Boxes	520
Horses	60
Lambskins	1,746,219
Other articles	69,184
Total	5,768,310
Or in sterling	£865,246

IMPORTS FROM CHINA IN 1858.

	Value in Roubles.
Hides	50,565
Refined sugar	67,000
Fruit and vegetables	3,151
Grain	505
Tea	6,508,604
Ditto, brick	76,251
Cotton	24
Dye-stuffs	1,255
Silk	14,404
Wool	256
Cotton manufactures	29,858
Silk ditto	15,858
Woollen ditto	714
Lambskins	9
Other articles	18,837
Total	7,474,373
Or in sterling	£1,121,155

It is stated, however, that large quantities of sea-borne tea are smuggled into the Empire by the German and Polish frontiers, and that the Government are fully aware of the inexpediency of the present system, and are desirous gradually to permit the importation by sea at a moderate duty. The obvious effect of that course would be to put an end in a great measure to the artificial trade *viâ* Kiakhta, and at the same time create a sufficiently large demand for tea to insure an increased revenue from that source, although it is probable that for some time to come the upper classes would continue to use a certain quantity of the high-priced tea known as "Caravan tea," which they prefer to the qualities which usually reach the English market.

The town of Kiakhta, where this trade is carried on, is upwards of 3,500 miles from Moscow, and the tea regions are about the same distance from Kiakhta, so that the tea has to be conveyed partly by land and partly by the internal navigation, a distance of upwards of 7,000 miles before it reaches the centre of consumption in Russia. The consequence is that the middling quality of tea which sells in Russia, duty included, for from 6s. to 7s. the pound, could be imported by way of England or Hamburgh at the existing duty for about 3s.

It is usually assumed in Russia that the Caravan tea is superior and of a different quality to any imported by Canton or Shanghae, and this belief may in some measure reconcile the Russian consumer to the high price at which he obtains his tea, but there is no doubt whatever that this belief is altogether erroneous. Tea of precisely the same quality as that imported by Kiakhta could be supplied at less than half the price by the sea route.

M. Tegoborski, in a note on the China trade, calculates that the 10,000,000 lbs. of tea imported in 1851 were retailed, irrespective of duty, for the sum of 16,976,600 roubles, whereas, according to the prices ruling at Hamburgh for tea of equally good quality, the 10,000,000 lbs. of tea consumed in that year would have cost only 6,606,850 roubles. If this statement can be relied upon the Russian public are paying annually upwards of 1,500,000*l.* sterling for the encouragement of an export trade in Russian manufactures, valued in the official returns at less than 1,000,000*l.* sterling! It may, perhaps, be necessary to deal gently with this question on account of the numerous population who earn a livelihood by the conveyance of merchandize to and from the frontiers of China; but the fictitious character of this trade is now too well understood for it to be tolerated permanently.

The following Table exhibits the value in roubles of the foreign trade of Russia in 1858:—

Name of Country.					Exports.	Imports.
					Roubles.	Roubles.
Sweden	..	..	..	..	1,015,752	126,492
Norway	..	..	..	..	525,718	1,545,057
Prussia	..	..	..	..	15,436,258	21,559,296
Denmark	..	..	..	..	3,097,068	687,082
Hanseatic Cities	..	..	..	..	2,655,836	10,990,393
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	6,769,806	8,272,727
Belgium	..	..	..	..	3,084,076	1,045,842
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	65,941,662	40,634,897
France	..	..	..	..	16,249,532	10,941,334
Portugal	..	..	..	..	365,804	491,618
Spain	..	..	..	..	185,848	2,221,044
Sardinia	..	..	..	..	2,534,677	335,107
Tuscany	..	..	..	..	1,473,073	208,559
Two Sicilies	..	..	..	..	11,774	4,542,327
Austria	..	..	..	..	6,262,743	7,616,981
Ionian Islands	..	..	..	..	56,241	231,445
Greece	..	..	..	..	23,326	438,228
Turkey	..	..	..	..	8,285,021	6,864,446
United States	..	..	..	..	1,755,338	7,505,861
West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	468,538
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	757,504	1,447,925
Total	..	..	..	..	136,487,057	128,175,199

Name of Country.	Exports.	Imports.
<i>Asiatic Trade.</i>		
Asiatic Turkey	Roubles. 778,492	Roubles. 725,703
Persia	1,226,811	4,114,974
Kirkiz Steppe	2,824,533	4,398,557
Khiva	17,827	160,984
Bokhara	687,009	1,336,583
Tashkend	606,589	865,044
China	5,768,310	7,474,373
Other Countries	..	1,548,335
Total	11,909,571	20,624,553
Grand Total	148,396,628	148,799,752
Or in pounds sterling	£22,259,494	22,319,962

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of the principal Russian Exports to Great Britain in 1858.

	Quantities.	Value in roubles.
Caviar pouds	17,805	49,778
Butter "	74,321	458,657
Horned cattle head	65	1,950
Other cattle "	29	103
Grain—		
Wheat chetwerts	1,085,579	8,853,710
Rye "	155,560	735,496
Barley "	619,497	2,416,073
Oats "	1,711,547	6,052,281
Maize "	349,325	2,088,582
Peas "	19,017	147,235
Flour "	14,302	191,183
Sundry "	..	44,081
Horses' manes pouds	829	6,670
Isinglass "	1,522	242,857
Leather (yufts) "	4,378	62,342
Hides (dressed) "	..	1,434
" (raw) "	17,421	123,630
Flax "	2,467,854	8,961,532
" tow "	490,027	923,418
Hemp "	1,774,326	4,817,677
" tow "	24,517	59,893
Linen and hempen yarn "	81,155	311,476
Timber "	..	1,798,983
Hempseed and linseed oil pouds	1,920	10,562
Copper (unwrought) "	1,459	48,960
Iron "	93,981	176,081
Potash "	64,668	142,270
Train-oil and blubber "	30	100
Tallow "	2,753,150	11,224,987
Linseed chetwerts	851,143	8,516,721
Hempseed "	4,313	31,066
Tar barrels	63,057	168,995
Rags pouds	65,356	43,751
Horses' tails "	4,868	65,503
Wool "	256,558	3,486,669
Hareskins "	103	2,025
Bristles "	48,068	1,482,815
Cordage "	53,373	97,547
Sailcloth pieces	344	2,841
" Flemish "	5	50
" raveduck "	845	8,157
" diaper arshins	18,162	2,080
Linen "	3,055,000	323,600
Metal manufactures "	..	13,736
Horses head	24	6,400
Lamb-skins "	..	46,899
Quills pouds	1,100	24,813
Feathers "	10,920	97,890
Mats No.	704,456	123,142
Various "	..	1,444,961
Total	..	65,941,662
Or in pounds sterling	..	£9,981,249

The value, therefore, of the principal Exports to Great Britain stood in the following relative proportions, namely:—

							Roubles.
1. Grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,527,641
2. Tallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,224,987
3. Flax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,884,950
4. Linseed and hempseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,547,787
5. Hemp and yarn	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,189,046
6. Wool	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,486,669
7. Bristles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,482,815

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of the principal British Imports into Russia in 1858.

				Quantities.	Value in roubles.
Books and engravings	..	..	..	..	17,454
Machinery and models	..	..	..	..	4,709,928
Coal ..	..	..	..	..	1,731,094
Spices and cocoa	..	..	..	..	237,471
Coffee	..	..	pounds	73,175	590,241
Sugar, raw	..	..	"	64,393	317,215
" refined	..	..	"	17	150
Oil ..	..	..	"	21,873	121,675
Arrack, rum, and brandy	..	..	..	..	250,254
Wine ..	..	..	..	..	330,106
Champagne	..	..	bottles	2,286	3,890
Porter	..	..	..	..	477,852
Fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	195,548
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	65,929
Salt ..	..	..	pounds	2,688,931	1,171,041
Tobacco	..	..	"	9,844	359,062
Cotton, raw	..	..	"	1,253,942	9,398,942
" yarn	..	..	"	217,471	4,439,246
Drugs	..	..	..	..	1,508,038
Furniture woods	..	..	..	..	12,349
Indigo	..	..	..	24,310	2,370,747
Cochineal	..	..	pounds	9,253	504,416
Madder	..	..	"	180,889	355,182
Other dye-stuffs	..	..	..	..	445,474
Lead ..	..	..	pounds	217,064	555,029
Other metals, unwrought	..	..	..	..	1,071,346
Silk ..	..	..	..	214	34,940
Wool ..	..	..	pounds	69,969	2,833,199
Scythes and sickles	..	..	..	1,946	22,489
Other hardware	..	..	..	..	1,575,142
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	1,427,821
Linen	..	..	..	..	383,837
Silk ..	..	..	..	..	87,948
Woollen	..	..	..	..	848,170
Lace and net	..	..	..	..	99,439
Watches	..	..	..	..	10,325
Lamb-skins	..	..	..	..	421,571
Other goods	..	..	..	..	1,531,552
Apothecaries' stuffs	..	..	..	..	118,785
Total ..	..	..	..	..	40,634,897
Or in pounds sterling	..	..	..	..	£6,095,234

The relative importance of the principal Imports, consequently, stood as follows:—

						Roubles.
1. Cotton and cotton yarn	..	..	..	..	..	13,838,188
2. Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	5,196,206
3. Machinery and models	..	..	..	..	..	4,709,928
4. Wool	..	..	..	..	..	2,833,199
5. Coal ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,731,094
6. Unwrought metals	..	..	..	..	..	1,626,375
7. Hardware	..	..	..	..	..	1,597,631

The customs revenue in 1858 amounted to 33,659,312 roubles (5,048,896*l.*), that is to say, to 2,139,265 roubles less than in 1857; the customs duties alone having fallen off 1,810,324 roubles. Those duties in 1858 amounted to 32,133,144 roubles, and the balance was made up of bonding dues, excise duty on salt, &c.

The above data are extracted from the most recent official Tables, viz., those for 1858. The values are calculated at the current prices of the different goods at the place of export or import respectively. The discrepancy in the so-called European trade between the values declared by the merchants and the price current adopted by the Custom-house is not very great; but there is reason to suppose that the declared value of imports in the Asiatic trade is usually far below the truth.

Shipping.

The following is a comparative statement of the number and burden of the vessels frequenting Russian ports in 1857 and 1858 respectively:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Ports in the Baltic	4,680	4,325	5,020	4,325
„ White Sea	779	536	794	554
Southern Ports	3,379	4,080	3,272	4,197
Total	8,838	8,941	9,086	9,076
Laden	4,517	4,890	8,427	8,016
In ballast	4,321	4,051	659	1,060
Burden in Lasts	867,413	888,092	941,053	920,111

The large proportion of vessels arriving in ballast is owing to the circumstance that Russian exports generally consist of the most bulky products, such as timber, grain, hemp, flax, tallow, &c.; whereas the imports, with the exception of cotton, salt, and coal, are chiefly manufactured goods, which take up little room. The consequence is that the shipping employed in the outward trade is frequently on the return voyage unable to obtain a cargo.

The different flags visiting Russian ports in 1858 were represented in the following proportions, viz., British, 1,757 vessels; Russian, 960; Turkish, 940; Dutch, 685; Swedish, 628; Austrian, 529; Danish, 494; other nations, 2,948. Different British steamers made 146 voyages to the port of Cronstadt; Prussian, 82; French, 49; Lübeck, 42; Dutch, 26; and steamers of other nations, 12: in all 357, or 24 trips less than in 1857.

The port of Riga was visited by 35 Prussian steamers, 27 Lübeck, 11 British; in all 73, or 21 trips more than in 1857.

The port of Odessa was visited by 95 Turkish steamers, 24 British, 14 French, and 3 Belgian; in all 136 trips, or 7 more than in 1857.

According to a statement compiled from official sources by M. Melnitsky, the Russian sailing mercantile marine consisted on the 1st of January, 1858, of the following number of vessels:—

	Long-sea Vessels.		Coasting and other Small Craft.	
	No. of Vessels.	Burden in Lasts.	No. of Vessels.	Burden in Lasts.
Black Sea	25	5,066	100	9,577
Sea of Azof	13	1,326	291	10,666
White Sea	128	4,781½	212	4,923
Russo-American Company	14	2,306½	2	62½
Baltic Ports (without Finland)	115	9,963	150	3,907
Finland	465	51,289	*	*
Total	760	74,732	755	29,135½
Burden in tons, about	..	149,464	..	58,271

* The number and tonnage of the coasting vessels of Finland are not specified.

Of these vessels about 100, equipped for long-sea voyages, were owned in the ports of Riga and Libau. The Grand Duchy of Finland alone, as will be seen, contributes more than twice the tonnage of all the rest of the Empire. The crews of the Finnish vessels amounted to about 6,000 men, and the remaining seamen of the Baltic provinces are reckoned at about 1,600, chiefly Letts and Esthonians. The crews of the Black Sea vessels are almost exclusively Greeks and other foreigners, but there are no data for determining their numbers.

The climate of Russia is doubtless a serious obstacle to the creation of a large merchant navy, as the great majority of her harbours are frozen up during about six months of the year, but the example of the Swedes and Finns, who are eminently a maritime people, is a proof that the insignificance of the seafaring population of Russia must be ascribed to the instinctive aversion entertained by all people of the Slavonic race to a maritime life rather than to the physical difficulties arising from a northern winter.

In order to obviate, in some measure, the inconvenience caused by the early obstruction of most of the Baltic ports by ice, an attempt is now in progress to improve the harbour of Libau, situate at the southern extremity of the Russian dominions in the Baltic. This port is accessible for nearly eleven months in the year, partly owing to the comparative mildness of its climate and partly to the water being more fully saturated with salt, and consequently less liable to freeze. It has hitherto been a good roadstead rather than a harbour properly so termed, and it is, therefore, proposed to widen the channel leading into the Lake of Libau to the extent of more than 300 feet, and excavate it to the depth of 18 or 20 feet, whilst the sides of the channel would be faced with convenient quays in masonry. Two moles, upwards of 300 feet in length, will be carried out into the sea, and between them the channel will have a uniform depth of 20 feet to a point where the sea is of that depth. It is calculated that these works will require about four years, by which time a railway will be finished connecting Libau with the interior, either by way of Mittan and Riga, or by Kovno, near the Prussian frontier. Should this scheme be fully realized, Libau would acquire some importance as an outlet for grain and other Russian produce after the navigation had closed at Riga.

Agriculture.

It is admitted by the most esteemed writers on this subject that agriculture in Russia is far behind that of the rest of Europe, although there are individual proprietors who have made the most laudable efforts to improve the antiquated husbandry of their tenants and to introduce the most recent foreign implements. With the exception of the Baltic provinces the system of tillage almost universally prevalent in Russia is the exploded three-field method, termed by the Germans "Dreifelder Wirthschaft." This method, as is well known, is highly exhaustive of the soil, necessitates the copious use of manure, precludes the cultivation of green crops, and is, consequently, unfavourable to the raising of stock. The fertilizing power of manure derived from straw-fed cattle is comparatively slight, and the cattle so fed are peculiarly liable to the fearful contagious disorder so prevalent in Russia. Moreover, the necessity entailed by this system of reclaiming fresh land tends to the destruction of forests, which, in so severe a climate, are almost indispensable to existence. And, finally, the impossibility of preventing the growth of weeds, which materially contribute to exhaust the soil, is a further objection to this mode of culture.

In addition, however, to negligent tillage, the geographical situation of Russia and the configuration of its soil are the frequent cause of unequal crops and scarcity, which it is beyond the power of man to control. The vast plains are swept by winds from the east and north, and the effects of drought and an excessive rainfall are more general and disastrous than in countries where the soil is varied by hills and valleys, and sheltered from the withering action of the winds on the one hand and from constant inundations on the other.

The existence of serfdom is another cause of the backwardness of agriculture in Russia, but the approaching emancipation of the peasantry will, it is to be hoped, give a stimulus to improvement by making the peasant directly interested in the productiveness of the soil.

In spite, however, of these obstacles to improvement the export trade in grain has, for many years past, continued to increase, and, since 1844, most perceptibly. Russia, in Europe alone, possesses about 275,000,000 acres of arable land under cultivation, which is half as much again as all the soil of France, Austria, and

Prussia added together. The black soil ("tchernozième") so noted for its productiveness occupies about 18 per cent. of the entire surface of Russia in Europe. So great is the fertility of this region, that up to the present time its productive power has been limited, practically, only by the difficulty of finding a market for the produce either at home or abroad, as it is only when prices are exceptionally high that the grain can be profitably disposed of. In abundant years a great mass of grain is thus wasted, whilst distant regions, owing to the want of means of communication, are afflicted with scarcity.

It is impossible to estimate with certainty the proportion in which the produce of an average harvest exceeds the home demand, but it is well known that the excess is far larger than the average amount of grain exported. The total production of Russia has been estimated, by competent writers, at 260,000,000 chetwerts (upwards of 200,000,000 quarters). During the three years ending 1853, the mean annual export was 7,748,500 chetwerts (about 5,800,000 quarters). But the sudden increase in the exports, whenever an extraordinary demand arises abroad, is a proof that the quantity exported is much more dependent on the state of foreign markets than on the amount of surplus of the crop. Thus, in 1845, the value of grain exported was 16,194,000 roubles; in 1846 it rose to 28,930,000 roubles; and, in 1847, to 71,280,000 roubles; that is to say, it more than quadrupled in value in the short space of two years. M. Tegoborski, from whom the above statement is derived, asserts his belief that, without the least exaggeration, the export of grain from Russia could, if necessary, and within a very limited period, be augmented tenfold, if the foreign demand were sufficiently steady and extensive to induce the Russian grower to improve his culture and economize his crops. But this again would be contingent upon the amelioration of the internal communications.

It is stated in a work published by M. Jourdier, a French agriculturist, who has recently visited Russia professionally, that so great are the ravages committed by the disease termed "pleuropneumonia" in horned cattle, that in one large village, which he cites as a by no means uncommon instance, the inhabitants lost literally their whole stock at the time of his visit. He was assured that, in 1859, Russia lost upwards of 3,000,000 head of cattle by this disease, and the official Return admitted that the loss amounted to 1,600,000 head between January and November of that year. He expresses the utmost astonishment at the total absence of care bestowed on his cattle by the Russian peasant, whether in health or attacked by the dreadful malady in question. In the opinion of M. Jourdier it might be greatly mitigated, if not altogether prevented, by inoculation.

The number of head of cattle and sheep in European Russia is given by M. Jourdier, on official authority, as follows:—

					1857.
Sheep (fine fleece)	..	..	..	..	7,872,000
" (coarse fleece)	..	..	..	..	36,000,000
Horned cattle	..	..	..	..	21,785,000
Horses	..	..	..	..	16,299,000
Total	..	..	..	..	81,956,000

This writer does not coincide in M. Haxthausen's opinion that "the Russian peasant is averse from field-labour." He expresses his unqualified belief that the Russian peasant is, on the contrary, passionately fond of the cultivation of his own land, and only indifferent or idle when labouring without remuneration for the advantage of his lord. His expression is that there is a large fund of latent activity in the Russian serf, which remains undeveloped until called forth by self-interest.

Notwithstanding the insufficiency of hands in the older portions of the Russian Empire, the Government are, at this moment, engaged in an attempt to promote emigration on a great scale to the Crimea and the new settlements on the River Amur. Ever since the last war the Tartar population of the Crimea, for some reason which is still unexplained, have been seized with an irresistible desire to seek their fortune amongst their co-religionists in Turkey, and, although the Crimea is peopled in great part by this race, the Government not only offer no

opposition to their departure, but appear anxious to rid themselves of a population who are Mahometans in religion, whose allegiance is doubtful, and who are helpless, indolent, and cunning in disposition. Colonists of Russian origin are gradually being introduced in their place, and it is apparently the intention of Government to re-people the Crimea by a race on whose fidelity they might rely in any future emergency. The process, however, must be a slow one, as these Tartars constituted, until lately at least, two-thirds of the entire population.

Large bodies of colonists are likewise forwarded by land, at the expense of Government, to the new settlements on the Amùr. The first immigrants were almost exclusively Cossacks, who have hitherto proved but indifferent pioneers. They are shortly to be followed by Germans from the neighbourhood of Saratov, on the Wolga, and by Russian peasants of a more useful and industrious class than the Cossacks. It is intended gradually to form settlements of these people along the banks of the Amùr, and the line of communication with Siberia; but to judge by the most recent accounts from that quarter, no great progress has yet been made, although the soil is described as extremely fertile, and the climate suited to the growth of wheat, maize, rye, barley, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and wine. The vine is indigenous to the country, and might doubtless be cultivated with profit, and the walnut and cork tree thrive perfectly, as well as other productions of a more temperate clime. In winter the temperature falls as low as 30° of Réaumur below zero, and in summer it rises to 30° above zero, whilst the heat of the sun is almost tropical. Towards the middle of October snow begins to fall, and the Amùr is usually frozen over early in November.

Provisions are described as being scarce and dear. The Amùr Company, with a capital of 400,000*l.*, was founded mainly for the purpose of supplying the settlement with these and other necessities, but it can scarcely be said to fulfil its duties adequately, as the colonists are still compelled to procure many of their supplies by the common post from St. Petersburg, at a cost for carriage alone of about 10*d.* per lb. English. The prices quoted are:—candles 68 francs the poud (36 lbs.); sugar 56 to 76 francs the poud; tea 12 francs the lb.; meat 20 to 24 francs the poud; flour 20 to 24 francs, and butter 52 francs the poud; a chicken 4 francs, &c.

In fact the description of the infancy of this Colony to be found in some of the Russian journals would scarcely warrant the confident expectation entertained in certain quarters that the territory of the Amùr is destined at no distant day to become a most valuable addition to the Russian Empire.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Sardinia.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, January 30, 1861.

IT will be seen from my last Report on the Finances of Sardinia, that the Budget for 1860 anticipated a deficit of 80,000,000 francs for the old provinces, which deficit, however, was reduced by 39,000,000 francs accruing to the State from Lombardy.

The subsequent annexation of the Emilia and Tuscany has, it appears, involved an additional expenditure of 33,165,000 francs, of which 31,916,000 francs are absorbed by the Departments of War and Marine, and the anticipated deficit for these provinces, owing to political events, was estimated at 4,372,000 francs. The Finance Department had, therefore, to meet a deficit of about 77,800,000 francs. To do this, it had 55,550,000 francs, disposable proceeds of the loan of 100,000,000 francs, and 11,937,000 francs balance of revenue accruing from the Emilia and Tuscany in 1859, a total of 67,487,000 francs. The revenues of these provinces have

been, therefore, entirely absorbed by this enormous increase of expenditure for the past year, and the balance in favour of the State in 1859, becomes a deficit in 1860.

The estimates of the Finance Department of the Grand Ducal Government for the year 1859, I find were as follows :—

Estimated Revenue	39,866,400	francs
Estimated Expenditure	39,781,300	„
Surplus	85,100	„

and this under a light system of taxation. This fact must be borne in mind in estimating the amount of pecuniary sacrifices which the different provinces are called upon to make for the sake of the great national cause. This state of things, and the expenditure continuing steadily to increase, obliged the Government in June last to contract a loan of 150,000,000 francs, when the Committee upon the Bill, in recommending its adoption by the Legislature, stated the condition of the finances of the kingdom to be as follows :—

Estimated Revenue, including Lombardy, Emilia, and Tuscany—

	Francs	c.
Ordinary	338,181,147	55
Extraordinary	32,151,609	00
	370,332,756	55
Ordinary Expenditure	373,391,880	62
Extraordinary Expenditure	99,133,411	35
	472,525,291	97

from which, however, must be deducted 2,482,163 francs on account of the Civil List. The deficit, therefore, is 99,710,372 francs. To all this, moreover, must be added the deficit for the year 1859, which amounted to 98,347,756 francs, making a total of 198,058,128 francs. From this, on the other hand, must be deducted the surplus revenue of 1858, which amounted to 9,977,896 francs, and the sum is thus reduced to 188,080,232 francs 29 centimes actual deficit.

To meet this the Government had the proceeds of the several loans as follows :—

	Francs	c.
5 per cent., 50,000,000 fr. (1859)	49,868,385	45
3 per cent., 100,000,000 fr. (1859)	95,049,038	00
3 per cent., 50,000,000 fr. (1860, Tuscan)	24,400,000	00
Emilia (1860, decreed)	7,800,000	00
Residue of the Loan of Parma and Modena	5,885,246	00
	183,002,669	45

which still left a deficit of 5,077,562 francs 84 centimes. This deficit, however, becomes considerably augmented, because the sums put down under the head of Extraordinary Revenue in the Estimates, have not actually been realized, and other items of expenditure have supervened. This causes a falling off of 46,835,609 francs, which added to the previous sum gives a total of 51,913,171 francs 84 centimes, for which the Finance Department has had to provide.

In these calculations, the whole additional expenditure consequent on the late political events, and which is estimated at 170,131,708 francs 95 centimes, is comprised, which has been provided for by extraordinary measures, but notwithstanding which, appears the deficit as stated above.

It is clearly not alone to cover this deficit that the Government has had recourse to raising a loan of 150,000,000 francs, but to enable them to meet also the deficit which they foresee they will have to meet for the current year, and it is questionable whether even this will suffice to cover the further increased expenditure which events seem likely to entail upon the State. Indeed, the Government appear to have drifted into a system of chronic deficits and annual loans, which, however unavoidable at the present time, cannot but prove most injurious if such a state of things continues. The credit of the country may not now suffer, because the brilliant prospects held out for the future of the Italian Kingdom, and the ample field which it is expected to offer for speculative enterprise, serve to prop it up.

The administration of the public debt continues with great regularity ; and I find, by the last Report of the Administrative Commission, that since the year 1820

to the present time, a period of forty years, the sum of 119,751,196 francs has been appropriated for its extinction.

With regard to the actual state of the Bourse, great depression and a general stagnation in the money market prevails. The continued resistance of Gaeta, the Syrian and Eastern questions, and the American difficulty, have completely stopped all commercial activity.

The financial measures of the Government are anxiously looked forward to, and will deserve the serious consideration of the National Parliament about to assemble.

It is, perhaps, impossible to speculate at the present moment upon the measures which may be adopted for the general improvement of the commerce of the country. Its internal state in many parts is such that strong measures will have to be resorted to, to maintain social order; and this, no doubt, will occupy to a great extent the Chamber of Deputies. But at the same time it is much to be desired that this important subject should not be lost sight of, even in the midst of great political events. I allude more especially to the shipping interest and railway system.

Shipping.

With regard to shipping statistics, I subjoin two Tables published by the Ministry of Marine; No. 1 showing the number of merchant-ships, classed according to tonnage; and No. 2 showing the increase and decrease in number and tonnage. These statistical Tables appeared in the month of March of last year, and are made up to the 1st of January, 1859; since which time no official returns have been published. In this number of ships there are 29 steamers, with a tonnage of 6,465, exclusive of engine-room, which occupies 40 per cent. of the burthen; 18 paddle-wheel steamers, nominal tonnage 1,655, 1,280 horse-power; and 11 screw, nominal tonnage 4,818, horse-power 1,505.

There is no doubt that the little progress which the mercantile marine makes is owing to the anomalous state of the maritime laws in the different States of Italy; and that if one uniform system were established, and judicious changes introduced, not only would it benefit foreign ship-owners, but also give an impulse to the home interest. Local influence would, no doubt, be brought to bear against any such changes, and the Government will meet with much difficulty in dealing with the question; but a development of the shipping interest is of the greatest importance to the future commercial prosperity of Italy.

(No. 2.)—STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in Number and Tonnage of Vessels in the Sardinian Mercantile Marine.

No. of Ships and Tonnage, December 31, 1857.		Increase.			Decrease.										No. of Ships and Tonnage December 31, 1858.		Difference as regards 1857.				
		Built and Registered.	Augmen- tation.	Total.	Broken up.		Wrecks.		Sold.		Confiscated.		Dimi- nution.						Total broken up.		
Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.			
2,908	208,218	141	19,958	11	141	19,969	57	4,062	33	3,905	30	4,104	1	145	309	121	12,525	2,928	215,661	20	7,443

Railways.

The importance of an extension of railway communication throughout Italy cannot be overestimated; and now that the piercing of the Alps has become a mere question of time, there is no reason why the commerce of Northern Europe should not find an outlet to the Italian markets of the Mediterranean and Adriatic. As regards Italy itself railways will be found the most efficacious means of uniting the different provinces, both politically as well as commercially, by creating a common and national interest between them, which, cemented by a regular commercial system, will awaken the latent energies of the people, and tend to develop the internal resources of the kingdom. For this purpose, therefore, it is necessary to open a network of lines throughout the country, and to offer every possible facility for their speedy completion. The Government, however, at the present moment, find themselves considerably embarrassed by the numerous projects made and concessions granted by the different Governments which succeeded the fall of the late dynasties; projects and concessions which it may not consider conducive to general interests, or which may not be based upon any concerted or comprehensive plan. The necessary examination of the validity of these concessions, and a due recognition of rights where works may in consequence of them have been commenced, renders their position, as regards railway legislation, extremely difficult. There seems, however, every disposition to consider dispassionately the most plausible schemes, and to lose no time in harmonising the whole in the manner most conformable to the interests and wishes of the public.

To this end the Ministry of Public Works proposes to establish a Committee of Consultation, to be composed of persons of financial, economical, legal, and strategical weight in the country, to which shall be submitted all questions respecting the expediency of the construction of the different lines projected: and it is hoped that by this means great advantage will result, both to commerce, to the public in general, and to the administration of the companies.

A special Council for the management of railways was established in the year 1845 by Royal Decree, but its duties ceased with the completion of the great lines of Genoa, Turin, Alessandria, Novara, and the Lago Maggiore; the works and administration of which it was specially charged to superintend. Since the year 1858 all matters connected with railway affairs have come under the control of the State, or under that of the Victor-Emmanuel Company; and it seems that the extension of territory has rendered a more enlarged and liberal system of legislation advisable. The powers, therefore, of the extinct Council of 1845 will be enlarged by making it into a consultative Committee, and entrusting to it the examination of all projects for the construction of railways which do not concern the Council of the Board of Works. The questions, therefore, which this Committee will have to consider and decide upon will be—the utility of the construction of any particular line, and the amount of sacrifice its construction would entail upon the State; the choice of system; and to decide whether the State shall undertake wholly any particular line, or guarantee private enterprise. The line of direction of any particular line will also be subject to its decision, in order that the strategical and political interests of the State may be benefited; and it will also have to examine the validity of all the concessions which have been lately granted by different *de facto* Governments. Added to this there are other questions which it is proposed to bring under the consideration of the Committee: such as the general amalgamation of lines of railway, and their most beneficial adaptation to the public and private interests which they are intended to serve; the regulation of the tariffs, and modification of existing systems; besides all questions of police and organisation.

It would appear that the object of the Government in establishing such a Committee is to check and control concessions to private companies or individuals which it may have reason to suspect are not solid; and thus, in fact, entirely to keep in hand the employment of foreign capital. But impartiality can hardly be expected in such matters; and it may be questioned whether the attempt to check speculative enterprises will not seriously retard the construction of many useful lines, concessions for which the Committee may not deem it expedient to grant for reasons of their own.

Considering the importance of an extension of railway communication to the future prosperity of Italy, it may be interesting to glance at the actual state of the railway system, and the communications at present opened.

The State and the Victor Emmanuel Company direct and work all the lines at present open.

The State lines are: the Turin and Genoa (168 kilomètres); the Alessandria, Novara, and Arona (102 kilomètres), with the branch to Mortara and Vigerano (13 kilomètres); the Turin and Coni (87 kilomètres), with the branch to Savigliano and Saluzzo (16 kilomètres); the Cavallermaggiore and Brà (13 kilomètres); the Turin and Pignerolo (38 kilomètres); the Alessandria and Aquis (32 kilomètres), and the line from Alessandria to the frontiers of the Duchies (71 kilomètres), with the branch from Tortona to Novi (19 kilomètres). The lines of the Victor Emmanuel Company are: the Turin to the Ticino by Vercelli and Novara (110 kilomètres); Turin and Susa (53 kilomètres), with the branches to Ivrea and Biella (30 kilomètres), and the junction of 5 kilomètres between the Genoa and Novara stations at Turin. The line from Vercelli to Valenza lately worked by the Company has now been taken up by the Government.

The State thus works 571 kilomètres, and the Company 274 kilomètres, making in all 845 kilomètres of rail. To this, however, must be added 60 kilomètres of the lines to Ossola, and 47 of that from Torriberitti to Pavia, the works of which are already commenced.

In Lombardy previous to the Peace of Villafranca, the Lombardo-Venetian Central Italian Company worked the lines Magenta-Milan-Peschiera (176 kilomètres) and Como-Camerlata (44 kilomètres). Other concessions had been likewise granted to this Company, and works were in progress. The Treaty of Zurich reserved these rights, and the Government made a special Convention (25th July, 1860,) which was subsequently approved by the Legislature.

In the Emilia after its annexation the line from the old frontiers of Piacenza to the Sardinian States, and from Piacenza to Bologna, was worked by the Central Italian Company and the State together, 144 kilomètres by the former and 26 kilomètres by the latter. Concessions were also granted to the Company by the Convention of July 25th of the line from Bologna to the Tuscan frontier near Pistoia, but no works were commenced. The concessions granted by the Pontifical Government in the Emilia will of course necessitate a new Convention.

In Tuscany the lines open and working are—Florence and Leghorn by Empoli (99 kilomètres); Florence and Pisa by Pistoia and Lucca (100 kilomètres); Empoli and Turrita by Sienna (131 kilomètres), and the private line from Montebamboli to the Sea (26 kilomètres): in all, 359 kilomètres. The lines of Pisa and Porta (43 kilomètres); Florence and Figlione (40 kilomètres); Turrita and Chiusi (23 kilomètres); and Asciano to Grosseto: in all, 195 kilomètres are in course of construction. There are also others for which concessions have been already granted, and which may be commenced immediately, namely, the Maremma, from Leghorn to Chiarone (207 kilomètres); Fitto de Cecina and the Volterrane (28 kilomètres); the Aretina by Arozzo (79 kilomètres); and Sarravezza' and Cavalli (5 kilomètres): in all, 319 kilomètres;—which added to the lines open and in course of construction makes 870 kilomètres of rail in the Tuscan provinces. The working of all these lines is at the charge of the State provisionally. They may be divided into three groups:—

1. The Livornese, formed by the fusion of the small lines at the beginning of last year (242 kilomètres).

2. The Siennese (243 kilomètres); and

3. The Maremma (235 kilomètres).

As regards Umbria and the Marches, the Roman concession for the line along the Adriatic to Ancona has been the subject of a Convention, and that of the line from Ancona to Rome is still under consideration.

In the Neapolitan States there are 203 kilomètres of rail completed, and 33 kilomètres in course of construction, namely, Naples and Vietri (48 kilomètres), with the branch from Torre Annunziata to Castellamare (8 kilomètres); Naples and Capua (44 kilomètres), which is being carried on to Ceprano (96 kilomètres), of which 63 are completed, and there is a line from this by Nola and Sarno to St. Severino (42 kilomètres), which is already working as far as Sarno. Other concessions have been granted, but the works are not yet commenced. Among these was one granted in 1855 to M. Melisurgo, subsidised by the Government, for a line from Naples to Brindisi. Another was granted to M. Desahante and Co. for a line from Tronto to Taranto, with branches to Otranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Barletta, and Termoli, and for two other lines across the Apennines destined to unite Naples to the Adriatic. A third concession was granted by the Dictatorial Government under Garibaldi to Messrs. Adami and Lemmi, under certain conditions which have since been modified,

for the construction of lines having for object the connexion of the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

The different provinces of Italy, therefore, contain in all 1,799 kilomètres of rail completed, and 664 in course of construction. Such is the actual state of the railway system at the present moment; but to increase the difficulties of the Government in dealing with it, it must be borne in mind that some of the lines already made, and others in course of construction, were laid out and designed by the self-constituted Governments of the several provinces previous to their annexation, and in some cases, therefore, may not fall in with the views of a National Government as regards general utility for Italy as an united kingdom. It was found absolutely necessary, after the separation of Lombardy from Austria, to separate the administration of the lines conceded by the Convention of 28th June of last year to the Lombard and Central Italian Company from those still in Austrian territory. The basis of this separation was laid by the Treaty of Zurich, and a Convention with the Government determined the immediate execution of the lines Rhò to Gallarati (27 kilomètres), and Milan to Piacenza (65 kilomètres), which will be opened in the course of this year. The works of the line from Milan to Pavia (31 kilomètres), and those of the line from Bologna to Ponto Lago Scuro, by Ferrara (48 kilomètres), and from Bologna to Vergato, in the direction of Pistoia (75 kilomètres), are in progress, and it is hoped that the line from Bologna to Ancona (206 kilomètres) will also be finished by the end of the year. During next year the lines Lecco-Bergamo (36 kilomètres), Cremona-Crema-Treviglia (6 kilomètres), Vergato-Pistoia (60 kilomètres), and Castelbolognese to Ravenna (45 kilomètres), will be opened: in all, 630 kilomètres of rail depending on the two Conventions, the one with the Central Italian Company, which has already the force of law, and the other with the Roman Company, which it is supposed the Italian Parliament will sanction; in which case 429 kilomètres of rail will be completed next year. Lastly, there is the coast line and branch to Carrara (280 kilomètres), the contract for which has been approved by the Government, and which, in a political and strategical point of view is perhaps one of the most important for Italy. There will be, therefore, shortly, 3,405 kilomètres of rail in the kingdom. Some of the great trunk lines are already completed, of which the two longitudinal ones of the Valley of the Po will be the great channels of communication with the North. That of the left bank unites Turin, Novara, Milan, Brescia, and Verona, and by the line from Casarsa to Nabresina will open the communication with the valley of the Danube; the passage of the Brenner and the Tyrol line, Eastern Germany; the coast line, Southern France; and the Mont-Cenis, Central France. But to complete this great communication the speedy execution of the Lucinagno, which will open Western Germany, Switzerland, and the Rhine, is much to be desired.

The passage of the Alps would thus be effected at five different points in connection with the main line of the Valley of the Po, which, by a line from Cuneo, across the Apennines, would join the Ligurian coast line, and thus complete the communications.

The line of the right bank of the Po unites Alessandria, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, and Bologna, and will be united to that of the left bank by the line from Torreberetti to Pavia.

As regards opening up the communication with Southern Italy, the Valley of the Arno will be reached by the coast line, and through the Emilia by that of the Porretta; and a line from the Valley of the Po across the Apennines, to join the former near Spezia, is projected. These will communicate with the three Tuscan lines, the Siennese, the Aretina, and the Maremma, which latter will be united to the first by the branch from Asciano to Grosseto.

The Pontifical Government has granted the concession for a line from Rome to Ancona, which will follow the Valleys of the Tiber and the Nera, passing by Foligno, Spoleto, Narni, and Terni, crossing the Apennines near Fossato. The Marches and Umbria would be much benefited by this line, and the Government has the concessions under its immediate consideration. It would unite the three Tuscan lines, and connect the Mediterranean and Adriatic. The Aretina, by Arezzo, would join it at Fossato, the passage of the Apennines. The Siennese, by Chiusi, would enter the Valley of the Tiber at Arviato, and the Maremma by Civita Vecchia and Rome.

The Valleys of the Po, the Arno, and the Tiber, will, therefore (if these projects are carried out), be shortly united, and an easy communication established between the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

But more remains to be done as regards Lombardy, the Emilia, Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches. This portion of the kingdom contains, or will contain, about 4,000 kilomètres of rail, on a superficies of 115,000 square kilomètres for 12,000,000 inhabitants, which gives 33 kilomètres of rail to every 100,000. France has 16,000 kilomètres on a superficies of 521,000 square kilomètres for 36,000,000 inhabitants, and 45 kilomètres for every 100,000. But as regards superficies, Italy has $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilomètres to every square myriamètre, and France only 3.

The opening of railway communication with the southern portion of the Neapolitan States will perhaps not be so easily accomplished. A coast line from Ancona to Brindisi, and Otranto and Taranto, and the continuation of the line from Salerno to Reggio in Calabria, are vast and difficult projects, which political events seem likely to retard. The connection of Naples with the Adriatic, and thus with the Northern Provinces by a continuation of the Capua line by Sulmona, Chieti, and Pescara, where it would join the coast line from Ancona, is perhaps a more feasible project.

To the Committee will belong the labour of carefully examining all these different projects, and of deciding upon the best means of successfully carrying them out. The future commercial prosperity of Italy depends much upon their exertions.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

United States.

Report by Mr. Irvine, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Washington, December 31, 1860.

I HAVE selected the "Production and Manufacture of Coal and Iron in the United States," as the subject of my present Report. These minerals are in themselves valuable articles of commerce, and the possession of them has, since the discovery of them as a motive power, proved a more fertile source than any other of commercial wealth and prosperity. Coal produces steam, and steam propels the engines which fabricate articles for the commerce of the world. Steam carries those articles by railroads and steamboats to distant lands with a rapidity and cheapness that had hitherto been unknown. Iron is the material through which steam principally works. Iron machinery produces manufactures; iron engines on iron roads convey them by land, while iron machinery in steamboats transport them by water to their destined markets. Coal smelts the iron and forges it into machinery for factories, into rails for roads, into engines to traverse them, and into machinery to propel steamboats. Coal and iron have thus become essential to commerce. It is to them that the United States of America mainly owe their vast and rapid strides in wealth and civilization; the railroad paves the way, and multitudes collect from every part of Europe and the Eastern Continent, building great cities, and turning the wild prairies of the West into productive fields of corn. The railroad again conveys the produce of their industry to other settled countries, which supply them in return with all those articles of manufacture which their still scanty population does not enable them to produce.

Both coal and iron are found in extraordinary abundance in North America. Geologists have made approximate calculations as to the richness of the mines, but the exact quantity annually extracted from them, and the amount of iron manufactured, is not correctly known. The minerals lie in many cases much nearer the surface than in Europe, and are, therefore, more easily extracted from the earth, and, consequently, in many of the less advanced portions of the country, the iron is worked by small forges, whose owners follow likewise the trade of blacksmiths, mining the ore one day, and forging it the next. Such minor statistics are very difficult to ascertain.

The richest mines of coal and iron are in Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States. These are now regularly worked; their produce has become a principal item of commerce, and their statistics have consequently been more frequently taken.

The last general report of the production and manufacture of iron in the United States was drawn up by Professor Lesley, Secretary of the American Iron Association of Philadelphia, from information collected from the iron manufacturers in the different States of the Union. The expense of obtaining these statistics was borne by the iron manufacturers themselves, who formed the Association for the purpose of procuring information for their own benefit, and for the defence of their interests. As the fluctuations in the general trade have since been slight, these statistics furnish a tolerably accurate estimate of the present condition of the iron interest of the Union. More recent statistics have been taken of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania.

Coal in the United States.

No country in the world, with the sole exception of Great Britain, possesses so much coal in proportion to its area as the United States. The twelve coal-producing States contain a much greater quantity of coal than Great Britain in proportion to their area.

One-tenth of the area of England, Scotland, and Wales has been calculated to be coal land; one-seventeenth of the area of the United States is said to contain coal. The twelve coal-producing States are Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Missouri; one-fourth of their area is coal land.

But, in order to arrive at a clearer estimate of the enormous quantity of coal contained in the United States, I may mention that the area of the coal-producing States is estimated at 565,282 square miles, and that of their coal land at 133,132 square miles. The area of Great Britain is 120,290 square miles, and that of its coal land 11,859 square miles.

Professor Rogers, in his description of the coal fields of North America and Great Britain, has estimated the quantity of coal in Pennsylvania at 316,400,000,000 tons; in the Great Appalachian coal fields extending through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, at 1,387,500,000,000 tons; in Indiana, Illinois, and Western Kentucky, at 1,277,500,000,000 tons; in Missouri and Arkansas at 729,000,000,000 tons; and that contained in the British Islands at 190,000,000,000 tons.

The produce of the coal mines of Great Britain is, however, still far in advance of that of the mines of America; in 1857 the British mines were supposed to be producing about 67,000,000 tons, and those of the United States about 10,500,000 tons. The production of coal in the United States is, however, steadily increasing.

The United States contain four great coal fields:—

1st. The Great Appalachian coal field, commencing in Pennsylvania and extending south-west to near Tuscaloosa in Alabama. This includes several outlying lesser basins, for example, those of anthracite coal, in Eastern Pennsylvania. It has a total area of 70,000 square miles.

2nd. The coal field of the centre of Michigan, equidistant from Lake Huron and Lake Michigan; it has an area of about 15,000 square miles.

3rd. The great coal field lying between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Kentucky northwards through Indiana and Illinois to Rock river; its area is estimated at 50,000 square miles.

The fourth coal field is farthest west; its northern limit is in Iowa, on the Iowa river, and it extends southward to near the Red river, on the western confines of Arkansas. In a south-westerly direction from this point are several small detached patches of coal-bearing strata.

Coal formations are also said to exist among the Rocky Mountains, but they have been but imperfectly examined.

The following is an estimate that has been made of the average thickness of the coal in the American mines:—

The anthracite basins of Pennsylvania contain the thickest seams. In the widest and deepest part of the Potteville basin, the coal has a thickness of 207 feet. The south anthracite field possesses an average thickness of 100 feet, the middle field of about 60 feet, and the northern field also of 60 feet. The general average of the whole anthracite region may then be said to be about 70 feet.

The maximum thickness of the coal in the Great Appalachian coal field

scarcely amounts to 40 feet. The average for the whole field does not exceed 25 feet.

The Illinois, Indiana, and Western Kentucky basin possesses a maximum thickness of coal of about 50 feet, and an average of 20 or 25 feet.

The average thickness of the coal in Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, is much less than in any of the above-mentioned coal fields; the most profitable coal beds do not exceed 10 feet in thickness, and the average of the whole area is much less.

The coal of the United States may be classed under two general heads, anthracite and bituminous, and these again may be subdivided into semi-anthracite and semi-bituminous coals. The gas or cannel coal is not frequently found.

Pure anthracite coal is found chiefly in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; it contains a greater proportion of carbon (from 90 to 94 per cent.) than any other description of coal. If adequately supplied with air, it generates more heat than any other kind of coal, though too dry and scorching for domestic purposes. It is particularly valuable for producing steam when power and not speed is required, and is the cheapest and best fuel for smelting and melting iron and other metals. It is almost entirely free from sulphur, and more resembles coke than coal. It appears, by a natural process, to have been coked and compactly pressed. Although it does not ignite so readily as bituminous coal, and is, therefore, not so convenient for domestic purposes, it has a great advantage in producing great heat without flame or smoke. In the city of Philadelphia the inhabitants burn anthracite coal, and a very agreeable contrast is presented by its clear atmosphere to the murky appearance of many of the large cities of England.

Semi-anthracite coal is also found in Pennsylvania; it contains on the average about 84 per cent. of carbon. This kind of coal burns much more readily than the pure anthracite; it generates almost as much heat, and is more applicable to domestic purposes.

The most common description of coal is the bituminous; it contains from 52 to 84 per cent. of carbon, and from its readiness to ignite is particularly useful for domestic purposes.

The semi-anthracite and the drier semi-bituminous coals are much employed for generating steam. They contain an amount of carbon nearly equal to the pure anthracite, and possess a larger proportion of volatile gaseous matter, which enables the fuel to dispense with so great a current of air as is required by the pure anthracite. This coal is, therefore, generally used for producing steam where speed is desired, particularly for steam-ships and railway engines.

The following Tables contain the statistics of some of the principal centres of the coal trade.

The anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, from the years 1851 to 1859 inclusive:—

Year.	Tons.
1851	4,418,000
1852	4,499,000
1853	5,195,000
1854	5,847,000
1855	6,626,000
1856	7,258,000
1867	6,764,000
1858	7,009,000
1859	7,626,000

The receipts for the same years of coal at Baltimore have been as follows:—

Year.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.
	tons.	tons.
1851	163,855	200,000
1852	256,000	125,000
1853	406,000	183,000
1854	451,070	238,740
1855	389,741	265,921
1856	446,981	266,661
1857	444,603	243,482
1858	318,607	256,105
1859	348,821	268,189

The total coal trade of Pittsburg and its vicinity exceeds 3,000,000 tons annually.

The following Table contains the amount of coal received at Chicago during the years 1854 to 1859, both inclusive:—

Year.	Tons.
1854	56,774
1855	109,576
1856	93,020
1857	171,379
1858	87,290
1859	131,204

At Boston, during the year 1858, 417,333 tons of American coal were received, 11,437 tons of British, and 77,094 from the British-American Provinces. In 1859 570,325 tons of American, 26,407 tons of British, and 83,808 tons of British-American coal.

The following account of the import and export of coal at Philadelphia during the year 1859 shows a great excess on the side of the exports:—

Imported from England	tons.
„ British American Provinces	1,623
Total	231
Exported to British North American Provinces	6,643
„ British Possessions in Africa	1,949
„ St. Paul de Loanda	2,121
„ Danish West Indies	200
„ Cuba	6,803
„ New Granada	4,689
„ Brazil	900
„ France	191
„ China	950
Total	23,446

The Production and Manufacture of Iron in the United States.

In making a Statistical Report upon this subject, I shall divide the iron manufacture into three departments:—

1st. The blast furnaces, using anthracite coal, charcoal, raw or coked bituminous coal.

2nd. Bloomeries or mountain forges, which turn ore or cast iron into blooms or malleable iron.

3rd. Rolling mills, converting these into bar, rod, sheet, and nail plate iron, and into rails.

The works of these kinds amounted in 1857 to about 1,131, namely, 121 anthracite furnaces, 500 charcoal and coke furnaces, 300 forges, and 210 rolling-mills, and the entire production of iron was about 783,000 tons. In 1859 there were only eight States of the Union destitute of iron works—Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, California, and Oregon. The remaining twenty-five were employing 560 furnaces, 389 forges, 210 rolling-mills; in all 1,159 works, whose produce amounted to 840,000 tons of iron.

In 1856 the Pennsylvanian iron works produced 243,484 tons of anthracite iron; in 1857, 237,318 tons; in 1858, 185,000 tons; and in 1859, 286,000 tons. The fall in the manufacture of 1858 was caused by the crisis of 1857, produced by over-speculation in the West.

The ten principal centres of iron manufacture in the United States are:—

1. Northern New York, employing the ores of the Adirontac Mountains, 40 bloomeries, 3 anthracite furnaces.

2. The Highlands, a narrow belt extending through Massachusetts, Southern Vermont, and Northern New Jersey, into Pennsylvania, 44 charcoal and 22 anthracite furnaces, 60 forges.

3. Eastern Pennsylvania and North-Eastern Maryland, 98 anthracite, 103 charcoal furnaces, 117 forges.

4. North-Western Virginian and South-Western Pennsylvania, 42 charcoal furnaces, 3 forges.

5. North-Western Pennsylvania and North-Eastern Ohio, 66 furnaces.

6. Hanging Rock or Ironton Region, 62 charcoal furnaces.

7. Middle and Eastern Virginia, 46 charcoal furnaces, 35 forges.

8. North-Eastern Tennessee and North-Western North Carolina, 19 furnaces and some forges.

10. The Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob in Missouri: a beginning has here been made with 7 furnaces. This mine is of great wealth, and will be most productive when supplied with coal from Western Missouri and Kansas.

This estimate of the iron-works in the United States was made in 1857, but is still approximately correct, as appears from what I have above stated that there was only an increase of about 30 works from 1857 to 1859.

The quantity of iron of all kinds used in every form of manufacture in the United States was calculated to be as follows in 1856:—

Total of domestic iron produced from ore	..	..	tons.	tons.
Pig iron imported	..	..	55,403	841,550
Rolled and hammered iron	..	..	298,275	
Scraps imported	..	..	10,320	
Total imported			..	363,998
Old rails reworked—domestic	..	..	100,000	
Scraps collected and sold	..	..	25,000	
				125,000
Total quantity employed			..	1,330,548

The quantity of rolled and hammered iron consumed in the United States during 1856 may be gathered from the following Table:—

	Domestic.	Imported.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Rails	142,555	167,400	309,955
Boiler and sheet iron	38,639	15,053	53,692
Nails	81,462	..	81,462
Bar, rod, band, and hoop	235,425	115,822	372,247
Hammered iron	21,000		
Total	519,081	298,275	817,356

The total quantity consumed in the year 1856 of domestic pig iron was 337,154 tons, and of foreign 55,403 tons.

The quantity of domestic hammered iron was 21,000 tons, and of foreign 20,000 tons.

The total amount in 1856 of domestic production of pig and of rolled and hammered iron was 856,235 tons.

The following Table shows the value of this production according to the prices current in 1856 and 1858:—

	Tons.	1856.		1858.	
		Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$
Foundry pig	337,154	28 00	9,440,312	22 00	7,417,388
Rails	142,555	63 00	8,980,965	48 00	6,842,640
Boiler and sheet	38,639	120 00	4,636,680	100 00	3,863,900
Nails	81,462	84 00	6,842,808	67 50	5,498,685
Bar, rod, band, hoop	235,425	65 00	15,302,625	57 50	13,536,937
Hammered iron.	21,000	125 00	2,625,000	100 00	2,100,000
	856,235		47,828,390		39,259,550

The expenditure necessary for labour alone in these works amounted to from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 dollars.

As I have already stated, the production of anthracite iron in Pennsylvania in 1859 was 286,332 tons; to this may be added the production of charcoal iron amounting to 39,500 tons. The lowness of the price, averaging in 1859 about 22 dollars per ton at Philadelphia, prevented a larger increase in the manufacture. An attempt was made the same year to establish new blast-furnaces in Western Pennsylvania, where it was intended to work up ore imported from Lake Superior with other ores; but the idea was abandoned till the prices should become more remunerative.

In the State of Ohio there was a considerable production of iron in the early part of 1859 in consequence of a very increased local demand at Cincinnati. In the month of April the price of pig iron rose as high as 35 and 36 dollars per ton; but before the close of the year prices fell again, and many establishments were forced to stop work.

In 1859 there was a marked increase in the production of the Pennsylvanian rolling-mills; large orders were received for rails from the South and West. The railroads in those parts of the Union had originally been mainly constructed of imported rails of a cheap and inferior quality, which had very soon become unfit for use, and it was discovered to be better policy to pay a higher price for more durable iron.

The larger rolling-mills for railroad iron in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia are the Cambrian mills at Johnstown, the Phoenix Iron Company at Phoenixville, the Montour mills at Danville, the Lackawanna mills at Scranton, the Rough and Ready at Danville, and the Trenton mills.

The production of rails in 1859 was 104,350 tons; in 1858, 65,500 tons; in 1857, 70,000 tons; and in 1856, 76,300. During the latter part of 1857 the mills were wholly or partially closed. The activity of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania continued during the first part of the present year; but has since the month of October experienced a severe check by the Secession movement in the South, consequent on the Presidential election. Many of the mills have stopped work.

It will be seen from the following Tables that the production of the finer iron manufactures in and about Philadelphia have hitherto been increasing, while the imports of iron and steel at Philadelphia have somewhat diminished:—

	1858.		1859.	
	In the city.	In towns near.	In the city.	In towns near.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Spring and cast steel	2,500	..	3,500	..
Bar, rod, band and nails	12,500	15,500	18,000	18,000
Boiler and other plate	2,500	20,500	5,000	25,000
	18,500	37,500	26,500	43,000

IMPORTS.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Bar, rod, sheet	385,230	510,429	398,719	606,354
Railroad iron	2,149	1,023	7,397	..
Pig iron	59,261	27,793	74,612	43,030
Steel	223,966	182,902	148,748	114,201
Other manufactures of iron and steel	614,537	727,877	278,571	413,398
	1,485,143	1,430,024	708,047	1,176,983

The iron manufacturers are loud in their demands for such duties as would give them sufficient protection against foreign competition. They say that if it were afforded them only for twenty years they would reach such a pitch of

prosperity as to defy all foreign competition. When reminded that the rapid advancement of the West has been greatly facilitated by the importation of foreign iron, they reply that progress there has indeed been rapid, but not based upon a solid foundation; that the railroads constructed there are generally of the most dangerous and fragile description, because no capital could be found to construct them of more durable materials. The original undertakers of these lines had only been able to collect sufficient means to level the roads, and foreign manufacturers had provided rails of the worst description, accepting as payment shares in the railways. In consequence of this was the number of accidents for which American railroads had become notorious. They assert that the whole system of advancement in the West is one of excessive speculation; almost every investment is made with money borrowed at exorbitant interest, and the consequences of any temporary check were such as had been experienced in 1857.

If manufacturers, they say, had been duly protected emigration would have been restrained; a great proportion of the emigrants would have been fully and profitably employed in manufacture, and the spread of the population westward would have been more gradual; the improvements made on a better and safer footing, and the people more steadily industrious.

The grounds for complaint which the iron manufacturers find in their present condition, may be summed up under three heads:—

1. The present tariff.
2. The high rate of wages.
3. The want of capital.

With regard to the tariff they assert that an *ad valorem* duty is always open to abuse; that often foreign iron is imported without paying the full amount of the legal duty of 30 per cent.; and that even supposing the duty to be correctly levied, the foreign importer has it in his power to injure the market for the home producer. They describe the working of the tariff to be as follows:—

When the price of iron falls in England the iron manufacturers there export largely to America, and thus relieve the English market from an excessive supply. The large amount of iron suddenly thrown into the United States lowers the price so much as to force a great many of the manufacturers to stop work, which causes the price again to rise. The English importers have meanwhile kept their iron in bond, and when the price has risen they pay duty at the rate at which the iron was valued when exported, and undersell the American manufacturer.

The desires of the iron manufacturing interest would be completely satisfied if an *ad valorem* duty were levied upon imported iron, on the contrary principle to that now existing, that is to say, if the duty were to rise in proportion to the fall of price in a foreign market; thus the price of foreign iron would be maintained at a uniformly high rate. But the idea of such a tariff would naturally be scouted by every other interest in the country; and the hope they now entertain is that they may carry a Bill for a fixed specific duty. A Bill of this nature was introduced in the Senate during the last session of Congress. The rate of duties proposed in it is very high; for example, 15 dollars per ton on bar-iron, and 6 dollars per ton on pig-iron. The price of bar-iron per ton in Glasgow, in the beginning of this year, averaged about 7*l.* 9*s.*, or 36 dollars. The price at the same time at Philadelphia of bar-iron was about 50 dollars per ton.

The price of pig-iron per ton at Glasgow was then about 2*l.* 15*s.*, or 13 dollars 50 cents, while at Philadelphia it was about 22 dollars. A very scanty margin of profit would thus be left to the importer of pig iron, and none for bar-iron.

The small amount of the population, in proportion to the size of the country, naturally keeps the rate of the wages of labour very high in the United States in comparison to that in the fully populated countries of Europe. Skilled labour is not, however, remunerated proportionately higher, not much more highly than it is in England.

With regard to the want of capital, of which American manufacturers complain, I have been assured that almost any iron manufacturer in the United States must fail if he be forced by the low state of the markets to stop work for three months, whereas it is supposed that some of the more wealthy establishments in England can afford to suspend their operations for even three years. The cause of this is, not so much the want of capital in the United States, as the want of inducement to capitalists to speculate in iron. There are so many opportunities for investment at a high rate of interest, that the iron manufacture can hardly stand the competition. Ten and twelve per cent. is a common interest on good mortgages in St. Louis

and Cincinnati, and seven or eight per cent. is a common rate for money borrowed on good security in most parts of the Union. The manufacture of iron does not generally promise a higher rate of interest on the capital expended than about eight per cent. A strict personal inspection and superintendence is also required to ensure the success of a manufactory.

(Signed) W. DOUGLAS IRVINE.

Sweden.

Reports by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Stockholm, December 28, 1860.

Distillation of Brandy.

THE brandy distillation of Sweden is the most important branch of the national industry; and the tax levied on brandy is, after the receipts derived from the Customs, the largest item in the Imperial revenue. It amounted in the year 1858 to nearly 7,250,000 rix-dollars (more than 400,000*l.* sterling), or nearly one-fourth of the whole income of the State.

The brandy distilleries of Sweden are regulated according to a law passed in the year 1855, and are classed in two categories, large and small distilleries. The former category consists of those distilleries in which an apparatus of any size and of any description is employed; and the tax upon them is regulated according to the quantity of brandy actually produced. The second category consists of those distilleries in which an ordinary still, with an open fire and cucurbite of limited capacity is established; and the tax on them is regulated by the distilling power of the apparatus, founded on the volume of the cucurbite. The smallest cucurbite it is allowed to use must contain ten kannor, and the largest eighteen kannor. The permission to found and work small distilleries is confined to landed proprietors.

By examining separately the two classes, and comparing the results, an insight will be obtained into the whole subject as regards the quantity of brandy produced, the raw materials employed, the taxes levied on the production, and the cost of control, &c.

By the Law of 1855, brandy is allowed to be distilled during only five months in the year, namely, from January 15 to April 15, and from October 15 to December 15, or in any one or more months between those periods. Each distiller is obliged to declare before the commencement of the season the quantity of brandy which it is his intention to distil. This declaration is irrevocable, and the tax must be paid even if the distillery should afterwards be suppressed. The tax levied on each kanna (about three English quarts) of the regulated strength, was fixed by the Law of 1855 at 50 öre (7*d.* English) per kanna, and was increased by a subsequent law to 60 öre per kanna. The tax is exacted before the season for distilling commences.

For all that is distilled beyond the amount announced, a surtax of 25 per cent. is imposed; and for the quantity made below that announced beforehand, a deduction is made, which cannot, however, exceed one-fifth of the amount paid beforehand. Should the distiller omit to pay before commencing work the tax to which he is liable, the distillery is seized by the Crown, and the right of distilling is lost for the current season.

Large Distilleries.

In the annexed Table (No. 1) will be found a statement, compared with the four preceding years, of the number of large distilleries which were worked at any period during the season 1859-60; the quantity of 50 per cent.* proof brandy

* Swedish proof is 50 per cent. at 15 degrees of centigrade thermometer.

distilled, and the amount of tax paid. By this Table we observe that the number of distilleries at work has not varied materially since 1855, though there is an increase of 40 in the season 1858-59 over the number at work in 1853, the first year mentioned. Large distilleries are established in all the provinces of Sweden, excepting in those of Stora Kopparberg, Wester Norrland, and Westerbotten. The largest number, viz., 53, was in Ostergothland; Skaraborg contained 50; Malmö-hus 40; Christianstad 37; while the town of Stockholm, the Provinces of Gelleborg, Gothland, Jemtland and Norrbotten, possessed but one distillery in each. Permission to distil during the five months of the last season 8,179,768·24 kanner of the 50 per cent. brandy, at temperature of 15 degrees, was granted for the whole kingdom.

The quantity manufactured, however, according to the calculation made by the supervisors, was only 7,913,551·84 kanner. There was, consequently, an "under fabrication" of 266,416·40 kanner. The amount of brandy tax paid was 4,768,185 rix-dollars 85 öre, and the quantity of brandy distilled being 7,913,551·84 kanner, the average of the taxation for the whole kingdom (including "over" and "under" fabrication), was 60 rix-dollars 25 öre per kanner, or 0·25 öre above the regulated duty.

								öre.
In 1855-56 it was	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1856-57 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1857-58 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1858-59 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·43

above the regulated duty.

The "under-fabrication," or the quantity which, though notified, was not fabricated, consisted of 336,924·28 kanner; and the "over-fabrication," or that which was distilled over and above the quantity notified, amounted to 70,707·89 kanner. The difference between these two sums is what is termed "the effective or actual under-fabrication." According to the Law of 1855, the "over-fabrication" is taxed at 75 öre per kanna, instead of 60 öre. This augmentation of 15 öre per kanna, has, therefore, produced a sum of 10,606 rixdollars 18 öre.

							Rixd.	öre.
In 1855-56 the amount was	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,252	31
1856-57 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,644	69
1857-58 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,632	37
1858-59 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,050	12

Of the "under-fabrication" above-mentioned, namely, 336,924·28 kanner, 321,176·36 kanner have been exempted from tax, according to a provision of the Law of 1855; and the remainder, 15,747·92 kanner, has been taxed at the legal rate of 60 öre per kanna. The tax on "under-fabrication" produced last season to the Government the sum of 9,448 rix-dollars 75 öre.

							Rixd.	öre.
In 1855-56 it produced	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,174	50
1856-57 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,112	50
1857-58 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,181	0
1858-59 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,074	4

The annexed Table shows the different descriptions of material employed in the large distilleries during the season 1859-60. From this it will be seen that wheat, rye, barley, mixed barley and oats,* and oats, are used, as also potatoes, and small quantities of other materials, as carrots, beet molasses, and beer. By reducing the quantities of dried malt, undried malt, and meal, stated in the above-mentioned Table from centners,† as they are there stated, to tunnor,‡ we shall ascertain the quantity of raw material used. This reduction made in former years, and found correct, shows that a tunna of wheat, rye, barley, mixed barley and oats, and oats, give respectively, an average of 2·5, 2·4, 2·0, 1·8, and 1·6 centner of dry malt; also 3·6, 3·4, 3·0, 2·6 centner of undried malt; and lastly, that a tunna of wheat, rye, barley, mixed barley and oats, and oats, gives 2·8, 2·6, 2·4, 2·1, and 1·9 centner of meal. These results are collected and are stated in the Table annexed marked No. 3; in which the quantity of corn, &c., used in 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, and 1858-59 is shown. It is deserving of notice that no Russian flour ("ryssmjöl") has been used for distilling, as was the case formerly.

There are eleven supervisors of distilleries appointed for the whole kingdom. The majority of these supervisors, as also of the inspectors, of whom there were

* Barley and oats are often sown together in Sweden.

† 1 centner is equal to 94 lbs. English.

‡ A tunna equal to 5 Winchester bushels.

370 appointed last season, are officers and non-commissioned officers of the army in activity and non-activity. The salaries and travelling expenses of the supervisors amounted for the last season to 43,937 rix-dollars 26 öre; and those of the inspectors to 178,018 rix-dollars 54 öre: added together these two sums make 221,955 rix-dollars 80 öre; or 13,641 rix-dollars 33 öre less than in the season of 1858-59. This diminution is caused by the smaller number of distilleries that were worked in 1859-60.

The salary of the supervisors is twelve rix-dollars a-day, beginning from the date of their appointment and ending three days after the expiration of the season. The inspectors receive on an average 8 rix-dollars 10 öre a-day.

Smaller Distilleries.

In the annexed Table (No. 4) will be found the number of smaller distilleries that have been worked during the last season, the quantity of proof brandy distilled and the sum paid as compared with the years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, and 1858-59.

The above-mentioned Table shows that there were 2,824 smaller distilleries at work in 1859-60, an increase of 343, or 13·8 per cent. on the year before.

In 1856-57 the increase was	..	..	..	..	1,047 or 25·5 per cent.
1857-58	..	..	..	..	344 or 6·67 "
1858-59 the decrease was	..	..	..	..	3,001 or 55 "
1859-60 the increase was	..	..	..	..	343 or 13·8 "

These figures show that a considerable decrease in the number of smaller distilleries took place during 1858-59, in which season the higher tax was introduced; but when it was discovered that in spite of the increased tax, distilling was a lucrative operation, the number of them augmented again; and it is expected that many smaller distilleries which have not lately been used, will again be worked in this present season, especially as in January 1861 an uniform system of taxing will be applied to all distilleries, as prescribed by a new law passed by the Diet in October last.

It is calculated that the value of all the utensils in use in the smaller distilleries of the whole kingdom amounted in—

								Rixd.	öre.
1855-56 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,129,108	96
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,386,807	18
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,593,434	13
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,666,860	0
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,014,313	60

The quantity of brandy which should have been manufactured by these utensils, if the provisions of the law had been strictly enforced, would be 3,357,189·333 kannor of proof brandy; but, as the power the utensils actually possessed, both as regards the manner in which the grain was prepared, and also as to the construction of the apparatus itself, is far greater than the estimate made beforehand, it is probable that the real amount produced was double the above-mentioned quantity, or at least 7,000,000 kannor.

As the owners of the smaller distilleries are not obliged to give a copy of their "mashing-book," the exact quantities of raw material used by them cannot be exactly ascertained. Supposing, however, that they produce 7,000,000 kannor of proof brandy, and that the proportions of potatoes, wheat, rye, barley, and mixed barley and oats, the materials principally used, are the same as in the larger distilleries, it may be calculated with tolerable certainty that the following (at least) were the quantities of raw material consumed by them in the manufacture of brandy:—

									Tunnor.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	686,000
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,000
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,000
Mixed barley and oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000

Especially as it is probable that a smaller quantity of brandy has been distilled out of the same amount of raw material than by the larger distilleries.

The cost of control, &c., of all the distilleries in 1859-60 amounted to 258,674 rix-dollars 78 öre; and the collection of the tax at all the distilleries amounted to 21,692 rix-dollars 67 öre: together to 280,367 rix-dollars 45 öre, or 18,112

rix-dollars 64 öre less than in 1858-59. This diminution is caused principally by the smaller number of large distilleries in use.

The amount of taxes received from all the distilleries amounted to 6,782,449 rix-dollars 45 öre. The cost of collection, therefore, was rather more than 4.13 per cent. on the gross sum received by the State:—

In 1855-56 it was	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 per cent.
1856-57 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.75 „
1857-58 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4 „
1858-59 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.24 „

The quantity of brandy distilled was—

							Kannor.
In large distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,913,551 84
In small „	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000,000 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,913,551 84

The whole quantity distilled—

							Kannor.
In 1855-56 was	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,444,000
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,513,000
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,980,000
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,446,000

of the strength now in use, viz., 50 per cent. by hygrometer.

The average quantity of raw material employed may be taken as—

			Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Mixed Corn.	Potatoes.
			Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.
Large Distilleries	..	..	3,100	69,000	74,400	16,500	776,000
Small ditto	..	..	2,700	61,000	66,000	14,600	686,000
Total	..	..	5,800	130,000	140,000	31,100	1,462,000

While it was, probably, in—

			Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Mixed Corn.	Potatoes.
			Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.	Tunnor.
1855-56	..	..	..	65,000	162,500	32,500	1,215,500
1856-57	..	..	13,200	167,700	126,800	22,400	1,069,600
1857-58	..	..	19,800	168,000	171,000	33,600	1,091,000
1858-59	..	..	6,500	102,000	200,000	18,000	1,444,000

The taxes levied on the distilleries amounted, this last season—

							Rixd.	öre.
In large distilleries, to	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,768,185	85
In smaller ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,014,313	60
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,782,499	45
							Rixd.	öre.
In 1855-56 the amount was	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,857,837	2
1856-57 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,360,435	30
1857-58 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,385,548	1
1858-59 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,042,913	11

If the cost of control, &c., namely, 280,367 rix-dollars 45 öre be subtracted from the gross amount of the tax levied in 1859-60, it will be ascertained that the net income accruing to the State from this source is 6,502,132 rix-dollars, or 342,301 rix-dollars 2 öre less than in 1858-59. It is expected that this amount will not be materially altered when the accounts of income and expenditure shall have been audited by the Audit Office, and that the amount paid into the Treasury will not exceed 6,500,000 rix-dollars; and as the receipts under this head were estimated in the Budget at 6,750,000 rix-dollars, there will be a deficiency of 250,000 rix-dollars.

Since the publication of the last official Brandy Returns, the number of distilleries has continued to diminish, as also the quantity of brandy distilled; and the

revenue derived from this source has also decreased. The consumption of brandy in Sweden remains about the same.

(Signed)

EDWIN CORBETT.

(No. 1.)—TABLE showing number of Large Distilleries at work, quantity of Brandy distilled, and amount of Tax paid in 1859-60, as compared with four preceding Years.

	Number.	Quantity distilled.	Tax paid.	
		kannor.*	rixdollars	öre.†
1855-56	391	7,035,030·84	3,728,728	6
1856-57	380	7,614,347·00	3,973,628	12
1857-58	400	9,349,788·98	4,792,113	88
1858-59	393	8,896,137·00	5,316,053	11
1859-60	353	7,913,551·84	4,768,185	85

* 1 kanna equal to about 3 English quarts.

† 1 rixdollar equal to 1s. 2d. (English); 100 öre equal to 1 rixdollar.

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing quantities of different Raw Materials used in Large Distilleries during season 1859-60.

	Dry Malt.	Undried Malt.	Meal.	Roots.	Various.
	centners.*	centners.	centners.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.
Wheat	172·3	35·6	8,529·0		
Rye	1,492·5	14,109·9	152,693·0		
Barley.. .. .	126,653·9	19,138·4	11,373·4		
Barley and oats	11,103·3	1,271·6	11,565·7		
Oats	2,910·1	669·0	3,204·5		
Potatoes	..	..	..	4,346,409·0	
Carrots	..	..	..	3,110·4	
Druff	..	..	..	..	4,983·0
Beet molasses	..	..	..	..	3,337·9
Beer	..	..	..	..	17·9

* 1 Danish centner equal to 94 lbs. English.

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing the consumption of Grain in the Large Distilleries during 1859-60, as compared with four preceding Years.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Barley and Oats.	Oats.	Vetches.	Wort.	Total.
	tunnor.*	tunnor.	tunnor.	tunnor.	tunnor.	tunnor.	tunnor.	tunnor.
Dry Malt	68·92	6,217·30	63,326·95	6,168·50	1,818·81	...	...	77,600·48
Undried Malt	9·90	4,150·00	6,379·46	4,891·00	278·75	...	...	15,709·11
Meal	3,046·07	4,738·91	4,738·91	5,507·50	1,686·68	...	...	73,707·14
Total 1859-60 ..	3,124·89	69,095·33	74,445·32	16,567·00	3,784·14	...	..	167,016·73
„ 1855-56 ..	1,491·76	39,479·86	100,338·84	20,369·16	5,411·23	39·38	306·00	167,436·23
„ 1856-57 ..	8,047·70	101,927·53	77,232·75	13,655·27	6,820·91	6·46	57·00	207,747·62
„ 1857-58 ..	12,456·23	104,962·51	107,256·71	20,826·38	8,806·94	...	85·11	254,393·88
„ 1858-59 ..	3,984·59	62,847·35	123,254·15	11,324·75	4,146·04	...	76·46	205,633·34

* 1 Danish tunna equal to 5 Winchester bushels.

(No. 4).—TABLE showing number of Distilleries (Small) at work, quantity of Brandy distilled, and amount of Tax paid in 1859-60, as compared with four preceding Years.

	Number.	Quantity distilled.	Tax paid.
		kannor.*	rixdollars.
1855-56	4,091	2,213,053·553	1,129,108·96
1856-57	5,138	2,718,142·087	1,386,807·18
1857-58	5,482	3,123,130·000	1,593,434·13
1858-59	2,481	2,778,100·000	1,666,860·00
1859-60	2,824	3,357,189·333	2,014,313·60

* 1 kanna equal to about 3 quarts (English).

† 1 rixdollar equal to 1s. 2d. (English).

Stockholm, February 1, 1861.

Finances.

AS the Budget for the Kingdom of Sweden is fixed by the Diet for three years, I can add nothing on this subject to the Report sent in by Mr. Erskine, my predecessor, in March last.

The finances continue in a very prosperous condition, and, although at every meeting of the Diet during the last thirty-eight years constant reductions have been made in the amount of duties levied on importations from abroad, the income of the country has steadily increased.

The public debt has been exclusively incurred for the construction of railways. It amounts at this moment to 39,000,000 rix-dollars (about 2,200,000*l.*), and, by means of the sinking fund, will be extinguished in thirty-eight years. The whole of the money borrowed for the above-mentioned purpose, with the exception of 5,000,000 rix-dollars advanced by the Bank of Sweden, has been raised abroad, and will be expended by the end of 1863. No increase of taxation has been made to pay the interest and sinking fund, which have been provided for out of the surplus of the revenue.

In the Table No. 1 will be found a statement of the amount of duties received in each of the last five years. Of the whole amount, viz., 12,595,802 rix-dollars, 4,803,427 rix-dollars were received at the port of Stockholm, and 4,178,192 rix-dollars at the port of Gottenburg. Thus, together, the commerce of these two ports may be taken as two-thirds of the whole commerce of the kingdom.

Shipping.

The official Returns relating to shipping, both Swedish and foreign, have been made up to the end of the year 1859.

In the accompanying Table (No. 2) will be found a statement of Swedish and foreign ships, with the amount of tonnage, which have entered in and cleared out from Swedish ports during the year 1859, as compared with the two previous years. The Finnish shipping is classed apart from that of other foreign countries, as by a Treaty concluded in 1809 between Sweden and Russia, certain privileges were granted to Finnish vessels in Swedish ports: and, although this Treaty expired in 1859, the advantages conferred by it are still preserved.

By the above-mentioned Table (No. 2), it will be seen that the shipping to and from Sweden during the year 1859 has considerably increased as compared with the preceding year, and I may add, that by a reference to former years, it has (in 1859) attained the greatest degree of activity it has ever reached at any former period. The shipping to and from Sweden in 1859 by Swedish vessels has been somewhat less than in the years 1855 and 1856. The whole number of ships employed in importation formed (in 1859) a total of 5,740 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 239,211 lasts, of which 1,312 vessels, with a burden of 106,661 lasts, came from Great Britain and Ireland; and 247 British vessels, of 25,371 lasts burden in the aggregate, were employed in the trade.

The total number of vessels employed in exportation was 7,266, of 465,108 lasts burden, and of these 2,175, with a tonnage of 215,649 lasts, cleared for Great Britain and Ireland. Of these 336 were British vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 33,772 lasts.

I have collected in the Table, marked No. 3, a statement of the number of the registered mercantile vessels of Sweden for the year 1859, as compared with the four previous years, together with the number of masters and seamen employed on board them. The mercantile navy of Sweden at the close of 1859 consisted of 3,364 vessels, with a tonnage of 157,456 lasts. The increase in the number of vessels during the year amounted to 61, and the increase of tonnage to 6,625 lasts.

The Swedish Board of Trade issued, during the year 1859, 219 Swedish ship-licenses. Of these 16 were issued for vessels built abroad, and naturalized in Sweden, with a total tonnage of 1,268 lasts, and 105 for new-built vessels. The remainder were for old vessels which had been supplied with similar documents in former years.

Commerce.

In the Table marked No. 4, compiled from official sources, will be found a statement of the value of imports and exports of Sweden for the year 1859, as compared with the four previous years.

The Table No. 5 shows how large a proportion of the values mentioned in the above Table consisted of gold and silver currency or ingots, and how much of other merchandize.

It will be observed that the imports and exports to and from Sweden, which, in consequence of the depressed state of trade in 1858, had sunk to 115,804,000 rix-dollars in that year, rose considerably in 1859, and amounted to 152,908,000 rix-dollars, which sum, however, is inferior to the total value of imports and exports during each of the three years preceding 1858. The value of the whole exportation from the kingdom in 1859 has exceeded by 4,426,000 rix-dollars the value of the whole importation for the same year; but if from this be deducted the gold and silver, both in currency and ingots, the exportation of which during 1859 exceeded the importation by a quantity of the value of 3,883,000 rix-dollars, there will be found a surplus with regard to the real importation and exportation of 1859, amounting to 543,000 rix-dollars.

By deducting the value of coined and uncoined gold and silver, the value of the goods imported in 1859 will be found to exceed the value of the imports of the preceding year by 19,091,000 rix-dollars; and the value of goods exported has exceeded by 16,516,000 rix-dollars, the value of the exports of 1858.

Taking the average of the current prices at Stockholm in 1858 and 1859, and deducting the duty paid on those goods which are liable to it, the following comparative statement will show the value of the principal articles imported in the above-mentioned years:—

	1858.					1859.
	Rix-dollars.					Rix-dollars.
Cotton	..	..	..	..	6,171,000	8,495,000
Wool	..	..	..	..	1,331,000	2,454,000
Coal	..	..	..	..	2,805,000	3,787,000
Coffee	..	..	..	..	5,435,000	6,800,000
Unrefined sugar ..	..	..	..	..	8,173,000	8,665,000
Tobacco, leaf ..	..	..	..	..	2,969,000	3,454,000
Ditto, stem ..	..	..	..	..	241,000	136,000
Herrings	..	..	..	..	3,354,000	4,092,000
Salt	..	..	..	..	1,007,000	1,063,000

The import duty received upon those of the above-mentioned articles which are subject to it, has amounted, in even money, to—

	1858.					1859.
	Rix-dollars.					Rix-dollars.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	1,430,000	1,545,000
Unrefined sugar ..	..	..	..	..	2,335,000	2,615,000
Tobacco, leaf ..	..	..	..	..	604,000	737,000
Ditto, stem ..	..	..	..	..	407,000	230,000
Herrings	..	..	..	..	86,000	119,000
Salt	..	..	..	..	179,000	200,000

The exportation of corn in grain in 1859 has, next to the exportation in 1855, been the largest that has ever taken place in any year. Deducting the quantity imported (principally seed corn) in 1859, the value of the corn exported from Sweden in that year amounted, according to the average of the price-current on the Stockholm Exchange, to nearly 17,000,000 rix-dollars. In the year 1858 it amounted, by the same calculation, to only 12,000,000 rix-dollars.

The exportation of bar iron in 1859 exceeded by more than 400,000 centners * the exportation of the previous year, and nearly equalled the quantity exported in 1856 and 1857, years in which the greatest exportation of this article took place.

The exportation of steel in 1859 has been greater than that of any previous year, and exceeds by 40,210 centners the exportation of 1858.

The quantity of copper (refined) exported in 1859, is about the same as that exported in 1858, viz., 33,386 centners in the former year, and 33,173 centners in the latter; but the price has risen from 75 rix-dollars per centner to 77 rix-dollars 50 öre.

The exportation of timber has also increased. The exportation of deals and planks in 1859 exceeds by 475,468 dozens the exportation of 1858. The average price of this article was at Gothenburg in both years 20 rix-dollars per dozen; and at Stockholm for Norrland deals the average price was 14 rix-dollars per dozen in 1858, and 15 rix-dollars for ditto in 1859.

The importation of the under-mentioned staple articles in 1859, compared with the importation of the previous year and 1857, in which latter year some of them were subject to different Customs dues to those existing in 1858 and 1859, has been as follows:—

Cotton.—The importation of this article, after deducting the quantities re-exported, amounted to 11,544,867 lbs.† in 1857. In 1858 it was reduced to 9,945,651 lbs., but rose in 1859 to 14,365,270 lbs., the largest quantity ever imported into this country for manufacture in any previous year.

Coffee.—The quantity of coffee which passed the Custom-house in 1857 amounted to 13,734,086 lbs.: in 1858 it was 14,302,106 lbs.: and in 1859, 15,455,082 lbs., the largest quantity that has been introduced in any one year, and nearly double the quantity entered at the Custom-house in 1850.

Grain of all kinds, Corn excepted.—In the year 1857, when the import duty on the above-mentioned article amounted, with additional dues, to 3·68 öre per lb., 470,365 lbs. were imported, which unusually small importation may be supposed to have been a consequence of the excessive importation of the previous year, which amounted to 16,383,744 lbs. The duty by the new tariff is fixed at 2 öre per lb. for rice and 4 öre for other grain, and the quantity imported in 1858 amounted to 916,409 lbs., and in 1859 to 2,179,997 lbs.

Salt.—In 1857, when the duty on salt was 12 öre per cubic foot, the quantity that passed through the Custom-house amounted to 1,644,188 cubic feet.‡ In the two subsequent years the duty was reduced to 10 öre per cubic foot, and the quantity imported in 1858 was 1,797,962 cubic feet, and in 1859, 2,006,202 cubic feet.

The exportation of the following staple articles has increased in 1859, as compared with the previous year.

Iron.—101,995 centners of pig-iron were exported in 1858, and in 1859 the exportation rose to 237,367 centners. The exportation of bar-iron amounted to 1,576,981 centner in 1858, and to 1,999,413 centners in 1859.

The exportation of corn of different kinds amounted to:—

				Oats.	Wheat.	Barley and Malt.	Rye.	Peas.
				Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
In 1858	..	..	..	6,031,437	234,308	1,530,175	876,824	58,553
1859	..	..	..	6,570,284	556,864	2,398,790	884,530	244,893

In 1858, 978,345 dozens of deals were exported. In 1859 the quantity exported amounted to 1,353,813 dozens.

* 1 centner equal to 94 lbs. English.

† 1 Swedish lb. is equal to 15 ounces English.

‡ 1 Swedish foot is equal to ·0974 English.

In the annexed Table (No. 6) will be found a statement for the years 1858 and 1859 of the average prices in the Stockholm market of the principal articles of export. A great part of the goods imported into Sweden from the Hanse Towns are shipped from those ports *in transitu* from England, but the actual proportion which English goods bear to the whole shipments cannot be ascertained. The value of direct importations from England, however, which in 1850 amounted to 4,998,000 rix-dollars, and, increasing yearly, had risen in 1856 to 19,217,000 rix-dollars, decreased in 1857 to 14,853,000 rix-dollars, and again in 1858 to 10,696,000 rix-dollars. During 1859 the value of imports has again increased, and is estimated at 15,733,000 rix-dollars.

The most remarkable increase has been on the following articles :—

Coal, of which, in 1859, 11,814,088 cubic feet were imported, the largest importation which has been made in any one year, and exceeding by more than 3,000,000 cubic feet, the quantity imported in 1858;

Unrefined Sugar, the importation of which in 1859 has exceeded that of the previous year by nearly 1,500,000 lbs. ;

Wool, of which, during 1859, nearly 400,000 lbs. more were imported than in 1858; and,

Woollen Goods, the importation of which has increased from 138,757 lbs. in 1858 to 301,752 lbs. in 1859.

In the Table No. 7 will be found a statement of the quantity, or value, of the principal articles of commerce imported from Great Britain into Sweden in the years 1858 and 1859; and in Table No. 8, a statement of articles exported from Sweden to Great Britain in the same years.

Mining.

The Table No. 10 contains a general statement of the produce of the mines of Sweden in the year 1859 as compared with the year 1858. The production of iron in Sweden does not increase, as the smelting of the ore by the use of wood, although it produces iron of a superior quality to that produced by the use of coal, is attended with increased expense as the forests are gradually consumed, and renders it impossible for Swedish iron to compete in foreign markets with the iron produced by the more economical agency of coal.

The whole number of workmen employed in mining and in iron works is about 19,400.

Manufactures.

In the Table No. 10 will be found a statement of the principal manufactures of Sweden, the number of workmen employed in each branch of manufacture, and the value of the goods produced in 1859 as compared with the year 1858.

It will be seen that the number of manufactories in Sweden at work in 1859 amounted to 2,478, employing 29,314 hands; the number of looms was 4,217; and, excluding the produce of the machine-works at Motala, the total value of manufactured goods amounted to 59,024,303 rix-dollars, and, compared with the previous year, the following result is shown :—

					1858.	1859.
Factories	..	..	..	..	2,463	2,478
Looms	..	..	..	..	3,758	4,217
Hands	..	..	..	..	25,808	29,314
Value of goods	..		Rix-dollars		52,709,541	59,024,303

It is the cotton, silk, cotton-yarn, tobacco, and paper manufactories which have principally contributed to the increase in the value of manufactures, as observed above.

The cotton and linen factories at work in 1859 were 30 in number; number of hands employed, 2,462; number of looms, 2,774; and the quantity of goods manufactured, and sold by the foot was: in 1858, 24,755,189 feet; in 1859, 30,427,856 feet;—of piece goods: in 1858, 65,858 pieces; in 1859, 82,659 pieces. The value of all the goods of this description manufactured in 1859 is stated at 5,452,079 rix-dollars, being an increase on the previous year of 1,814,350 rix-dollars.

The cotton-mills worked by steam in 1859 were 20 in number, containing 153,000 spindles, and employing 3,746 hands. The quantity of yarn manufactured

was: in 1858, 9,492,414 lbs.; in 1859, 12,072,693 lbs.; of which 2,298,936 lbs. were from No. 2 to No. 10 inclusive, 8,647,796 lbs. from No. 12 to No. 20 ditto, 807,157 lbs. from No. 22 to No. 30 ditto, 318,803 lbs. from No. 32 to No. 40 ditto. The value of the cotton goods manufactured in 1859 is estimated at 9,543,052 rix-dollars.

In 1858, 9,953,063 lbs. of raw cotton were imported; and in 1859, 15,169,452 lbs. of ditto. Of this last-named quantity, 804,182 lbs. were re-exported.

The cloth mills were 96 in number; they contained 682 looms, and produced during the year 1859 goods to the value of 7,657,738 rix-dollars. The produce of the cloth mills was: in 1858, cloth and woollen goods, 2,170,338 feet; shawls, blankets, &c., 4,144 pieces;—in 1859, cloth and woollen goods, 2,256,118 feet; shawls, blankets, &c., 4,559 pieces. Woollen goods were imported in 1858 to the value of 2,208,027 rix-dollars; in 1859, to the value of 3,913,732 rix-dollars. Woollen goods were exported in 1859 to the value of 2,776 rix-dollars. Wool was imported in 1858 to the amount of 1,082,242 lbs.; in 1859, to 2,011,599 lbs.; 29,781 lbs. were re-exported.

The sugar-refineries, 10 in number, produced in 1858, 20,849,201 lbs. of sugar, 6,399,352 lbs. of treacle; in 1859, 22,280,938 lbs. of sugar, 5,369,086 lbs. of treacle. The value of the production of 1859 amounted to 10,740,959 rix-dollars. The importation was: in 1858, unrefined sugar, 29,188,242 lbs.; in 1859, 32,697,507 lbs. Refined sugar: in 1858, 461,601 lbs.; in 1859, 3,010,696 lbs.;—44,176 lbs. of sugar and treacle, manufactured in the country, were exported from Sweden in 1859.

Agriculture.

No Returns of the agricultural productions of Sweden are published; and although a Committee of the Diet has been occupied for some time in endeavouring to procure the elements for a general and complete review of the state of agriculture of Sweden, their efforts for this purpose have hitherto been unavailing to contend with the difficulties they have had to encounter.

Sweden, in an agricultural point of view, may be divided into three zones:—

1. Southern, including eight provinces, situated to the south of the Wetter Lake.
2. Central, including ten provinces between Wetter Lake and the River Dal.
3. Northern, comprising the six provinces to the north of the Dal.

In the first zone all kinds of grain ripen, and the harvests are generally above the average; in the second, the harvests are generally average; and in the third, they are frequently considerably under the average of the whole country.

The population of Sweden was, in 1850, nearly 3,500,000 souls, of which 35 inhabited the first district, 50 the second, and 15 the third. Of the whole population, 06 were unproductive, 66 engaged in agriculture, and 28 were employed in other occupations. About one-fifth of the agricultural population farmed their own lands, and an equal number were employed as labourers.

The value of land is about 150 to 300 rix-dollars the Swedish tunneland (about 1·3 English acres), taking arable and pasture land only into account, and not reckoning the forest land. When the forest consists of large timber, it may constitute the chief value of an estate, but this is not common in the agricultural parts of Sweden.

The general system of farming is one of fallowing; and one-half of the land, in most parts, is left uncultivated every year; a third is the least quantity in fallow.

The yearly produce in corn amounts to between 50 and 150 rix-dollars per tunneland for corn of all kinds, wheat and rye yielding an average of 25 bushels to the tunneland. Prices are very variable. In the last three years wheat has fluctuated between 15 and 28 rix-dollars; rye, between 12 and 18 rix-dollars; barley, between 10 and 16 rix-dollars; oats, between 7 and 11 rix-dollars; and peas, between 15 and 20 rix-dollars, per tunna of about five bushels.

The labour required for husbandry is about one man to ten tunneland, costing in wages and corn (when so engaged) 200 rix-dollars a-year. On large estates, it is more common to allot to labourers a small quantity of land, for which they give a certain number of days' labour in the year.

If the average produce of corn land be taken at 100 rix-dollars a tunneland, labour may be taken at a fifth, and seed at an eighth, to which must be added another eighth for taxes and rates. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, about one-half of the produce may be taken as the profit of management. This is probably the principal cause of the great improvement of agriculture during the last thirty years. At the beginning of this period Sweden imported corn nearly

every year. She now exports from 500,000 to 1,500,000 of Imperial quarters annually.

Numerous societies have been formed in the different provinces for the promotion of agriculture, and their periodical meetings are numerous attended by working farmers, and no doubt their effect will be to introduce gradually an improved system of cultivation, and thereby to increase largely the corn production of the Kingdom.

The official returns of the quantity of corn exported from Sweden in the year 1860 have not yet been completed.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT of Amount of Custom Dues received in the Ports of Sweden in each of five years, ending 1859.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.		
Imports and Exports.	Imports and Exports.	Imports and Exports.	Imports and Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
11,467,105	13,334,556	10,787,209	9,746,024	12,377,665	218,137	12,595,802

18 Rix-dollars are equal to 17. sterling.

(No. 2.)—STATEMENT of Number and Tonnage of Swedish and Foreign Vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards from Swedish Ports in each of three years, ending 1859.

INWARDS.

		Swedish.		Norwegian.		Finnish.		Other Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
			Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.
1857	..	5,516	174,157	1,460	149,505	764	27,888	2,297	109,432	10,037	460,982
1858	..	4,172	145,513	1,290	129,443	619	25,152	1,928	111,325	8,009	411,433
1859	..	4,833	179,580	1,588	166,763	674	34,621	2,130	125,037	9,225	506,001

OUTWARDS.

		Swedish.		Norwegian.		Finnish.		Other Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
			Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.		Lasts.
1857	..	5,137	177,376	1,629	169,568	817	30,837	2,304	123,694	9,887	501,475
1858	..	3,992	146,697	1,339	136,250	647	27,260	1,875	114,968	7,853	425,175
1859	..	4,612	185,683	1,652	175,944	695	36,328	2,175	130,294	9,134	528,249

1 Swedish last is equal to about 2 British tons.

(No. 3.)—STATEMENT of Number and Tonnage of Registered Merchant-Vessels of Sweden in each of five years, ending 1859, with Number of Crews employed on board.

Year.		Vessels.		Crews.	
		Number. ¹	Burden.	Masters.	Seamen.
			Lasts.		
1855	..	2,874	126,236	1,419	9,015
1856	..	3,020	138,793	1,397	9,272
1857	..	3,190	147,705	1,380	9,594
1858	..	3,300	150,831	1,407	9,666
1859	..	3,364	157,456	1,432	9,836

1 Swedish last is equal to about 2 English tons.

(No. 4.)—DIRECT TRADE of Sweden with Foreign Countries in each of five years ending 1859.

INWARDS.

				Value in rix-dollars of Goods Imported.				
				1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Norway	..	..	..	8,436,000	8,735,000	8,851,000	5,162,000	5,394,000
Finland	..	..	..	3,372,000	2,886,000	1,668,000	1,447,000	1,746,000
Russia	..	..	..	207,000	9,373,000	7,550,000	1,945,000	2,304,000
Denmark	..	..	..	4,697,000	6,690,000	4,777,000	4,395,000	4,741,000
Prussia	..	..	..	3,327,000	3,079,000	3,186,000	1,061,000	1,042,000
Hanse Towns	..	..	..	27,357,000	27,377,000	20,603,000	18,612,000	22,033,000
Netherlands	..	..	..	1,868,000	2,693,000	1,547,000	1,229,000	1,565,000
Belgium	..	..	..	310,000	307,000	253,000	437,000	865,000
Great Britain	..	..	..	18,425,000	19,217,000	14,853,000	10,696,000	15,733,000
France	..	..	..	1,230,000	1,383,000	1,361,000	1,091,000	2,374,000
Portugal	..	..	..	480,000	712,000	373,000	286,000	387,000
Spain	..	..	..	988,000	775,000	759,000	408,000	586,000
Gibraltar, Malta	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Italy	..	..	..	378,000	807,000	465,000	311,000	470,000
Austria	..	..	..	79,000	148,000	180,000	96,000	90,000
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algiers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	2,911,000	6,926,000	6,405,000	2,902,000	5,518,000
West Indies	..	..	..	1,194,000	1,800,000	2,268,000	2,387,000	2,130,000
Brazils	..	..	..	7,242,000	9,575,000	6,633,000	786,000	5,413,000
La Plata, &c.	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Indies, Asia, and Australia	..	..	..	2,337,000	3,360,000	3,558,000	3,669,000	1,849,000
Total	..	..	..	84,841,000	105,844,000	85,290,000	56,920,000	74,241,000

OUTWARDS.

				Value in rix-dollars of Goods Exported.				
				1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Norway	..	..	..	6,258,000	4,023,000	2,650,000	2,297,000	3,642,000
Finland	..	..	..	317,000	2,505,000	1,851,000	1,494,000	1,241,000
Russia	..	..	..	88,000	1,172,000	308,000	250,000	1,138,000
Denmark	..	..	..	11,547,000	9,116,000	8,152,000	5,405,000	6,761,000
Prussia	..	..	..	7,023,000	6,053,000	2,355,000	2,358,000	2,310,000
Hanse Towns	..	..	..	7,440,000	17,333,000	17,904,000	6,013,000	10,381,000
Netherlands	..	..	..	8,586,000	2,925,000	1,053,000	1,850,000	1,981,000
Belgium	..	..	..	1,271,000	649,000	911,000	861,000	1,784,000
Great Britain	..	..	..	39,758,000	32,826,000	24,579,000	23,646,000	32,400,000
France	..	..	..	5,360,000	6,256,000	8,445,000	5,561,000	7,679,000
Portugal	..	..	..	1,389,000	1,410,000	1,872,000	1,301,000	1,385,000
Spain	..	..	..	1,002,000	1,083,000	1,362,000	1,301,000	1,658,000
Gibraltar, Malta	..	..	..	51,000	27,000	291,000	145,000	153,000
Italy	..	..	..	456,000	288,000	492,000	450,000	359,000
Austria	..	..	..	..	34,000	58,000	70,000	129,000
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	44,000	38,000	40,000
Egypt	..	..	..	4,000	..	10,000	23,000	..
Algiers, &c.	..	..	..	621,000	700,000	765,000	849,000	639,000
United States	..	..	..	2,859,000	3,471,000	2,952,000	1,996,000	2,878,000
West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..
Brazils	..	..	..	667,000	513,000	752,000	845,000	736,000
La Plata, &c.	..	..	..	36,000	141,000	265,000	68,000	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	313,000	249,000	628,000	944,000	503,000
East Indies, Asia, and Australia	..	..	..	801,000	1,659,000	729,000	1,119,000	843,000
Total	..	..	..	95,847,000	92,433,000	78,434,000	58,884,000	78,667,000

18 rix-dollars equal to 1*l*.

(No. 5.)—TABLE, showing proportion of Gold and Silver compared with other Goods imported and exported in each of five years, ending 1859.

Year.	Gold and Silver, in Currency and Ingots.		Other Goods.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
1855	7,054,500	37,500	77,786,500	95,809,500
1856	396,000	12,093,000	105,448,000	80,340,000
1857	120,000	11,709,000	85,170,000	66,725,000
1858	2,064,000	910,000	54,856,000	57,974,000
1859	294,000	4,177,000	73,947,000	74,490,000

18 rix-dollars equal to 1*l*.

(No. 6.)—AVERAGE Prices in Stockholm Market of principal Articles of Export in years 1858 and 1859.

Articles.				1858.	1859.
				Rix-d. öre.	Rix-d. öre.
Alum	Per centner			8 23	8 52
Pitch	"			7 15	7 31
Iron, bar	"			8 0	7 50
" band	"			10 50	10 0
Copper, refined	"			75 0	77 50
Steel, refined	"			30 0	29 50
" other kinds	"			13 0	13 0
Corn :—					
Oats	Per cubic foot			1 27	1 36
Wheat	"			3 17	3 2
Barley	"			1 75	1 90
Rye	"			1 83	1 98
Tar	"			2 19	2 40

1 centner equal to 94 lbs. English.

1 Swedish foot equal to .0974 English.

(No. 7.)—A STATEMENT of principal Articles Imported from Great Britain into Sweden in 1858 and 1859.

Articles.				1858.	1859.
Cotton	Lbs.			4,503,401	3,691,791
" yarn, white	"			919,507	913,769
Woven goods :—					
Woollen	"			138,757	301,752
Cotton	"			116,188	270,034
Linen	"			42,932	22,118
Sugar, unrefined	"			1,653,957	3,148,137
Colours :—					
Indigo	"			49,476	78,508
White lead	"			142,784	153,208
Various	Rix-dollars			209,312	183,295
Coal	Cubic feet			8,735,613	11,814,088
Hides and skins, dry	Centners			3,765	5,133
Ditto, other	"			2,205	3,046
Implements, machinery	Rix-dollars			461,768	910,611
Steel	Lbs.			73,597	70,193
Wool	"			51,210	449,783
Dye woods	Rix-dollars			8,480	40,650

1 Swedish lb. " Victualie Vigt" equal to 15 ounces English.

1 Swedish foot equal to .0974 English.

1 centner equal to 94 lbs. English.

18 rix-dollars equal to 1*l*.

In addition to the above there has been imported from Great Britain in 1859 289,754 lbs. of coffee, 706,192 lbs. of rice, in grain and meal; 108,495 cwt. of rails and railway materials, valued at 280.80*l* rix-dollars; and 2,089,788 lbs. of oil.

(No. 8.)—A STATEMENT of principal Articles Exported from Sweden to Great Britain in 1858 and 1859.

Articles.					1858.	1859.
Iron, bar	..	..	..	Centners	570,346	968,015
„ blooms and ploughs	..	..	..	„	38,829	13,541
„ manufactured	..	..	..	„	1,514	3,219
Steel	..	..	..	„	35,380	70,184
Bones	..	..	..	„	21,621	7,280
Oil-cake	..	..	..	„	35,113	21,283
Tar	..	..	..	„	6,533	19,348
Corn, in grain :—						
Oats	..	..	..	Cubic feet	5,206,223	5,172,720
Wheat	..	..	..	„	106,424	437,402
Barley	..	..	..	„	527,861	1,109,537
Peas	..	..	..	„	33,429	133,212
Vetches	..	..	..	„	100	5,576
Rye	..	..	..	„	31,090	25,780
Timber :—						
Deals, planks	..	..	..	Dozen	331,788	441,304
Beams	..	..	..	Pieces	187,592	283,707
Masts	..	..	..	„	6,646	6,493
Sleepers	..	..	..	Rix-dollars	28,929	1,671
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	..	..	..	„	34,426	73,014

1 Swedish lb. “Victualie Vigt” equal to 15 ounces English.

i Swedish foot equal to .0974 English.

In addition to the above the following goods have been exported to Great Britain in 1859, namely, 185,270 centners pig iron, deal ends to value of 205,369 rix-dollars, and 98,000 lobsters.

(No. 9.)—A STATEMENT of Produce of Swedish Mines in 1859 as compared with 1858.

					Production in 1859.	Amount by which Production of 1859	
						Was less than in 1858.	Was greater than in 1858.
Iron, ore	..	..	..	skeppund t. v. ¹	1,904,721	41,735	
„ pig	..	..	..	„	907,560	..	36,868
„ cast, manufactured at furnace	..	..	..	„	34,858	4,623	
„ „ from pig iron	..	..	..	skeppund b. v. ²	40,028	..	1,543
„ bar	..	..	..	„	806,863	..	25,746
„ manufactured	..	..	..	„	136,229	..	24,098
Gold	..	..	..	ort ³	90·83	..	15·48
Silver	..	..	..	lod ⁴	4,882·3	602	
Copper	..	..	..	skeppund b. v.	13,430·64	..	982·45
Nickel copper	..	..	..	centner ⁵	685·87	..	117·87
Brass	..	..	..	„skeppund s. s. v. ⁶	822·81	64·12	
Manufactured copper	..	..	..	„	2,859·11	..	588·36
Lead	..	..	..	„	1,821·57	113·55	
Zinc, ore	..	..	..	„	..	1,750	
Cobalt, ore	..	..	..	skeppund v. v. ⁷	1,520	..	743
Sulphur	..	..	..	skeppund b. v.	1,352·68	..	356·76
Vitriol	..	..	..	skeppund s. s. v.	3,330	301	
Red ochre	..	..	..	tunnor ⁸	15,348	..	2,660
Alum	..	..	..	„	7,055	483	
Black lead	..	..	..	skeppund v. v.	399·66	..	47·56
Porphyry	..	..	..	value in rix-dollars	6,780	..	2,412
Marble	..	..	..	„	17,994·68	..	7,056·31
Coal	..	..	..	tunnor	198,502	..	6,463

¹ 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ skeppund taskjern vigt, equal to 1 ton English² 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ skeppund berg vigt 1 ton „³ 100 ort 9 lbs. „⁴ 32 lod 94 lbs. „⁵ 1 centner 94 lbs. „⁶ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ skeppund staple town vigt 1 ton „⁷ 2,400 skeppund victualie vigt 1 ton „⁸ 8 tunnor 1 ton „

(No. 10.)—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactories, &c., existing in Sweden in years 1858 and 1859.

	1858.				1859.			
	Number of Factories.	Looms.	Owners and Hands.	Value in rix-dollars.	Number of Factories.	Looms.	Owners and Hands.	Value in rix-dollars.
Cotton and Linen ..	31	2,371	1,976	3,637,729	30	2,774	2,462	5,452,079
Cloth ..	105	659	2,796	7,359,267	96	682	2,837	7,657,738
Silk ..	7	269	367	557,353	6	298	399	809,159
Ribbon ..	10	64	82	64,084	11	65	84	55,986
Cotton-spinning mills	20	..	3,113	7,709,819	20	..	3,746	9,543,052
Sail cloth ..	8	101	425	532,875	3	76	639	510,290
Stocking ..	17	285	724	409,267	16	308	801	487,532
Sugar refiners ..	10	..	887	10,660,582	10	..	1,065	10,740,959
Tobacco ..	100	..	1,631	3,841,649	103	..	1,884	4,314,381
Paper ..	87	..	1,483	2,187,250	85	..	1,736	2,540,454
Leather ..	591	..	1,906	3,413,594	600	..	1,974	3,815,954
Dye-works ..	448	..	1,623	1,095,023	453	..	1,680	1,324,007
Cotton printing ..	17	..	97	64,768	16	..	118	110,925
Glass ..	18	..	1,226	1,371,928	21	..	1,313	1,456,899
Porcelain ..	2	..	506	749,453	2	..	523	826,955
Earthenware stoves ..	53	..	485	336,424	59	..	536	351,694
Oil-presses ..	44	..	163	1,255,354	43	..	173	1,058,708
Porter breweries ..	2	..	158	625,818	2	..	166	499,286
Tallow-candles ..	14	..	60	256,398	15	..	80	312,970
Stearine ditto ..	3	..	81	368,350	3	..	90	455,750
Soap-works ..	12	..	102	745,846	13	..	100	767,961
Rope-makers ..	21	..	182	219,200	22	..	189	220,384
Clocks ..	130	..	303	64,659	136	..	319	72,830
Playing-cards ..	9	..	51	40,664	8	..	50	63,730
Carpets ..	14	..	177	125,542	16	..	184	134,742
Chemical works ..	13	..	49	59,741	14	..	56	181,956
Carriages ..	17	..	198	195,550	18	..	192	191,225
Matches ..	19	..	803	365,240	13	..	929	375,890
Machinery ..	47	..	1,710	2,901,160	67	..	2,573	3,256,386
Minor works ..	594	9	2,444	1,494,954	577	14	2,416	1,434,421
Total ..	2,463	3,758	25,808	52,709,541	2,478	4,217	29,314	59,024,303
Motala works ..	..	..	..	1,433,787	..	..	..	1,307,450

18 rix-dollars equal to 17.

Brazil.

*Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.**Rio de Janeiro, January , 1861.*

SINCE the year 1822, when the Empire was first established, and the country first started on its career of independence, Brazil has experienced a progressive increase in its annual production and consumption, and has advanced steadily, though slowly, in civilization and general improvement. Even up to the year 1841, that of the accession to the throne of the present Emperor Don Pedro II, the foreign commerce of the Empire appears to have gradually increased, notwithstanding the various revolutions and the political agitation which marked a great part of that period; but since that event, and the establishment of harmony in the Empire, Brazil has exhibited many signs of progress in material wealth and prosperity, and in the development of her internal resources.

During the period from 1848 to 1858 the revenue has been in a flourishing condition, the income exceeding the expenditure, while a gradual decrease has been observable in the foreign debt, which was reduced in 1859 to 5,005,600*l*.

The increased demand for the principal products of the country, and especially coffee, has imparted a stimulus to the agricultural industry, and has given rise to various ameliorations in the means of communication with the great producing districts.

In addition to the Governmental line on which steamers run at regular intervals along the whole coast of Brazil, six steam lines navigate the Amazon, Rio Negro, Madeira, and Tocantins rivers. There is steam communication between Maceio and Ceará, and three Companies running steamers between various cities along the coast.

In the Province of Rio Grande do Sul steam navigation has been established for some years on the Lagoa dos Patos, and on the rivers which run up to Porto Alegre, and is gradually being extended on the various navigable rivers which abound in every part of the Empire.

As regards the ordinary roads in the interior nothing very favourable can be said, but during the last fifteen years great improvements have been made; and the Provincial Governments, to whom appertains the construction and repair of roads, bridges, canals, &c., receive a yearly contribution from the Central Government for that object. A magnificent carriage-road constructed by the Union and Industry Company is about to be opened in the course of a few months. It extends from Petropolis to Juiz de Fora, a distance of about 100 miles into the heart of the coffee plantations of Minas Geraes.

Several railways are in process of construction in different parts of the Empire. In the province of Rio de Janeiro the Don Pedro II railway and the Cantagallo railway are already open for some distance to the public. The former is to extend to the valley of the Parahyba, and from thence separate into two branches, of which one is to have its terminus at Cachoeira, on the Parahyba, in the province of St. Paulo, and the other at Porto Novo da Cunha on the same river on the borders of the province of Minas. The latter already extends as far as the foot of the Serra on which are situated the coffee plantations of Novo Friburgo.

The Maná Railway, which has been in use for some years, connects the shores of the Bay of Rio with the foot of the Serra d'Estrella. It is without any commercial importance, and serves chiefly to facilitate the journey for passengers between Rio de Janeiro and the now much-frequented Colony of Petropolis.

Railways are in the course of construction in the Provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, and a line which is to extend from Santos to Jundiáhy, a distance of 100 miles in the Province of St. Paul's.

With respect to the population of the Empire, no regular census having ever been taken, it is impossible to speak with accuracy. The total population of Brazil is generally estimated at between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, of which about 3,000,000 are slaves, and it has been rapidly increasing of late years in some of the provinces of the Empire, and especially in Rio de Janeiro.

The following Table gives the Government Return of the population of the Provinces for the year 1856, to which is added the area of each Province in square leagues:—

	Area in Square Leagues.	Population.
1. Alto Amazonas	89,000	42,000
2. Grao Para		207,000
3. Maranhao		360,000
4. Piahy		150,400
5. Ceara	4,600	385,300
6. Rio Grande do Norte	2,000	190,000
7. Parahyba	3,600	209,300
8. Pernambuco	7,200	950,000
9. Alagoas	5,200	204,200
10. Sergipe	2,800	183,600
11. Bahia	14,000	1,100,000
12. Espirito Santo	3,000	51,300
14. St. Catharina	2,200	104,900
15. Rio Grande do Sul	8,230	201,300
16. Paraná	12,000	72,400
17. Sto. Paulo		500,000
18. Minas Geraes	15,000	1,300,000
19. Goyaz	25,000	180,000
20. Mattogrosso	60,000	85,000
Total	272,000	7,677,800

Of these Provinces, which together make up the united Empire of Brazil, by far the most wealthy and important is that of Rio de Janeiro. By the Additional Acts of the Constitution of August 12, 1834, all the Provinces obtained the right, under certain conditions, of self-government. At that time the town of Rio de Janeiro, with a certain district attached to it, was separated from the Province of that name, and erected into a separate independent municipality ("Município da Corte"), under the immediate control of the Central Government of the Empire; the province being provided, similarly to all the others, with its own Government, President, and Legislature, the seat of which was established in the town of Niterohy, on the opposite shore of the Bay.

In 1838 the population of the "Município da Corte" amounted to 137,078; in 1849 it had increased to 266,366; in 1851, according to the official returns, the population of the province amounted to 556,080, of which 262,526 were free, and 293,554 slaves; and that of the "Município da Corte" to 293,920. In 1856 the population of the two parts together of the whole territory of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 1,200,000, and in 1860 it was estimated at 1,300,000, about a third of which belongs to the "Município."

The principal products of the Province are coffee and sugar, but of late years the former has become by far the most important.

The coffee produced in Rio de Janeiro amounts to more than three-fourths of all the coffee of Brazil, and has been steadily increasing since the year 1817, as may be observed by a comparison of the following periods.

The average annual exports of coffee amount as follows during the under-mentioned periods:—

								Arrobas.
1817—20..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,374,712
1826—29..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,695,055
1830—39..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,058,895
1840—50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,605,355
1853—54..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,063,033
1858—59..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,711,014

The following Table will show the proportion of the average amount of coffee annually exported from Rio de Janeiro, which is produced in that Province, compared with that which is supplied from other undermentioned Provinces:—

							Per cent.
Coffee produced in	Rio de Janeiro	..	..	..	..	..	78·62
"	Minas Geraes	..	..	..	..	..	7·8
"	St. Paul	..	..	..	..	..	11·1
"	Bahia	..	..	..	..	..	0·42
"	Espirito Santo	..	..	..	..	..	2·6
Total ..							100·0

It appears, therefore, that of all the coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro, 78·62 per cent. is cultivated in that Province, while 21·38 per cent. from the four above-mentioned Provinces. The coffee crop in this Province during the last year has been unusually abundant.

The export of sugar, on the other hand, which was formerly the principal product of this Province, has very much diminished of late years, and averages now about 400,000 arrobas annually.

The following is a list of the principal products of this Province annually exported to foreign countries:—Aguardente, cotton, rice, sugar, potatoes, horse-hair, cocoa, coffee, tea, cigars, hides, sweetmeats, mats, mandioca flour, beans, tobacco, ipecacuanha, jewels, wool, wood, molasses, indian corn, gold dust, objects of gold, precious stones, rape, soap, leather, tamarinds, wooden shoes, tapioca, pork.

The value of the exports from this Province in 1853—54 amounted to 37,711,000 milreis; in 1856—57 to 55,121,675 milreis; and in 1858—59 to 51,974,658 milreis. The average annual exportation from the Province during the five years 1853—58 was 47,520,509 milreis. There has, therefore, been an increase in the value of the exports of 1858—59, compared with that of the average exports of 1853—58, of 4,454,149 milreis.

The value of the imports for 1853—54 amounted to 47,034,190 milreis; for 1856—57 to 67,922,825 milreis; and for 1858—59 to 68,540,350 milreis: the annual average for the period 1853—58 being 56,417,313 milreis—very nearly half of the exports and imports of the whole Empire.

The revenue from the Provincial and Municipal Taxes for 1858-59 amounted to 24,045,693\$619, while that of Bahia and Pernambuco respectively only reached the sums of 6,041,857\$132 and 7,475,312\$770.

The Customs receipts for the Province and capital amounted as follows in the undermentioned years :—

1854-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,795,118	8186
1855-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,296,693	358
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,545,983	268
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,122,072	440
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,588,749	141

The Customs receipts for the three Provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco, and Pará, next in commercial importance, for 1858-59, were as follows :—

Pernambuco	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,785,345	8681
Bahia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,274,402	028
Pará	..	..	..	..	..	..	996,736	767

The Customs receipts for the whole Empire for 1858-59 amounted to 36,333,571\$607.

From this it will appear that the Customs revenue of Rio de Janeiro in 1858-59 was considerably more than a third of that collected in the whole Empire, and between two and three times that of Pernambuco.

The following Table will show the shipping to the port of Rio for the year 1858-59 :—

Vessels Employed				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
On long voyages	..	..	..	1,157	507,030	13,655
In the Coasting Trade	..	..	..	996	141,550	
Total	..	..	..	2,153	648,580	

The 1,157 foreign vessels engaged in the trade with this port comprise those of all nations, but are composed for the most part of English, North American, French, and Hamburghese. The 996 coasters comprise those which trade between the port of Rio and the different Provinces under the national flag.

Rio de Janeiro, from its position on the highway of the trade of the world, and magnificent harbour, and with a background of an immense extent of most fertile soil, must always command a very extensive trade, and promises for the future a far greater development.

Great efforts have also been made of late years to render the improvements and outward elegance of the city worthy of its increasing commercial importance. Considerable sums are spent yearly upon public institutions, buildings, and works. The large number of strangers who take up their residence in the city have given rise to various educational establishments, which have been extended beyond the walls of the city, so that the general instruction of the people is better and in greater demand in this Province than in any other.

Rio de Janeiro possesses also several scientific establishments, an historical, geographical institution, founded in 1838, a national museum, and a botanical garden.

The general revenue of Brazil has been steadily on the increase with only one interruption, in 1853-54, during the period between July 1, 1848, and June 30, 1858, in which latter year it attained to the amount of 49,747,007\$187, or about 55,965,381*l*. A change, however, took place in 1858-59, the revenue having declined in that year to 46,350,897\$300, as may be seen from the following statement.

This deficiency must be attributed to the general stagnation in commercial business, from the effects of the crisis in 1857, as well as to the following causes :—

1. Changes in the Tariff consisting in a reduction of the duties on certain staple articles of food, and some manufactures.

2. The effects of the carrying out of the Commercial Treaty with Uruguay in October 1858.

3. The suppression of 12 per cent. on the export duties.

The total loss of revenue arising from these latter measures is calculated at upwards of 4,000,000 milreis.

Under the item "depositos" which will be observed in the following Table, are included :—

- (1.) Loan from the Orphan fund.
- (2.) Property of the dead and absent.
- (3.) Profits on lotteries.
- (4.) Wages of free Africans.
- (5.) Miscellaneous receipts.

ABSTRACT of the Account of the Expenditure for the undermentioned years.

		1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Ministry of Empire	..	6,656,227 8301	8,342,889 8954	11,032,571 8382
„ Justice	..	3,309,732 618	3,730,665 458	4,188,237 570
„ Foreign Affairs .	..	639,374 130	1,598,670 157	886,971 959
„ Marine	..	5,510,457 578	10,496,297 671	9,461,536 127
„ War	..	10,641,768 406	14,207,026 416	11,817,862 748
„ Finance	..	13,616,403 403	13,305,901 250	14,950,409 502
Total	..	40,373,963 8436	51,741,450 8906	52,337,589 8288
Deposits	..	1,552,756 397	2,271,722 691	2,452,571 677
Total	..	41,926,719 8833	54,013,173 8597	54,790,160 8965

ABSTRACT of Account of the Imperial Revenue for the undermentioned periods.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Average.	Estimate for 1861-62.
Imports	32,856,263	32,213,399	28,961,018	31,343,560	31,343,560
Port dues	249,445 573	264,477 199	279,057 614	264,326 795	264,326 000
Exports	6,910,998 779	6,661,891 249	7,372,563 090	6,981,817 706	5,298,565 000
Interior	7,065,737 685	7,945,088 851	7,443,721 036	7,389,345 877	7,389,345 000
Municipal receipts ..	1,531,753 718	1,742,638 764	1,571,917 549	1,638,059 531	1,635,739 000
Extraordinaries ..	542,215 675	919,511 968	722,619 444	728,115 695	728,116 000
Deposits	49,156,414	49,747,007	46,350,897	48,345,225	46,659,651
Total	52,756,109	53,411,166	49,765,154	51,904,596	50,221,343

By comparing these two Tables, it will be seen that the revenue received during the financial year 1858-59, amounted to 46,350,897\$300; the expenditure for the same period being 52,337,589\$288; the deficiency was, therefore 5,986,691\$988.

This deficiency, however, has been covered by the balances remaining in hand from previous years, the ordinary resources of the empire having been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure during the period 1852-53 to 1856-57, and thus leaving a surplus which passed on to the following years.

Such a favourable result cannot, however, be expected for the year 1859-60. The Returns for this year have not yet been published, but according to the statement given in May last of the receipts at that time realised, and of the probable expenditure for the year, a very considerable deficit was to be expected, to meet which the Government had already raised a loan of 1,200,000 milreis (135,000*l.*), from the funds belonging to the Dom Pedro II Railway.

The following is a table of the currency, weights, and measures of Brazil reduced to British standard :—

The milreis (1,000 reis), 1\$000, is composed of 1,000 imaginary parts of the denomination called "real," and is equivalent at present to about 27*d.* sterling.

The arroba is equal to 32 lbs.; 5 arrobas of coffee make up 1 sack.

The alqueire is equal to .998 of a bushel.

The quintal is 129.517 lbs.

The medida or canáda is .703 of a wine gallon, about 4 bottles.

The pipa is 126·587 gallons.

The marco is equal to 8 ounces, or 64 oitavos: 128 oitavos = 1lb.; 1 oitavo = 1 drachm.

The American dollar is equivalent to about 1,800 reis.

A conto of reis is equal to 1,000 milreis, about 112*l.* 10*s.*, according to present exchange.

Commerce.

The general European trade with Brazil dates from the year 1808, when the old Portuguese restrictive system was abolished, and the ports of Brazil opened to the commerce of all nations.

This led to the conclusion in 1810 of a Commercial Treaty between the King of England and Dom John VI of Portugal, which secured many important advantages to British trade.

By the provisions of this Treaty, together with some Decrees passed in 1809 and 1810, the Brazilian Tariff was fixed as follows:—

British goods, whether under the British or Portuguese flag, paid 15 per cent. ; Portuguese goods under Portuguese flag, generally 16 per cent. ; all other goods in other ships 24 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty.

This Treaty was renewed by Brazil in 1827 and lasted till 1844, and the 15 per cent. import duty was extended to Portugal, France, Austria, Prussia, Hanseatic Towns, Denmark, the United States, Holland, and Belgium, by different Treaties, the last of which, with Belgium, was concluded in 1834.

After the expiration of all these Treaties, Brazil introduced a general and highly restrictive Tariff in 1844, by which an import duty of 30 per cent. was imposed on foreign goods in general, while, on certain articles, duties were levied ranging from 2 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The export duties remained as they had been fixed in 1835, viz., 17 per cent. on the most important Brazilian products, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 per cent., *ad valorem*, on others.

The effect of this change, by doubling the duties on the most important British exports, was calculated materially to injure the trade between Great Britain and Brazil, which, owing to other circumstances, had already fallen into a somewhat unpromising condition.

During the war, and for some time after the Peace of 1815, by far the greater portion of the European trade with Brazil was in the hands of Great Britain and Portugal. Although the principal Brazilian products were excluded at that time from British markets by heavy differential duties, they were imported in order to be again re-exported to other countries, and used as a medium of exchange for those articles of export which such countries supplied for consumption in the United Kingdom.

As the commerce of the different European nations, consuming Brazilian produce, began to revive after the war, they gradually drew a portion of this trade into their own hands, by establishing direct intercourse with Brazil.

In the meantime, Great Britain made several important changes in her commercial legislation, and removed in 1842 the restrictions which had previously excluded Brazilian produce from consumption in the United Kingdom, and opened the way for a new trade with Brazil. The advantage to Great Britain derived from these changes, appears to have balanced pretty evenly for some years the loss arising from the diversion of part of her trade, and the operation of the Brazilian Tariff; British exports to Brazil having remained nearly stationary up to the year 1850, as may be seen from the following Table:—

TABLE of British Exports to Brazil from 1844 to 1852.

									£
1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,413,538
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,493,306
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,749,338
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,568,804
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,067,302
1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,444,715
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,544,837
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,518,684
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,464,394

From this Table it appears that while the British exports to Brazil averaged about 2,500,000*l.* sterling in 1849 and 1850, they advanced in 1851 and 1852 to about 3,500,000*l.* This increase may be attributed most probably to the establishment of the mail steam line between Great Britain and Brazil, which first came into operation in 1851. Since that time they have been in a constant state of progression, having amounted in 1856 to upwards of 5,500,000*l.*

A considerable trade is now carried on between Brazil and the United States, which has been gradually progressing since 1848, and would probably be very much improved by the establishment of direct steam communication between the two countries.

The value of the exports and imports united in this trade for—

							Dollars.
1848-49 amounted to	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,365,082
1851-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,278,220
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,857,564
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,696,818

In this latter year the exports to and from Brazil amounted separately to as follows :—

						Dollars.
Exports to Brazil from United States	..	..	..	..	..	6,256,976
Exports from Brazil to United States	..	..	..	..	..	22,439,842
						<u>28,696,818</u>

The total value of the united exports and imports of Brazil in her trade with foreign countries for the financial year 1858-59 was 234,050,416 milreis (26,330,672*l.*)

The following Table gives the average annual value of the united imports and exports of Brazil during the three quinquennial periods 1843-44 to 1857-58, compared with those for 1858-59 :—

				Imports.	Exports.	Total.
				Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1843-48	..	..	..	53,560,107	50,972,000	104,532,112
1848-53	..	..	..	73,569,184	63,879,101	137,448,285
1853-58	..	..	..	103,855,614	94,544,066	198,399,674
1857-58	..	..	..	130,263,844	96,199,735	226,463,579
1858-59	..	..	..	127,268,194	106,782,222	234,050,416

Showing an increase of 7,586,837 milreis, or 3·3 per cent., in the united value of the imports and exports for 1858-59 over that of 1857-58, and an increase of 35,650,744 milreis, or 17·9 per cent., over the average of the preceding quinquennial period 1853-58. But, compared separately, the imports for 1857-58 amounted to 130,263,644 milreis; for 1858-59, 127,268,194 milreis; average value during 1852-57, 103,855,614 milreis: showing a diminution of 2,995,650 milreis, or 2·3 per cent., compared with the year 1857-58, and an increase of 23,412,580 milreis, or 22·5 per cent., compared with the quinquennial period 1852-57. The exports for 1858-59 amounted to 106,782,222 milreis; 1857-58, 96,199,735 milreis. And the average value realised during the quinquennial period 1852-57 amounted to 94,544,058 milreis, showing an increase of 10,582,487 milreis, or 11 per cent., as regards the first period, and an increase of 12,238,164 milreis, or 12·9 per cent., as regards the second period.

TABLE showing the Importation of Brazil from the following countries for 1858-59 as compared with 1857-58.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Diminution.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Great Britain and Possessions	71,511,692	67,591,015	..	3,920,677
France and Possessions	18,877,920	18,441,774	..	436,146
United States	10,337,585	13,328,303	..	9,282
Hanseatic Towns	8,498,808	6,590,916	..	1,907,892
Portugal and Possessions	8,155,038	7,241,070	..	913,968
River Plate	4,501,810	5,407,253	905,443	
Belgium	2,687,606	1,948,558	..	739,048
Spain and Possessions	1,430,288	1,609,259	178,976	
Sardinia	1,001,152	796,668	..	204,484
Chile	374,732	902,068	527,336	
Sweden and Norway	686,580	503,918	..	182,662
Others	2,575,370	2,907,392	332,022	

COMPARATIVE Table of the Exports of Brazil to the following Countries during the years 1857-58 and 1858-59.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Diminution.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Great Britain and Possessions	36,191,006	38,955,310	2,764,304	
United States	24,632,080	37,489,416	12,857,336	
Portugal and Possessions	7,631,098	4,400,097	..	3,231,001
France and Possessions	6,984,405	9,972,051	2,987,646	
River Plate	6,204,498	5,516,810	..	687,688
Hanseatic Towns	4,296,784	3,320,314	..	976,470
Chile	1,728,037	1,016,449	..	711,588
Belgium	1,185,427	284,949	..	900,498
Sardinia	1,067,113	994,948	..	72,165
Holland	881,878	79,614	..	802,264
Spain and Possessions	782,148	889,425	107,277	
Other countries	4,615,262	3,862,841		752,421

A large quantity of specie is included in the foregoing estimate of the imports of Brazil, amounting in 1856-57 to 12,683,643 milreis; in 1858-59, to 5,849,252 milreis. If, in order to form a more exact appreciation of the imports, these sums be respectively deducted from the gross value of the imports for the three periods, we shall have: value of importation for 1856-57, 112,542,587 milreis; 1857-58, 123,583,332 milreis; 1858-59, 121,418,912 milreis; showing a deficit of 2,164,420 milreis as compared with the preceding year.

This deficit must be attributed, no doubt, to some extent, to the effects (still felt) of the commercial crisis of 1857, and also to the excessive prices in the staple articles of food, as well as the want of a more wholesome circulating medium in the Empire.

In September 1858 various reforms in the Tariff of March 1857 were introduced by the Government with the view of checking the rising prices in the staple articles of food, among which the duty on dried fish, which before paid 1\$500 the quintal was reduced to 500 reis, and that on wheat flour was reduced from 400 reis the arroba to 150 reis.

It must be observed that up to the 30th June, 1857, when the Tariff of 1844 was in force, jerked beef from the River Plate, cod fish, and wheat flour were charged at the rate of 25 per cent. These duties of the Tariff of 1844 were reduced by the Tariff of 1857 10 per cent., and in September 1858 the duties on these and other articles were charged at the rate of 5 per cent. The duties on certain manufactures were reduced one-half, and those on common salt and different kinds of iron for building purposes abolished altogether. In December of the same year a Treaty concluded between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay came into force, by which the free admission of cattle into Rio Grande do Sul, and all the articles derived from those animals, was stipulated.

TABLE of the Value of the Imports from Foreign Countries into Brazil for 1858-59, compared with that of 1857-58 and with the average of the preceding five years.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Average 1853-57.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Oil	447,240	484,424	744,644	872,665	927,268	1,080,395	645,132
Dried fish	1,597,395	2,222,493	2,967,169	3,310,736	4,228,184	4,130,744	2,865,195
Spirits	536,975	558,770	682,359	1,421,937	1,237,685	1,301,329	887,545
Dressed leather	617,542	701,396	631,318	1,449,318	1,568,534	1,620,629	993,621
Jerked beef	1,196,258	1,504,121	1,767,629	1,948,973	3,134,666	4,058,310	1,910,329
Coals	1,283,981	1,646,933	1,314,762	1,494,644	1,574,411	2,105,607	1,462,946
Hats	1,335,132	1,275,473	1,311,474	1,976,943	1,997,073	1,702,357	1,579,219
Hides	743,816	813,023	781,775	1,272,236	991,666	895,423	920,503
Drugs	928,058	1,049,918	885,927	1,276,677	1,328,291	1,452,917	1,093,754
Wheat flour	4,414,991	4,295,446	4,375,579	5,314,801	3,771,998	9,398,851	5,435,163
Iron-work	3,543,045	4,379,520	3,383,840	5,245,147	5,295,083	6,947,442	4,569,327
Raw iron	576,626	525,554	571,026	797,772	1,503,324	1,335,525	794,860
Porcelain and glass	1,692,486	1,640,134	1,767,115	2,825,422	2,366,574	1,868,071	1,880,346
Machinery	327,547	233,882	130,368	214,839	480,365	723,019	277,404
Butter	1,439,829	1,302,330	1,506,278	1,715,268	1,892,893	2,368,666	1,371,319
Manufactures of cotton	27,608,105	24,111,259	27,981,446	36,572,003	35,320,595	31,673,295	30,318,681
" wool	5,138,563	4,235,848	4,969,178	7,972,492	8,239,957	6,108,188	6,111,207
" flax	1,947,945	2,726,475	2,122,654	3,427,932	2,064,393	2,922,222	2,637,880
" silk	2,468,378	1,646,214	2,438,003	3,561,554	3,732,549	3,479,446	2,729,300
" mixed	5,024,257	4,329,267	3,059,318	5,027,492	3,191,726	2,673,157	4,126,411
Gold and silver work	1,761,553	1,906,868	2,681,142	3,567,772	4,917,820	6,012,194	2,569,937
Paper	811,714	770,417	724,351	996,972	1,150,114	841,407	890,713
Powder	339,300	346,838	288,196	855,151	542,233	500,375	474,343
Linen	427,997	471,830	653,450	1,062,827	1,452,332	1,407,315	813,697
Salt	484,308	1,093,537	950,082	575,074	1,155,079	893,188	851,616
Wine	2,707,395	3,039,844	2,902,351	3,992,819	2,999,546	3,845,519	3,128,391
Other articles	9,650,552	13,576,467	13,438,618	14,631,990	20,619,121	20,074,651	14,363,349
	78,961,023	80,891,261	85,029,972	112,380,846	123,583,332	121,418,942	96,169,288
Specie	6,877,730	4,278,977	7,748,508	12,845,904	6,680,512	5,849,252	7,686,526
Total	85,838,753	85,170,238	92,778,480	125,226,750	130,263,844	127,268,194	103,855,614

From this Table it will be seen that the importation of jerked beef and wheat flour has gradually increased in value since the year 1856-57, and that of dried fish increased in 1857-58 and slightly diminished in 1858-59.

This increase cannot be attributed to any advantages to the consumer from the reforms in the Tariff, inasmuch as the prices of these three important articles of food have been constantly rising in the market, but must be accounted for by the insufficiency of home produce causing a greater demand from abroad, and by the fact of large purchases of these articles having been effected by capitalists uniting together for the purpose of buying up and speculating on the rise of prices in the articles of primary necessity.

This practice, at least on a large scale, began after the year 1851, when the Slave Trade was finally abolished, and was originated by merchants and others looking out for employment for their capital then lying inactive, which had previously been invested exclusively in that Traffic.

Companies were formed for dried fish, wheat flour, and fresh meat, and for the general purchase of large quantities of the staple articles of food for storing and selling at advanced prices. The result has been that a scarcity and dearness in these articles has been experienced altogether out of proportion to the quantity produced, and this scarcity has spread, and is still spreading, causing great distress and even famine in some of the provinces of the Empire.

This is, however, not the only cause. The cessation of the annual supply of African labour after the year 1851, together with the increased demand for some of the principal Brazilian exports, especially coffee, has had the effect of withdrawing large numbers of slaves from the northern to the middle provinces, where the coffee is mainly produced. The coffee planters in these provinces, in order to give exclusive attention to the cultivation of this article, have neglected to grow the staples of food themselves, while by their large purchases of slaves they have diminished the number in the hands of the small negro proprietors on whom the production of these staples chiefly depend.

According to the police returns of Rio de Janeiro, there is an average annual importation of slaves from the Northern provinces into that city of about 5,195; and with the addition of 300 from Rio Grande do Sul, the total importation of slaves into Rio de Janeiro may be estimated at an annual average of 5,500, which is perhaps not much inferior to the number imported into that province during the time when the Slave Trade was in operation. The great majority of these slaves are now

engaged in the cultivation of coffee, and the consequence is, no doubt, a very great progress in the production and exportation of this article; but it is nevertheless true that the prosperity now enjoyed by the coffee-growing districts is very much at the expense of the less-favoured provinces of the North, which have already begun to exhibit symptoms of retrogression.

Owing to the climate these latter provinces are almost entirely dependent on the labour of the coloured race. The services of European agriculturists are not available to the north of the province of Espiritu Santo; whereas during the last six or seven years they have contributed very much to the production of coffee in the more temperate regions of the empire.

The system, however, on which the European emigration to this country has been conducted has given rise to many abuses, and to judge from the outcry raised in Germany raised against it, the continuance of a regular supply of agricultural labourers, from that country at least, appears somewhat problematical.

Should this supply be diminished the drain of slaves upon the Northern provinces will of course increase, and it may be doubted whether under those circumstances, and in the face of the necessarily growing prices of slaves and expense of maintaining them, even the Middle provinces will be able long to preserve their prosperity, while the decline of the Northern provinces will be proportionally accelerated.

In addition to the causes already mentioned for the scarcity and dearth of the necessaries of life, I must also observe that the different railroads and other roads now in construction abstract a considerable part of the labour which would otherwise be employed in the production of these articles. There can scarcely be less than 6,000 workmen now engaged on the different railways, Don Pedro II, Cantagallo in Rio de Janeiro, Janzeiro in Bahia, Aqua Preta in Pernambuco, Santos in St. Paul's, and on the Union and Industry road in Rio de Janeiro and Minas.

On the other hand the production of the staple articles of food has progressed very rapidly of late years in St. Catherine's and Rio Grande do Sul, which are now the principal granaries of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

From St. Catherine from 80 to 100 cargoes of flour, beans, and Indian corn are supplied annually to Rio de Janeiro, and from Rio Grande a still larger number, besides thousands of arrobas of jerked beef, which is one of the principal articles of food of the people not only in Rio, but also in the Northern provinces of the Empire.

As regards the importation of the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and others on which the duties have been reduced one-half, it appears from the preceding Table to have diminished considerably compared with the preceding year 1857-58, and exhibited scarcely any improvement over the five years 1853-58.

The effect upon the revenue of these commercial changes has been considerable. The reforms in the Tariff of March 1858 produced a deficit estimated at from 1,400 to 1,600 contos of reis (157,500*l.* to 180,000*l.*), and a loss of about 300 to 400 contos (33,750*l.* to 45,000*l.*) is calculated as resulting from the execution of the Treaty with the Republic of Uruguay.

The operation of this Treaty has now been suspended by the Brazilian Government.

The reductions in the Tariff have consequently met with little success, and little or no benefit has resulted to the colonists or poorer classes for whom they were supposed to be adopted.

It may, however, be doubted whether such a result was ever seriously contemplated, as the poor of the free population in the interior, owing to the expense of transport, are not likely to get any foreign flour, and do not, it appears, wear those stuffs on which the duties have been diminished. The measures seem rather to have been adopted for the benefit of the planters, to enable them to feed and clothe their slaves, which are continually rising in price, at less expense.

TABLE showing the value of the principal Articles of Brazilian Produce exported to Foreign Countries in 1858-59, compared with that of 1857-58, and with the Average of the five preceding Years.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Average.	1858-59.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Aguardente	922,436	1,300,656	874,583	1,023,093	1,318,363	1,087,826	921,442
Cotton	4,902,091	4,686,584	5,634,953	6,990,408	6,655,324	5,773,870	5,424,676
Rice	392,507	333,019	376,414	130,107	132,106	272,830	49,916
Sugar, white	7,230,211	8,160,562	7,353,143	9,083,109	8,393,598	8,044,125	7,905,083
" muscovado	9,126,342	8,518,617	11,557,198	16,761,491	14,311,851	12,055,100	19,761,780
Horse-hair	393,457	434,476	446,532	464,984	331,458	414,181	408,512
Cocoa	787,321	418,659	618,232	1,476,303	1,655,815	991,266	1,320,119
Coffee	35,444,555	48,491,003	48,013,105	54,107,086	43,502,819	45,911,713	50,138,253
Hides, salt	2,785,533	2,315,107	2,958,540	5,116,391	4,185,589	3,472,232	3,934,489
" dry	3,049,761	3,494,768	3,445,589	4,254,555	2,881,183	3,425,171	3,220,413
Diamonds	1,990,800	3,737,750	4,301,175	4,312,500	2,308,500	3,330,145	3,049,965
Tobacco	2,101,370	2,028,160	2,074,889	3,438,423	2,371,733	2,402,915	3,041,377
Gum, elastic	3,571,349	2,830,545	2,278,130	1,596,219	1,243,360	2,303,921	1,884,522
Jacarandá	898,768	567,489	371,268	501,428	527,048	559,200	614,995
Maté	881,951	857,186	1,780,483	2,637,733	2,071,125	1,639,695	1,727,086
Gold, dust and bar	301,817	256,977	62,072	735,588	703,582	272,007	840,464
Other articles	2,162,225	2,267,056	2,286,172	2,617,568	3,606,283	2,587,861	2,439,130
Total	76,842,492	90,698,614	94,432,478	114,546,981	96,199,735	94,544,058	106,782,222

Coffee.—The following Table will show the average quantity of coffee exported from the Empire during the under-mentioned years, comprising a period previous and subsequent to the abolition of the Slave Trade in 1851 :—

	Arrobas annually.
1840—43..	5,507,367
1843—46..	6,519,380
1846—49..	9,301,967
1849—52..	8,542,965
1852—55..	10,549,847
1855—58..	11,465,719

Showing a steady increase in the export of this article since 1840.

The four coffee-growing Provinces of the Empire, properly speaking, are Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, Minas, and Bahia. In the two former the agriculturists have for some time past directed their attention almost exclusively to this article. In Bahia its cultivation is steadily, although slowly increasing. In 1858 about 85,000 bags were exported to foreign countries, and upon an average about 20,000 are sent annually to Rio de Janeiro.

Coffee is grown in the Provinces of Maranhão, Paraná, and St. Catherine's, but only to a very small extent, the amount produced being insufficient to meet the demand.

Statement of the amount and value of Coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro during the under-mentioned Years.

	Arrobas.
1850 ..	1,349,851
1851 ..	2,037,305
1852 ..	1,906,336
1853 ..	1,639,215
1854 ..	1,986,059
1855 ..	2,409,543
1856 ..	2,098,312
1857 ..	2,099,780
1858 ..	1,830,438
1859 ..	2,030,266

Statement of the amount of Coffee exported from Santos during the following Years.

	Bags.
1855-56 ..	154,517
1856-57 ..	151,456
1857-58 ..	152,202
1858-59 ..	190,917
1859-60 ..	291,768

The crop of 1859 in the Province of St. Paul's has been, as may be seen from the above Table, most abundant, owing to the weather having been very favourable for the cleaning and transport of the produce, and an unusual supply of mules,

many troops having come from Minas on account of the failure of the tobacco crop in that Province.

The cultivation of coffee is rapidly increasing in St. Paul's, and greater results may be expected when the railroad, which was commenced on the 15th of May, comes into operation. This line is to extend from Santos as far as Jundiahy, a distance of eighty-four miles; and 7 per cent. is guaranteed by Government for ninety years.

An easy and rapid means of communication will thus be provided between the interior of the Province and the port, which, it is hoped, will give rise not only to an increase in the growth of coffee, but probably to the cultivation of sugar and other articles for which the soil is equally well adapted, but which have been for some time past abandoned.

Sugar.—The Provinces of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, and Bahia, are essentially the sugar-growing Provinces of the Empire.

The average annual amount and value in sterling exported from the five under-mentioned Provinces is as follows:—

					Tons.	Value.
						£
Pernambuco	..	..	..	..	70,000	300,000
Maceio	..	..	..	..	8,000	35,000
Paraíba	..	..	..	..	10,000	43,000
Ceará	..	..	..	..	5,000	20,000
Rio Grande do Norte	..	..	..	..	2,500	10,000
Total	..	..	..	..	95,500	408,000

The exportation of sugar from Bahia during the last nine years:—

									Tons.
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,800
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,700
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,000
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,000
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,500
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,300
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,160
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,650
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,870

In 1859–60 the export has been very small, not more than 8,000 tons, owing to the injury caused by the excessive droughts, which also threaten the crops for 1860–61.

The scarcity of labour and of proper roads in this Province are serious obstacles to the progress of the cultivation and exportation of sugar, and also the yearly mortality of cattle, causing a loss on some estates, arising from droughts or excessive rains, of 20, 30, and even 50 contos of reis per annum.

In Rio de Janeiro sugar is not cultivated to any great extent, and it does not increase, having been abandoned, as is the case in other Provinces, for coffee.

The following is a statement of the amount, and value in sterling, exported from Rio during the under-mentioned years:—

					Number of Cases.	Value.
						£
1850	..	..	..	..	13,239	245,960
1851	..	..	..	..	12,882	234,980
1852	..	..	..	..	13,960	240,000
1853	..	..	..	..	8,326	162,000
1854	..	..	..	..	6,128	114,000
1855	..	..	..	..	8,200	146,843
1856	..	..	..	..	5,756	110,177
1857	..	..	..	..	5,317	187,681
1858	..	..	..	..	10,620	265,234
1859	..	..	..	..	7,399	189,780

In St. Paul's the cultivation of sugar has almost been entirely set aside for coffee, and can scarcely be said to be an article of export at all, but its cultivation will in all probability be resumed when the railway from Santos into the interior is completed.

In Maranhão the cultivation of sugar has greatly increased in the last ten years, owing to its manufacture being better understood, and improved machinery introduced. The average annual produce from 1848 to 1857 was 180,000 arrobas, and in the last two years the average annual produce has increased at least 5 per cent.

In St. Catherine's and Rio Grande do Sul the sugar-cane is planted to a small extent; in the latter Province chiefly for the purpose of making sugar-cane spirits (*caxaga*).

In the Province of Paraná the cultivation of sugar is increasing, but it is only sufficient at present to render the Province a little less dependent on the Northern Provinces for the supply of this article.

The following statement gives the average annual amount and value in milreis of the sugar exported from the Empire during the under-mentioned years:—

					Arrobas.	Official Value.
						Milreis.
1848—53	..	..	..	..	8,654,252	15,776,515
1853—58	..	..	..	..	7,765,686	20,066,225
1858—59	..	..	..	..	10,649,428	27,666,865

Cotton.—This plant grows with luxuriance throughout the Empire wherever it is planted, but it can only be regarded as an article of commerce in the Northern provinces, the other provinces at present not producing sufficient for internal consumption.

The average amount and value sterling of cotton exported from the great cotton-growing districts of the Empire, is as follows:—

					Arrobas.	Value.
						£
Pernambuco	..	..	..	..	120,000	100,000
Ceará	..	..	..	..	77,000	63,000
Maceio	..	..	..	..	144,000	117,000
Paraíba	..	..	..	..	207,000	184,000
Rio Grande do Norte	..	..	..	..	No	Return
Total	..	..	..	..	548,000	464,000

The exports of cotton from Bahia are falling off, owing to the planters turning their attention more to other produce. The want of roads into the interior is, however, a great impediment to the increased cultivation of this article. In some parts of the province, especially on the banks of the San Francisco, the soil is peculiarly adapted for cotton-growing, and almost an unlimited amount might be produced. Formerly when wages and the price of mules were much lower than they are now, a supply averaging from 80,000 to 100,000 bales were annually sent to the capital from these fertile districts, whereas now the supply is almost null.

The chief obstacle, however, to the production of this article, and generally to the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the Empire, and especially of the Northern provinces, is the deficiency of labour, and until the difficult question of remedying this want is solved, it is not easy to see in what way any great improvement can take place. It appears that even now the produce is barely sufficient to pay for our manufactures, and in the course of a few years it will be quite inadequate.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is one of the most important articles of Brazilian produce, the average annual value exported from the Empire being about 3,000,000 milreis, or 337,500*l.*, comprising not only the tobacco in leaf and rope, but also snuff and cigars. The exports have greatly increased since the abolition of the Slave Trade; before 1851-52, the tobacco exported never exceeded in value 1,850,000

milreis. Since that period it has advanced at an average of 1,150,000 milreis per annum, or at the rate of 37 per cent.

This plant grows well in Brazil wherever it is cultivated, but it is only from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro that it is exported to any extent. That exported from the latter province comes chiefly from Minas Geraes, and is prepared exclusively in rope. Brazilian tobacco is very good, but will never be able to compete with the best tobacco from Virginia and Maryland until the planters pay more attention to the gathering and preparation of it.

A comparison of the average quantity and official value of the tobacco exported from Brazil in the two quinquennial periods 1839-44 and 1852-57, will show the progress that has been made in the production of this article:—

	Arrobas.	Average price.	Value exported in Milreis.
1839-44	301,247	28 492	751,010 8000
1852-57	570,568	3 790	2,162,200 000
Increase ..	269,321	1 297	1,411,190 8000

From this statement it appears that there has been an increase in the exportation of the last period over that of the former, at the rate of 89·47 per cent.; with reference to the price of the arroba at the rate of 52 per cent., and an increase in reis on the total value exported at the rate of 187·9 per cent.

The internal consumption of tobacco has increased very much of late years. In 1850 there were only 100 cigar manufactories; in 1858 to 1859 there were 303: the number having accordingly tripled in nine years. A small quantity is imported from the United States.

There are at present fifteen manufactories of snuff of different kinds. The annual exportation amounts to about 15,000 lbs., representing a value of 15,000 milreis, and about 500,000 lbs. consumed in the country.

The average value of the cigars exported in the following sexennial periods was:—

						Value in Milreis.
1840-46	..	..	..	..	..	17,200 8000
1846-52	..	..	..	..	..	29,600 000
1852-58	..	..	..	..	..	34,400 000

The value has consequently doubled in the latter period.

India-rubber.—Since the year 1850 great progress has been made in the india-rubber trade; the average annual value now exported is calculated at above 2,000,000 milreis. The India-rubber tree, from which the gum is extracted, is found in Maranhão, but grows in great abundance in Pará, from which province almost the entire exportation of this article is derived.

Matté.—The matté tree grows more or less in all the Southern provinces of the empire, but the matté is only prepared and exported in any quantity from Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, from which provinces a very important export trade in this article is carried on to the River Plate States and the other Republics of Southern America.

The value exported in 1839 amounted to 250,000 milreis. Since that period it has increased six-fold; the average exported annually being now estimated at 1,450,000 milreis.

Caxaça, or Aguardente.—This spirit, which is extracted from the sugar-cane, stands seventh on the list of Brazilian exports. It is one of the products of national industry most heavily taxed by the Provincial Assemblies, the duties upon it constituting one of the principal sources of revenue for the provinces, it being only in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro that they are collected for the Imperial Treasury.

The object of these high duties is to diminish its manufacture and increase that of sugar, as well as indirectly to diminish its internal consumption, on account of the injury caused to the slaves by the immoderate use of this spirit.

The desired object has not, however, been produced, and caxaça is still made and drunk to a very great extent.

In Brazil every sugar-planter conceives it necessary to be a manufacturer of sugar, caxaça, or molasses. When his means are sufficient to enable him to establish a sugar-mill, he manufactures sugar, and only makes caxaça in order to turn to account the refuse of the cane which cannot be converted into sugar. If, however, the planter has neither capital nor labour sufficient to enable him to set up a mill, he provides himself with a still, and occupies himself exclusively with making caxaça. Finally, if he cannot afford a still, he buys cauldrons and pots for the fabrication of molasses.

Thus it happens, from all wishing to be both agriculturists and manufacturers, that so many small sugar-mills and establishments for caxaça and molasses exist throughout the country.

The average annual amount and value of caxaça exported in the undermentioned periods was as follows :—

		Medidas.*	Value.
1840-46	.. ..	2,526,200	507,650,8000
1846-52	.. ..	2,503,373	588,080 000
1852-58	.. ..	2,709,501	1,006,260 000

Showing that progress has been made in the production and exportation of this article, which would have been much greater, had not the cultivation of the sugar-cane been much diminished, and almost abandoned, in some provinces of the Empire, for the planting of the coffee-shrub.

Cocoa.—The cocoa trade is an important branch of Brazilian exportation amounting to an annual average of 908,000 milreis. In 1857-58 the value of the cocoa exported was 1,656,000 milreis. The greater part, about four-fifths, is produced in Pará, the remaining fifth comes from Bahia, from which province an average of 30,000 arrobas, representing a value of 108,000 milreis is exported per annum.

The cocoa tree is cultivated in Rio Janeiro and some other provinces, but only to a small extent.

The average exported from the Empire was—

					Arrobas.
From 1846-47 to 1851-52	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	242,456
1856-57 to 1858-59	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	256,076
Increase	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13,620

Equivalent to a progress at the rate of 5·6 per cent.

The province of Rio Grande do Sul deserves to be specially mentioned in connection with the trade of Brazil. Its temperate climate and fertile soil in the northern part of the province renders it most favourable for the cultivation of the principal articles of food, which are largely exported to the Northern provinces of the Empire. A very considerable trade is carried on between Great Britain and Rio Grande, and that of Porto Alegre has also been steadily increasing of late years, and seems to offer an opening for British enterprise.

The principal articles of export from Rio Grande, most of which are peculiar to the province, are, black cattle, salted and dry hides, bone-ash, horns, hair, bones, hoofs, hide cuttings, wool, agates, and matté.

In 1858-59 the value of the principal exports was as follows :—

Hides, dry	.. ..	2,269,918,8545
„ salt	.. ..	1,094,605 078
Hair..	.. ..	207,463 979
Bones	.. ..	142,706 848
Sugar	.. ..	129,465 000
Aguardente	.. ..	60,352 000
Wool	.. ..	57,022 500
Matté	.. ..	55,614 170
Horns	.. ..	47,251 300
Hide cuttings	.. ..	32,215 900

The total Exports of the Province for 1858-59 amounted to		8,046,664,8642
Imports for 1858-59		8,526,033 619

Excess of Imports		479,368,8977
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* The medida is 703 of a wine gallon, about 4 bottles.

The following Table shows the amount and values of the staple articles of food exported from Rio Grande do Sul from 1852-58 :—

Articles.			1852.	1853.	1854.
Flour	Alqueires ..		62,616	4,762	1,000
Beans	" ..		6,321	59,462	34,770
Indian corn ..	" ..		71,018	91,255	122,766
Annual value ..	Reis ..		174,400\$000	266,500\$000	353,900\$000

Articles.			1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour	Alqueires ..		12,610	8,349	12,012	13,427
Beans	" ..		38,718	45,700	68,140	112,313
Indian corn ..	" ..		81,037	25,474	20,172	39,430
Annual value ..	Reis ..		335,100\$000	285,700\$000	487,900\$000	588,400\$000

The estimate which I have given of the total value of the imports for 1858-59, viz., 8,526,333\$619, only refers to the legitimate importations.

A great deal of smuggling is carried on over the frontier from the River Plate States, which according to the Report of the Minister of Finance for 1860 is rapidly increasing.

This is the principal impediment to British trade direct to Rio Grande.

The duties imposed in this port are so much higher than those in Monte Video, that British manufactures passing the overland frontier can be furnished to the interior of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul 20 per cent. cheaper than the regular merchant can afford to sell them.

The duties on British goods vary in fact from 50 to 80 per cent. on the cost price in England.

The question of a Special Tariff for this Province has, I am informed, been long under the consideration of the Central Government, with a view to remedying the evil.

The President of Rio Grande do Sul states positively in his "Relatorio" for 1859, that the subject was at that time occupying the serious attention of the Imperial Government.

I do not pretend at present to give any opinion as to the policy of such a measure. It is evident that it might give rise to many inconveniences, and it has been probably the difficulties which are seen to stand in the way of a satisfactory solution of the question, and the influence which has perhaps been exerted against the concession of any apparent privileges to one particular province, that has hitherto retarded the adoption of any decided legislation calculated to put a stop to a state of things so injurious to the prosperity of a very important part of the trade of the Empire.

Another impediment to the free movement of trade in Rio Grande do Sul arises from a deficiency in specie, owing to the efforts of the Central Government to force their paper currency unduly upon this province.

This is a policy very much opposed by the merchants of Rio Grande, on account of the inconvenience which it causes in the trade with Uruguay and the Argentine States, where the Brazilian paper money passes with great difficulty.

The shipping engaged in the trade with Rio Grande do Sul and the internal navigation of the province for 1858-59 may be seen from the following Table :—

	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Vessels on long voyages	559	42,910	336	42,850
Coasters . . .	220	37,857	199	23,553
	779	80,767	535	66,403

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

	Steamers.	Boats of different kinds.
On the different Rivers of the Province ..	16	830

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade with Rio Grande are English, American, French, and Hamburgese. The coasters are, for the most part, from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

In the internal navigation are employed, out of the sixteen steamers, two war steamers and one tug used for conveying vessels across the bar.

Shipping.—Almost the whole of the trade between Brazil and Europe is carried on in foreign bottoms; the Brazilian vessels being employed only in the coasting trade of the Empire and in that with the River Plate States.

The following Table exhibits the arrivals at and sailings of all vessels, Brazilian coasters only excepted, from the different ports of the Empire for the three years 1854-55, 1856-57, 1858-59, from which it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the shipping movement during the last period.

TABLE showing the Arrivals at and Sailings from the ports of Brazil during the undermentioned years.

	1854-55.		1856-57.		1858-59.	
	Arrived.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Sailed.
Rio de Janeiro—						
Vessels	1,165	1,118	1,102	1,064	1,157	1,089
Tonnage	455,016	454,553	515,994	489,698	507,030	466,421
Crew	14,345	13,612	15,205	14,212	13,655	12,305
Bahia—						
Vessels	270	332	317	315	416	393
Tonnage	72,113	114,026	95,193	103,077	146,129	140,316
Crew	3,497	4,208	3,822	3,676	4,809	4,758
Pernambuco—						
Vessels	374	369	394	384	475	462
Tonnage	85,743	114,485	90,850	121,933	108,888	144,955
Crew	4,413	4,392	4,645	4,540	5,333	5,254
Maranhão—						
Vessels	79	80	68	66	79	81
Tonnage	21,943	26,440	18,491	21,957	22,421	28,262
Crew	1,121	1,014	905	763	1,044	885
Pará—						
Vessels	122	122	98	99	104	104
Tonnage	23,335	28,298	85,316	25,135	28,411	29,376
Crew	1,351	1,278	1,108	1,180	1,160	1,172
Rio Grande do Sul—						
Vessels	234	177	199	174	220	199
Tonnage	39,392	34,698	34,649	36,447	36,250	22,984
Crew	1,879	1,242	1,668	1,355	1,735	1,319
Uruguayana—						
Vessels	188	45	333	136	333	100
Tonnage	826	236	1,620	594	1,607	569
Crew	418	73	505	257	483	163
Santos—						
Vessels	82	87	68	68	66	63
Tonnage	28,306	29,295	21,951	22,150	20,156	20,293
Crew	897	935	625	668	565	588
Paranaguá—						
Vessels	62	67	55	60	31	44
Tonnage	16,291	18,297	14,973	16,669	8,281	12,049
Crew	658	711	586	638	314	456
Antonina—						
Vessels	..	..	2	1	3	3
Tonnage	..	..	252	126	597	497
Crew	..	..	20	10	30	31
Paraíba—						
Vessels	54	52	75	72	72	70
Tonnage	17,093	16,685	26,995	25,923	22,073	20,953
Crew	642	628	918	880	816	787

	1854-55.		1856-57.		1858-59.	
	Arrived.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Sailed.
Fortaleza—						
Vessels	16	15	13	13	26	28
Tonnage	5,068	4,754	4,925	5,138	8,571	9,865
Crew	197	178	179	174	321	351
Santa Catharina—						
Vessels	55	57	38	37	52	50
Tonnage	11,597	12,124	8,140	8,112	15,531	14,997
Crew	748	705	553	513	781	693
Alagoas—						
Vessels	29	29	42	39	51	41
Tonnage	11,824	11,877	17,645	16,627	19,007	15,285
Crew	394	388	571	531	640	501
Sergipe—						
Vessels	24	25	23	29	34	35
Tonnage	4,379	4,603	4,125	5,842	6,819	7,006
Crew	168	174	132	196	197	208
Rio Grande do Norte—						
Vessels	9	9	14	14	13	14
Tonnage	3,139	3,139	4,754	4,754	8,755	1,098
Crew	103	103	166	164	135	55
Pernambuco—						
Vessels	5	5	3	5	4	3
Tonnage	840	840	746	1,121	1,013	1,098
Crew	57	57	30	52	47	55
Total—Vessels ..	2,768	2,589	2,844	2,576	3,136	2,779
Tonnage ..	796,904	874,330	886,619	905,303	956,539	957,059
Crew ..	30,897	29,694	31,630	29,809	32,068	29,673
Brazilian—						
Vessels	316	174	436	241	416	217
Tonnage	32,688	34,080	32,435	31,108	27,958	32,763
Crew	2,078	1,786	1,983	1,662	1,824	1,615
Foreign—						
Vessels	2,452	2,415	2,408	2,335	2,720	2,562
Tonnage	764,217	840,250	854,184	874,195	928,581	924,296
Crew	28,819	27,908	29,655	28,147	30,244	28,058

TABLE showing the number of vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade during the undermentioned years.

Periods.	Vessels entered.	Tonnage.	Vessels sailed.	Tonnage.
1854-55	3,221	381,509	3,248	372,720
1855-56	3,072	370,134	2,914	349,286
1856-57	3,218	414,681	3,123	403,994
1857-58	3,324	501,354	3,294	505,387
1858-59	3,121	493,297	3,060	477,567

By a Decree of the Brazilian Government of the 28th of September, 18 9, the coasting trade has been opened to British and foreign vessels under certain conditions, which are the following:—

A British or foreign vessel having discharged merchandize or colonists at any Brazilian port, and wishing to proceed to another Brazilian port to take in cargo for a foreign country, may now receive freight for such other port, provided the cargo be dispatched for consumption or re-exported, and consist of articles specified in a list annexed to the Decree. In the same way British or foreign vessels having discharged part of their cargoes in a Brazilian port may complete their cargoes with the articles specified, and proceed to another port, where they intend to reload for foreign ports.

This law is to remain in force till the end of the year 1863.

Formerly British and foreign vessels proceeding from one Brazilian port to another were under the necessity of sailing with ballast whenever they had discharged the whole of their cargoes.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade entering and sailing from the port of Rio de Janeiro in the undermentioned years was as follows :—

	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Ships.	Crews.	Ships.	Crews.
1854-55	1,145	129,767	1,252	145,649
1855-56	1,101	124,754	1,133	137,841
1856-57	1,025	134,390	1,083	145,976
1857-58	1,059	143,621	1,096	154,033

TABLE of the Commerce and Shipping between Brazil and the River Plate during the undermentioned years.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1857-58.	Average of 1853-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	Average of 1853-58.	1858-59.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Rio de Janeiro	2,672,410	2,930,889	3,467,208	1,706,025	1,284,071	1,440,292
Bahia	572,651	366,893	853,760	516,925	461,325	404,646
Pernambuco	196,445	172,242	222,061	2,278,948	1,476,810	1,632,108
Maranhão	2,592	7,822	40			
Rio Grande do Sul	107,879	229,029	101,723	184,675	115,724	298,101
San José do Norte	21,759	6,544	..	10,089	8,113	
Porto Alegre	..	125	23,620	57,665	25,109	87,200
Uruguayana	748,373	338,180	448,856	295,046	209,139	614,731
Santos	..	6,367	..	..	159,038	
Paraná	109,932	287,544	212,548	934,490	1,046,527	857,772
Antonina	5,652	1,234	5,134	92,962	23,577	61,618
Santa Catharina	62,472	30,541	72,305	127,672	167,041	120,341
Alagoas	1,645	373	..	..	17,238	
Sergipe	..	1,340	..	..		
Total	4,501,810	4,379,123	5,407,252	6,204,497	4,993,712	5,516,809

Re-exportations and transshipments.

	1857-58.	Average of 1853-58.	1858-59.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Rio de Janeiro	958,715	881,196	701,587
Bahia	2,563	8,886	5,652
Pernambuco	298	2,735	353 9
Maranhão	..	..	30,776
Rio Grande do Sul	5,727	46,366	
San José do Norte	618,484	130,217	
Porto Alegre	..	36	
Uruguayana	125,776	37,509	11,302
Santos	..	30	
Paraná	..	..	
Antonina	..	..	
Santa Catharina	28,709	6,217	49,545
Alagoas	..	..	
Sergipe	..	..	
Total	1,740,277	1,113,192	802,401

Shipping between Brazil and the River Plate.

	Entered.			Sailed.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1854-55—						
Brazilian	268	18,338	1,385	135	21,871	1,256
Foreign	311	81,166	3,261	216	54,854	2,299
1855-56—						
Brazilian	411	22,250	1,805	194	22,224	1,390
Foreign	216	55,977	2,272	192	56,167	2,091
1856-57—						
Brazilian	402	19,231	1,458	207	17,745	1,159
Foreign	199	59,795	2,314	205	62,769	2,450
1857-58—						
Brazilian	331	14,393	1,153	146	13,267	822
Foreign	204	55,566	2,216	199	56,085	2,150
1858-59—						
Brazilian	388	17,973	1,369	184	47,742	1,822
Foreign	182	19,170	1,110	169	46,470	1,806

Emigration.

The first attempt to introduce foreign agricultural labourers or colonists into Brazil took place in 1812. In that year a Colony of Portuguese from the Azores was established, and provided with land at the expense of the Government.

In 1818 the German Colonies of Leopoldino and San José dos Ilheos, in the Province of Bahia, and in 1819 that of Novo Friburgo, composed of Germans and Swiss, were founded under similar conditions.

In 1820 a law was passed for the purpose of encouraging German emigration, and promising a grant of land to every Roman Catholic emigrant. This measure was ill received in the country, and produced no satisfactory result; and the above-mentioned Colonies being greatly retarded by bad management, instead of attracting emigrants, for a long time scarcely maintained an existence.

The Government of the Emperor Pedro I again took the initiative and established, on the system of grants of land, the German Settlements of San Amaro and Itapicirica in St. Paulo, Rio Negro in Parana, and St. Pedro d'Alcantara and Itajahy in St. Catherine's, in 1829; St. Leopoldo, Tres Forquilhas, and Torres, in Rio Grande do Sul, in the year 1824-25.

For a long time these Colonies made very little progress, and their ultimate success appeared so doubtful that a law was passed in 1830 prohibiting all further advances from the Treasury, and the Government at length ceased to take any active part in promoting foreign emigration.

This question, however, had become one of too great moment to Brazil to remain long neglected. In the year 1834 the Provincial Governments were invited, in conjunction with the Central Government, to assist in founding foreign, and especially German, Colonies in their respective provinces. The first result of this movement was the establishing in 1855 of the Colony of Itajahy-Mirim, in the Province of St. Catherine's. The example was soon followed in other provinces. Private individuals by degrees came to the assistance of the Government, and Societies were formed for bringing over emigrants and establishing Colonies at their own expense (the Government giving but little aid), and the result has been that a number of Colonies, founded on different systems, have sprung up throughout the Southern Provinces of the Empire.

Numberless obstacles, however, retarded their progress; the Government promised much, and did little, and the difficulties which the newly-arrived emigrants had to contend against, in their first attempts to establish themselves in a wild country, and on an unprepared soil, were greatly increased by the mismanagement and interference of the Government Agents and Directors, as well as by the jealousies and disputes arising from contact with the native population. The total result of forty years' labour for the promotion of colonization in Brazil has been the establishment of about eighty colonies with a population of not more than 40,000 souls.

Colonization in Rio Grande do Sul.

Although emigration to Brazil has not been generally successful, a few colonies have risen to some importance; among which that of St. Leopoldo is by far the

most wealthy and prosperous in the whole of the Empire. It is situated in the Rio dos Sinos, about fifty miles from Porto Alegre, the capital of the province.

St. Leopoldo, which was commenced in 1824 with 122 German emigrants, advanced slowly up to the year 1835. During the revolution from 1835 to 1845, its prosperity was greatly retarded; the population remaining almost stationary. Since 1845 rapid progress has been made. In 1850 the German population had increased to 9,678; in 1852, to 10,576; in 1854, to 11,172; and in 1855, to about 12,500, besides 4,500 Brazilians, including their slaves; and in 1859 the German population was estimated at 15,295.

The value of the exports from the colony amounted—

In 1845 to	..	..	..	..	..	..	392,555,8052
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	450,000 000
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 000 000
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	600,000 000
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	822,857 000

And now it may be calculated at upwards of 1000 contos of reis, or more than 112,000*l*.

The principal articles produced are beer, spirits, earthenware, oil, leather, saddlery, hats, wines, cigars, and cotton; mandioca, beans, Indian corn, and tobacco, are cultivated. The agricultural produce may be estimated at from 60,000*l*. to 70,000*l*. annually.

The prosperity of this colony, both from its agricultural industry and from its offering a point of attraction for German emigration, is of such manifest importance to the province and to the Empire in general that it seems scarcely credible that the Government should have placed any obstacles in the way of its development. It is, however, a fact that its prosperity has been much impeded by the jealousy of the natives, the Government having exerted every effort to prevent newly-arrived emigrants from proceeding to St. Leopoldo in order to get them located in other parts. In 1852 the then President openly declared in the Chamber his opinion "that the increase of the foreign population of St. Leopoldo was not for the advantage of the country. We require numerous colonies," said he, "but their population ought to be small." The same President recommended the prohibition of the extension of schools, and that a fine should be imposed upon the fathers of children who should frequent them. He said, "There is too little instruction in the national language, and the German prefer their own German schools. If we do not prevent the extension of these schools, and impose a fine on the fathers of the children who frequent them before they are thoroughly instructed in the national language, our schools will be but slightly attended, and the children of the colonists will always remain foreigners." Other attempts to weaken the colony have been made at different times, but the determined opposition of the people has at length prevailed to induce the Government to abstain from further oppression.

The two other colonies which were founded about the same time as St. Leopoldo, namely, Tres Forquilhas and Torres, have not turned out well, and have remained far behind the former. Buried in the forest, and cut off from all intercourse with the other German settlements, all incitement to industry has been wanting; and, although the soil is fertile, they have been barely able to maintain themselves in existence.

If the jealousy of the Brazilians had not stood in the way, roads might have been made, and a communication between the three colonies established, thereby opening up an easy access to the capital town, and a market for their produce; and they might, by this time, have grown into a populous and widely extended industrious German community.

The Government have preferred, however, adopting another course, and have spent large sums of money in the establishment of fresh colonies at a considerable distance to the west of Leopoldo. In 1849 the Colony of Santa Cruz was founded in the neighbourhood of Rio Pardo; and though considerably behind St. Leopoldo it has far surpassed the original Colonies of Tres Forquilhas and Torres. Its population in 1852 was 254; in 1853, 692; in 1854, 891; in 1856, 1,230; in 1857, 1,450; and in 1859, 2,723; and the Government has expended upon it upwards of 10,000*l*.

In addition to the foregoing, three foreign colonies were established by private enterprise, though with Government assistance, on the system of the purchase of land, and free possession of the soil—two in the neighbourhood of Pelotas—Monte

Bonito in 1850, with Germans and Irish; and Don Pedro II, with Irish alone, through the Colonisation Society of Pelotas. The fertility of the soil and the neighbourhood of the town of Pelotas seemed to offer every advantage; nevertheless through bad management and other causes, the colonists soon dispersed, and the colonies were completely broken up.

The private colony of Mundo Novo, belonging to a Brazilian, is situated about thirty miles to the north-east of St. Leopoldo, on the same river, and was founded in 1851. The colonists were, at first, much harassed by the hostile attacks of the Indians ("Bugres"). These latter have now been driven into the interior of the country, and the colony, no longer troubled by their depredations, has made considerable progress. The price of land has risen from 32*l.* 10*s.* to 65*l.* for 150,000 square bracas (the braca being six feet). The population in 1852 was 400, and, in 1859, 1,000, and in a few years it will, probably, become united to St. Leopoldo.

Since the year 1855 the following colonies have been established:—Barcellas, near St. Cruz, on River Pardo, Silva Marcante, on River Taquary, Conventos, Lazeados, Santa Maria de Soledade, on River Capy, founded by Count Montravel.

These all lie on the north bank of the River Jacupy, and form a chain of stations between St. Cruz and St. Leopoldo, on the borders of the virgin forests.

Colonies in St. Catherine's.—After the failure of the first attempts to introduce foreign emigrants under Don John VI, Don Pedro I founded, in 1829, the Colony of St. Pedro d'Alcantara, about thirty miles from the town of Desterro. The colonists were provided with a large tract of virgin soil, and for a short time with assistance from the Government. This support was suddenly withdrawn, and so much distress ensued that many of the colonists were forced away. The majority, however, persevered, and the population now amounts to 2,000. The industry of the colony consists in agriculture and cattle-farming.

From 1835 to 1837 the Colonies of Itajahy, Nova Italia, and Vargem, were founded, but they have risen to little importance.

The two colonies most worthy of mention are those of Blumenau and Donna Francisca. The former was established by Herman Blumenau in 1850, with twenty German emigrants; in 1856 it had increased to 468, and now contains a population of about 740; in 1859 it was sold to the Central Government for 120,000 milreis. The produce of this colony consists of sugar, mandioca, Indian corn, tobacco, spirits, beans, potatoes, coffee. The value of the exportation in 1859 was 13,200 milreis, and the importation 25,000 milreis.

The Colony of Donna Francisca is situated on the River San Francisco do Sul, and was founded by the Hamburg Colonization Society in 1849. The land which the Brazilian Princess Francisca received, as part of her dowry on her marriage with the Prince de Joinville, was made over by that Princess to the President of the Society free of all expense, on the condition of his undertaking to establish in the first year 100, in the second 200, and in the following 300, and 400 colonists yearly subsequently, of all ages and both sexes, and also for a time to provide for their maintenance. On the 7th of May, 1850, the first colonists landed and founded the settlement which afterwards became the capital of the colony. In 1851 there were 484 emigrants, Germans, Swiss, and Norwegians; in 1856 the population had increased to 1,428, 142 Roman Catholics and 1,286 Protestants. Since 1853 Donna Francisca has become an independent community, has two schools, a Protestant pastor and a Roman Catholic priest, both supported by the Government.

Colonies in St. Paul's.—As by far the greater part of the land in the province of St. Paul's is in the hands of large proprietors who have always been unwilling to sell any part of it, there has been but little scope for independent emigration to the province. The large majority of the colonists have been recruited by agents employed by the landlords from among the poorest classes in Europe, and brought over and located upon their estates free of expense. A portion of land, mostly coffee plantation, was then allotted to them for cultivation, half of the produce of which they were bound by contract to deliver over to the landlord, reserving the other half for themselves in return for their services, and out of the proceeds of which they were obliged to pay off the original expenses of transport and temporary maintenance.

This system, which is called the "Parceria" system, was first commenced in 1840 by Senator Vergueiro, one of the richest landed proprietors in St. Paul's, chiefly with a few Portuguese emigrants, of whom most were dispersed during the national troubles in the following year. A few, however, remained on, but M. Vergueiro

took no steps to increase their number till 1846. In that year, by means of his agents, he succeeded in obtaining about 400 Germans from Germany, who entered into a contract with him to work on his coffee plantations upon the same "Parceria" system. From that time the population of the colony continued to increase rapidly, and, in 1856, amounted to 812.

When the Slave Trade was finally abolished in 1850, this emigration scheme met with universal approbation, and was warmly taken up by the Government as appearing to offer a sort of substitute for the yearly supply of slaves.

New "Parceria" Colonies were soon set on foot. There are now between thirty and forty in the province with a population of between 3,000 and 4,000, of which the majority is German; the remainder Swiss, Portuguese, and a few Belgians.

The evils of the system began, however, by degrees to appear. Complaints arose on all sides from the colonists of the exaction of the landlords, as well as of unfairness in their fulfilment of the stipulations of the contracts.

On the other hand, many of the colonists, after several years' service, had only sunk deeper into debt, and despairing of relief had become negligent and idle; thus bringing in but little advantage either to themselves or their landlords.

These evils were increased by the proceedings of the recruiting agents, many of whom went to work on their own account; and contracts, in which the place and name of the proprietor were left blank, were at one time offered for sale in the public journals of Rio de Janeiro. These abuses roused public attention in Germany, and for a time put a stop to further recruiting in that country.

In Switzerland it was carried on some time longer, until some of the Swiss Cantons sent an Agent, Dr. Heusser, to Brazil, to inquire and report on the subject. Dr. Heusser, after due investigation, pronounced the failure of the system in terms which reflected little credit either on the proprietors or the colonists.

The agitation in Germany and Switzerland reacted upon Brazil, and induced the Government for some years to withdraw their support from the "Parceria" system of colonization.

In 1856 the Government renewed the subject before the Chambers, and promised to introduce a Bill for the better regulation and general superintendence of the relations between the colonists and landlords. Nothing, however, has been done beyond sending a Commissioner into the province to visit the colonies, and make suggestions for their improvement. The landed proprietors are exceedingly jealous of the least interference; and M. Vergueiro informed me very recently that he had been so much displeased by the attempts already made in that direction, that he did not intend to receive any more colonists, and had made a large purchase of slaves.

The absolute necessity of a well-regulated system of emigration into Brazil has been long felt; but unless some reforms in the present condition of the Southern Provinces takes place, there does not appear much probability of this object being attained.

One of the greatest obstacles, at present, to the introduction of a free spontaneous emigration of agricultural labourers into the Southern provinces, which is the only kind that seems adapted to the requirements of the country, is the want of a suitable field for their energies. The most convenient places for their settlement are mostly in the hands of proprietors whose possessions are of enormous extent, and of which they can never bring, during their life-time, more than a very small part into cultivation. These proprietors in the coffee-growing provinces of St. Paul, Minas, and Rio de Janeiro, almost universally cling to the whole of their dominions with the utmost tenacity; so that foreigners who might wish to invest their capital there in the purchase of land for agricultural purposes have no opening whatever.

The lands belonging to the State are as yet but very imperfectly marked out, and those which might be disposable for colonists are for the most part situated at a long distance from the coast, and, from the want of proper means of communication, would be of little use to the emigrant.

Many reforms and remedies have been proposed to meet the evils of the present state of things, which has long occupied the attention of the Government; and among others, the question of a general land-tax has been advocated both in the Chambers and in the press; but the influence of the planters has hitherto prevailed, and seems likely still to prevail, to prevent the adoption of any measures calculated to strike at the root of the evil.

Throughout the Southern provinces of the Empire, wherever the climate admits of it, coffee, as well as the staple articles of food, might be grown to almost any extent by small landed proprietors. Unlike sugar and cotton, the coffee-tree can be cultivated on a very small scale, and requires but little expense at starting; and if some of the vast tracts of uncultivated but fertile soil could be offered for sale, a great opening would be at once made for the arrival of foreign emigrants, and the introduction of white labour in the Southern provinces on a larger scale, by which means the slave population might be gradually concentrated in the Northern provinces, where their labour is at present indispensable.

I must here observe that in stating the number of colonists in Brazil at about 40,000, which I believe to be pretty near the truth, I have referred exclusively to agriculturists. There has always been an emigration to Brazil of foreign merchants, artisans, skilled workmen, &c., especially Portuguese, who have rendered great services to the country. Immigrants of this class may average, perhaps, about 10,000 to 12,000 annually. The official returns for 1858 give the number at upwards of 14,000.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Belgium.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Brussels, March 18, 1861.

THE Returns, published lately by the Finance Department, of imports and exports during the month and year ending December 31, 1860, as compared with those of the corresponding periods in 1858 and 1859, show, with regard to the commercial transactions of the whole year, a considerable improvement on those of the two preceding years, though the result of the comparison is less favourable to the trade of Belgium in the month of December last.

For the latter period the Tables show, under the head of "Imports for Home Consumption," a diminution amounting to 4 per cent., and to 13 per cent. when compared with the Returns for December 1859 and December 1858. The exports of last December exceeded those of December 1859 by 11 per cent., but fell short of the exports of December 1858 by 13 per cent.

From the statement for the whole year it appears that in 1860 there was an increase of 15 per cent. on the imports of 1859, and of 13 per cent. on those of 1858, while with regard to exports an augmentation is shown to the extent of 6 per cent. and of 20 per cent. as compared with the exports of 1859 and 1858 respectively.

The following were the principal items of increase and decrease in 1860 on the imports and exports of 1859 :—

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

INCREASE.

	Official Value in Francs.		Official Value in Francs.
Coffee	1,036,448	Corn, &c., viz. :—	
Cotton wool	4,509,887	Wheat	3,914,820
Flax	2,588,104	Rye	3,178,902
Linen-yarn	842,823	Flour	4,039,225
Oil-seeds	3,528,929	Rice	2,954,780
Raw hides	13,697,193	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,269,374

DECREASE.

Flax seeds	1,157,787	Light woollen stuffs	1,249,325
Potatoes	1,756,048		

EXPORTS.—BELGIAN PRODUCE.

					INCREASE.				
					Official Value in Francs.				
Arms	..	..	..	..	2,001,511		Iron, viz. :—		
Butter	..	..	..	..	1,808,680		Nails	..	1,241,930
Coals	..	..	..	..	4,627,530		Rails	..	1,157,570
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	7,327,661		Sheet	..	1,007,440
Flax	..	..	..	..	7,709,017		Other kinds, wrought, &c.	..	1,854,663
Glass	..	..	..	..	3,813,101		Linen yarn	..	3,393,384
Hides	..	..	..	..	8,707,392		Ditto manufactures	..	5,828,386
Machinery	..	..	..	..	3,993,719		Woollens, viz. :—		
Sugar, refined	..	..	..	..	1,456,145		Cloth	..	3,323,144
Zinc	..	..	..	..	2,579,649		Other kinds	..	1,695,864
					DECREASE.				
Corn, &c. :—									
Wheat	..	..	..	..	3,072,919		Iron, pig and old	..	2,121,551
Flour	..	..	..	..	1,801,096				

The commercial and industrial condition of Belgium during the last six months of 1860 was not such as to deserve much notice. Trade was on the whole more animated than it had been for some time previously, but a certain degree of languor, produced by the continuance of the causes to which I alluded in my last half-yearly Report, political uncertainty, impending changes in commercial relations with France, and the dismal weather that checked the sale of several articles, still prevailed. Some improvement became perceptible towards the close of the year, particularly in the coal trade. In textile manufactures, cotton as well as woollen, increased activity was displayed, though the price of raw cotton continued to rise. The iron trade was still depressed. The manufacture of fire-arms for warlike purposes ("armes de guerre"), at Liege was unusually active at the end of 1860, the foreign orders received for rifles, revolvers, &c., being so extensive as to require two or three years for their execution. This, however, is the least profitable and commercially important branch of the gun trade, which, considered as a whole, has for some time past been far from prosperous. With the exception, perhaps, of gloves, the sale of which at Brussels was remarkably brisk, the demand for articles of luxury was very limited.

For the general dulness of the home market, the industry of Belgium would appear to have found compensation in the augmented activity of foreign trade. The increase, as shown by the official Returns of the exportation, not only of raw produce, but of manufactured articles, is, however, looked upon by many well-informed persons, less as a healthy symptom than as the consequence of a great accumulation of stocks, which must be got rid of even without profit. But whatever truth there may be in such an opinion as to recent transactions, it cannot be denied that the general progress of Belgian commerce has of late years been very satisfactory.

The statistics which I embodied in my last Annual Report on this subject show a steady development of the productive resources of the country, and the value of the exports has increased at a corresponding rate, having risen from an annual average during the five years 1849-53 of 222,700,000 francs, to 413,300,000 francs in 1859.

The position, therefore, of the manufacturing and trading interests of Belgium does not seem to be a very lamentable one. Their advantages are manifold—personal liberty; security of property; constitutional government: well-administered laws; national independence, and assured neutrality; geographical position, and contiguity to wealthy and highly-civilized States; facility of communication by land and sea with foreign parts; ready means of internal transport by railways and canals; proverbial fertility of the soil; ancient renown in arts. But one thing appears to be wanting—the self-confidence that encourages perseverance. The trading classes of this country are apt to betray a querulous impatience of natural obstacles and inevitable delays, and to show an unfortunate disposition to seek assistance from their rulers, instead of trusting to their own exertions. There seems to be a general belief in the existence of a royal road to commercial prosperity, and in the ability of Governments and Administrative systems to create national wealth. This spirit has been too much fostered by compliance with unreasonable demands, and, in spite of repeated failures, all sorts of fantastic

schemes, in support of which the aid of the Government, always invoked, has often been too readily granted, have been successively propounded for the supposed benefit of commerce. Thus at one time the Government was induced to promote an abortive project of colonization in Central America; at another time to take two-thirds of the shares of a Company formed for exporting Belgian produce, a certain interest being guaranteed by the State on a capital never paid up. Then, subsidies were granted to lines of trans-Atlantic steamers, some of which, after having succeeded in realizing a dead loss of several millions of francs, soon ceased running altogether, while others never served any purpose but that of adorning the docks of Antwerp.

But still the Government is reproached with want of zeal, still imperatively called upon to do something for Belgian trade and navigation. "New markets must be opened to us" is the constant cry. Among various ingenious devices, ships of war are seriously proposed by some persons as efficacious means for the attainment of so desirable an end, and it seems to be thought that in the guns of a Belgian frigate there might reside some talismanic virtue by which, wherever they appeared, an instantaneous demand would be produced for Verviers cloth and Brussels lace. Others want to have set on foot, and kept up at the expense of the nation—factories, agencies, establishments of all sorts, exhibitions of Belgian manufactures, and the like.

The recollection of the complete break-down of the subsidized New York and Brazilian Steam Navigation Companies does not prevent a renewal of importunate solicitations for State intervention on behalf of new lines of steamers to America, and sailing vessels to China and Japan.

This is one of a series of remedies suggested for an evil that is constantly deplored, the alleged decline of the prosperity of Antwerp, a calamity that is attributed, not to the superior energy of the merchants of Rotterdam, as well as the more convenient position of that port, but to the negligence and indifference of the Belgian Government.

This morbid craving for external support and adventitious aid forms a striking contrast to the self-reliant spirit which distinguishes another little nation holding a somewhat analogous political position, but possessing few of the commercial advantages enjoyed by Belgium. Switzerland has no great centres of traditional industry and wealth, no manufacturing cities that in former ages ruled the markets of Europe, no ports, no navigable rivers and canals connecting inland towns with the sea. Instead of the open country and level surface which in Belgium invite the construction of railways, we here find extraordinary physical obstacles to their extension. Internal traffic is impeded at every step by almost impassable barriers, while the want of an independent maritime outlet puts external communications at the mercy of powerful neighbours, manufacturing rivals who are seldom friendly and very often hostile. Under such circumstances, according to Belgian notions, commercial movement ought to cease altogether. "*E pur si muove!*" And commerce does more, because the sturdy Swiss traders and manufacturers hold as an article of faith a doctrine that forms no part of the Belgian commercial creed—"Help thyself, and Heaven will help thee;" and when they meet with a stoppage, instead of wringing their hands by the roadside, and praying to some Administrative, Diplomatic, or Consular Hercules to help them, put their own broad shoulders lustily to the wheel, and with a manful exertion of their own sinews heave it out of the rut. They do not require any special exporting agencies to be found for them; they employ their own agents for their own business, and contrive to export their goods and dispose of them without State assistance. The silk manufacturers of Zurich, the calico printers of Glarus, the ribband weavers of Bâle, the watchmakers of Neuchâtel and Geneva, would be ashamed to ask the herdsmen of Schwytz and Unterwalden to provide the means of transport for their merchandize. The want of transoceanic steamers subsidized by the Confederation does not prevent them from shipping their wares for the Antipodes at Havre or Liverpool, and they succeed in effecting profitable sales at Shanghae or Rio de Janeiro without the protection of a Swiss man-of-war. And so they prosper.

Public attention in this country is at present absorbed by a monetary question of considerable importance to trade.

Belgian currency has been exposed to frequent vicissitudes; affected alike by external and internal causes of disturbance, victim of political necessities and legislative experiments, harassed by the application of conflicting theories, and tormented by the incomplete operation of different remedies, it has constantly been

in a state of transition between opposite evils, ever oscillating from the extreme of plethora to the extreme of exhaustion. It has suffered alternately from its connections and its isolation, from the want either of entire identity with its neighbours, or of a perfectly distinct national character, from chaotic confusion and complex regulation, from utter neglect and disorder, and from excessive care and over anxious precaution.

Before the end of the last century there was no monetary system, properly so-called, in this country. Spanish economical ignorance, and the chronic financial ailments of Austria, were not calculated to render more methodical an irregular circulation of provincial and foreign coins of various values and denominations representing an imaginary money of account. The French conquest simplified this state of things by the forced circulation of assignats, which the enfranchised Belgians were compelled to receive from their liberators at par, in payment of debts and in exchange, not only for marketable commodities, but even for cash in the hands both of public accountants and private bankers; while forced loans and war contributions, payable only in specie, effectually drained off their precious metals into the coffers of France. It is calculated that by public authorized spoliation alone, more than 30,000,000 livres were, within the space of five months, extracted from this little country, the whole metallic circulation of which did not, in ordinary times, exceed 40,000,000 florins, and to that enormous sum must be added the wholesale robbery of church plate and private funds to an unknown amount.

Finally, however, in the establishment of a sound currency, the Belgians found one of the very few benefits conferred upon them by French annexation as a set-off against innumerable disasters. But hardly had the people become accustomed to the French currency when another change took place on the union with Holland. The introduction of the Dutch system in 1816, and the substitution of the florin for the franc as the monetary unit was attended with no advantage. The principle of a double standard which had been laid down by the French law was maintained, but gold was overvalued as compared with silver (at the rate of 1 to 15·873, instead of 1 to 15½ as in France), and the consequence was that all the new silver coins quickly disappeared, leaving in their place old and worn-out provincial pieces which continued to circulate in the Northern Division of the United Kingdom, while in the Southern Provinces French five-franc pieces, allowed by law to pass for more than their real value, were in general use. In 1825 the legal circulation of French money having ceased, there remained in the Belgian part of the Netherlands nothing but gold and copper; and, owing to speculative operations, those two metals were in turns always driving out each other, so that when gold was superabundant, no small change was to be found, and copper became plentiful with the scarcity of gold.

After the separation from Holland, the French system was re-established in Belgium, and it would have been well if the line then taken had either been resolutely followed without deviation, or at once abandoned altogether, when it was no longer believed to be safe.

But even since that time the monetary policy of this country has been timidly vacillating, always struggling to avoid logical and necessary consequences, and trying to reconcile incompatible conditions.

The Law of June 5, 1832, reproduces the somewhat ambiguous terms of the French currency law of 1803. Five grammes of silver constitute the monetary unit under the denomination of a franc. This basis remains unchanged. But co-existing with this silver standard, an equivalent gold currency was also recognized; the relative value of the two metals being determined in the proportion of 1 to 15½. The coinage of 20-franc and 40-franc pieces was authorized, and French gold as well as silver coins were admitted as legal tender. Dutch 5-florin and 10-florin pieces were likewise placed temporarily on the same footing, and made receivable at a fixed rate. Those provisions of the law which regulated the gold currency remained, however, entirely inoperative, the high premium on that metal preventing alike the issue of 20-franc and 40-franc pieces from the Belgian mint, and their introduction from France into the general circulation of the country.

In order to satisfy a desire for gold money having an exclusively national character, a new system of pieces of 10, 25, 50, and 100 francs was proposed by the Government in 1837. The measure was not carried, but ten years later, under the influence of what now seems a strange panic, a modification of it was adopted. In 1847, almost on the eve of the Californian discoveries, the minds of Belgian legislators were disturbed by visions of an approaching flood of silver, and a rapid

rise of the value of gold ; and, as a wise precaution against this two-fold danger, it was thought expedient to lower the standard of the gold coins by the issue of pieces, nominally representing 25 francs and 10 francs, though the intrinsic value of the former was only 24 francs 54 centimes. At the same time, with a view to prevent the expulsion of silver, they were to be limited to the amount of 20,000,000 francs. The arrangement thus effected by the Law of March 31, 1847, was not a fortunate one. It disturbed the entire community of the Belgian monetary system with that of France, although the gold coins of the latter country were still legally current ; and the new circulating medium had another defect—it would not circulate. No more than 14,646,025 francs worth of these 25-franc and 10-franc pieces were issued, and they never came into general use.

Another panic was occasioned in 1848 by the extraordinary pressure upon the money market, which in Belgium, as elsewhere, was effected by the universal demand for specie, and, as a means of affording temporary relief, a hazardous step was taken, which nearly had the consequence of imposing on the country a permanent burden. English sovereigns were by law made current for more than their real value, being rated at 25 francs 50 centimes. This rate was, however, not high enough, as compared with the course of exchange on the Continent, to bring them into circulation in Belgium when they were needed ; but as soon as trade began to resume its ordinary habits, they were no longer wanted, the exchange fell, and it became a profitable speculation to import them. Silver went out, and this country was inundated with sovereigns which could not have been got rid of save at a ruinous loss to the Treasury, had not a momentary rise of exchange rendered their re-exportation practicable. The Government seized the favorable opportunity for putting an end to their legal currency, and the operation was successfully effected. At that time a very anomalous state of things existed in Belgium. The gold coins of four different countries were admitted as legal tender, at rates fixed according to different calculations :—

French Napoleons at their nominal value, representing 3,444 francs 44 centimes to the kilogramme of gold ;

English sovereigns, at 25 francs 50 centimes, reckoned at 3,485 francs 64 centimes to the kilogramme ;

Belgian 25 and 10-franc pieces, at 3,495 francs to the kilogramme. And,

Dutch 10-florin pieces, at 21 francs 16 centimes, being 3,500 francs per kilogramme.

These last, on being put out of circulation as money in the Netherlands, in 1850, were immediately deprived of their character as legal tender in Belgium.

A change now came over the monetary policy of Belgium. To the dread of an excess of silver there succeeded the fear of depreciated gold, and the Legislature seeking safety from that supposed danger precipitately abandoned the gold currency, which it had so long and so laboriously striven to obtain. On the 28th of December, 1850, a law was passed by which the Act of 1847, creating the new coinage, was repealed, and the admission of all foreign gold as legal tender made to cease immediately. The Belgian 25 and 10-franc pieces already issued were finally called in by a Royal Decree in 1854.

The Belgian monetary system is, therefore, no longer in harmony with that of France. The connection is preserved, indeed, on one side by the maintenance of the same silver standard, unit of value, and denominations ; but it is severed, on the other, by the abolition of the equivalent gold standard. This partial but incomplete conformity has been productive of practical embarrassment and inconvenience, which has become more sensible as the gradual substitution of gold for silver has made progress in France.

Owing to the multiplicity of the daily transactions between the two countries, French gold, which has become their principal, if not sole, medium of exchange, has been brought very extensively into circulation here. The Belgian exporter is obliged to receive it at par in payment for his goods, particularly in the coal districts, and he passes it on to others at the same rate ; and this coin, which was hardly ever seen during the period prior to 1850, when it was admitted by law, is now current all over the country at its nominal value in all the dealings of everyday life, although, as it is no longer a legal tender, or accepted in payment of taxes, the holders of it are always liable to serious loss.

At the same time a constant drain of silver has been going on, and not only the increasing rarity, but the progressive deterioration, of that money has attracted general attention.

The currency question has frequently been a subject of discussion in the Chambers, and several motions have been made, but without success hitherto, for the re-admission of French gold on the footing of the Law of 1832.

In 1859 a Commission, appointed by the Minister of Finance, M. Frère Orban, to inquire into the state of the currency, reported in favour of the maintenance of the silver standard, as established by the existing law, and against the admission of French gold as a legal tender at its nominal value, or its reception by the Public Revenue Departments, at a rate to be periodically fixed.

With regard to the silver currency the Commission stated the following facts:—Of the 5-franc pieces in circulation the proportion of those coined in Belgium was reckoned at no more than about 13 per cent. The average loss of weight by wear on the latter did not exceed about $\frac{2}{1000}$, whereas on the French 5-franc pieces, constituting six-sevenths of the whole, it amounted to between 4 and 8 per mille, and on French and Belgian pieces taken together, to about 4 per mille. Scarcely any 5-franc pieces could be discovered of a date prior to 1830. A process of assiduous selection had extracted in the first place all those coined before 1825, when the method of separating gold from silver was first introduced; then those struck between 1825 and 1830, and which had been found to contain more than their full proportion of fine silver, and was rapidly eliminating all the newest and best of the pieces of later issue.

Of the 2-franc pieces in circulation about 89 per cent., of the 1-franc pieces 85 per cent., and of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc pieces 79 per cent., were French. The degradation of these small coins was enormous, amounting in round numbers to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those of the first denomination, 7 per cent. on those of the second, and upwards of 10 per cent. on those of the third. So that, as pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc are legal tender to the extent of one-tenth of the sum to be paid, a creditor might be obliged to receive in discharge of a debt silver coins, of which nine-tenths had lost 7 per cent., and the rest 10 per cent. of their proper value.

The total amount of silver money circulating in Belgium was estimated at 250,000,000 francs.

The measures proposed by the Commission for the restoration of the currency, and for its preservation from future debasement were, that the 5-franc piece, as being least subject to wear, should alone be considered a principal coin; the pieces of 2 francs, 1 franc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ franc being reduced to the condition of a subordinate money of a lower standard, and no longer legal tender for sums exceeding 50 francs; that a maximum allowance of $\frac{4}{1000}$ for loss of weight by legitimate wear being made, all light 5-franc pieces presented at the National Bank should be cut up, the holder having the option of keeping the fragments or receiving the real value of the silver in exchange; and that in future any person should have the right, which the existing law does not give to any one, of refusing to accept such light pieces; that the Mint should continue as heretofore to coin money on private account, charging merely the actual cost of the operation, but that, as a transitory measure, with a view to facilitate the expurgation of the present defective currency, the expense of re-coinage should during a limited time be borne by the State.

Finally the Commission recommended the substitution of coins of mixed metal—nickel and copper—for the then existing pieces of twenty centimes in silver, which were condemned as being too small, and those of ten and five centimes in copper that were found to be too large.

The Chambers of Commerce throughout Belgium were next consulted, and a large majority of them expressed opinions in favour of a gold currency under one form or another.

Those of the important commercial cities of Antwerp and Ghent desired the adoption of a single gold standard.

In the Provinces of East and West Flanders, Hainaut, and Luxemburg—closely connected with France—nearly all the Chambers of Commerce, Courtrai, Ypres, Audenarde, Roulers, Termonde, Charleroi, Tournai (which voted also for a single gold standard), and Arlon, called for the admission of French gold as legal tender. Bruges thought that it should be received at par by Banks and Public Departments. St. Nicolas and Mons were undecided.

In Brabant, the Brussels and Louvain Chambers voted for the legal tender of French gold, and that of Nivelles for the gold standard.

In the Province of Liege, where there is more traffic with Germany than with France, the capital adhered to the silver standard, but was not opposed to the reception of French gold in public offices at a rate below the exchange; and Verviers, on the extreme frontier, rejected any alteration of the present system.

On the other side of Belgium, Ostend, which is chiefly interested in trade with England, came to a similar conclusion.

The currency question was, at the same time, submitted to the deliberations of the recently constituted Council of Commerce and Industry. The opinion of that body was adverse to a return to the principles abandoned in 1850.

Such was the state of the case when, just before the close of last session, a Bill was brought into the Chamber of Representatives for the admission of French gold coin. Its discussion having been postponed until the present session, is now pending, and will properly be included in my next Report.

In the meantime the general feeling of uneasiness has been irritated and inflamed by the dogmatic obstinacy of those who refuse relief on the one hand, and by the exaggerated clamours of faction, cupidity, and ignorance on the other; and the real grievance, which some theorists affect superciliously to ignore, has been magnified by fear and malignity, until it now presents to the popular vision the image of a national calamity. Reduced, however, to their true dimensions the evils, inconsistencies, and absurdities of the existing system are sufficiently manifest to an unprejudiced observer.

The fear of a prospective, hypothetical, and partial danger has brought upon this country immediate, positive, and general inconvenience. Belgium has thrown away a commodious gold money lest it should possibly become depreciated, and retained for the requirements of trade nothing but an insufficient supply of worn-out silver. Recoinage would not avail. So long as the French monetary denominations and system of reckoning are preserved, every 5-franc piece issued from the Belgian Mint instantly leaves the country, and the bright new image and superscription of King Leopold is straightway superseded by the dim effigy and half-obliterated title of Louis Philippe. The legislators of 1850 fondly imagined that Belgium could be so insulated as to stand high and dry in the midst of a general inundation, and remain secure from the universal disturbance of prices apprehended from the influx of gold. But the result of their exclusive adoption of a silver standard appears to have been the almost complete disappearance of all the silver money of Belgium coming up to that standard, and the obligatory acceptance of debased foreign coin; while the country is compelled by the force of circumstances to use as a medium of exchange that gold which it will not recognize as money, and is saturated with a superabundant metallic circulation which as lawful currency it utterly rejects.

One of the recommendations of the Commission of 1859 to which I have alluded has lately been carried into effect by the issue of pieces of 20, 10, and 5 centimes, made of a mixed metal, nickel and copper. The new coins do not appear to meet with general approbation.

(Signed)

EDWARD HERRIES.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Paris, March 19, 1861.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 24th of January, 1860, I have the honour to submit the following concise Report, accompanied by such Tabular Returns as I have been able to procure, on the Finances, Public Credit, Shipping, and Commerce of France during the past year.

The Revenue.

The total produce of the indirect taxes during the year 1860 amounts in round numbers to 1,074,000,000 francs, which result shows a diminution of nearly 21,000,000

frances as compared with the year 1859, and of 18,000,000 frances as compared with 1858. This diminution, however, is not as great as it was anticipated it would be in consequence of the great change introduced by the reduction and abolition of many branches of the Customs duties: such as sugar, coffee, iron, coal, machinery, cotton, wool, &c., and it is in the Custom-house Department alone that the diminution above mentioned arises: namely, the sugar duties show a decrease of 45,500,000 frances (of which 24,500,000 frances are on cane sugar, and 21,000,000 frances on beet-root sugar), and there is a further decrease on the import duties of 34,000,000 frances. The revenue of the customs alone thus suffers a diminution of 79,000,000 frances. This amount is, however, said to be by 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 frances less than was expected.

On the other hand, the registry and stamp duties show an increase during 1860 of nearly 33,000,000 frances. The duty on tobacco during the past year exceeded 194,000,000 frances, showing an increase of 15,500,000 frances as compared with 1859, and being nearly five times what it was under the first Empire. These are the two items which show the most material increase, and which most contribute to cover the deficit of 79,000,000 frances above mentioned. The remainder, among which the duties on wines and other liquors, the postal tax and the salt duty, show the highest figures, will be found specified in the inclosed Tabular Return extracted from the "Moniteur" of the 15th instant.

It may be interesting to examine the Returns of the revenue taken quarterly during the year 1860 as compared with 1859. The following result will appear:—

				1859.	1860.
				Millions.	Millions.
1st Quarter	..	..		260	263
2nd "	..	..		274	259
3rd "	..	..		266	266
4th "	..	..		295	286
Total	..	..		1,095	1,074

It was therefore during the second quarter, namely, from April to July, that the greatest diminution took place, and this is attributed to the interregnum which necessarily occurred preparatory to the introduction of the new system of duties consequent upon the Commercial Treaty. The last quarter (in which the month of December hardly shows any decrease as compared with the same month of 1859) is very considerably higher than any of the three preceding quarters, and this is looked upon as a favourable symptom for the future.

It remains to say a few words regarding the direct taxes, of which a Return is also inclosed, extracted from the "Moniteur." These taxes, which are imposed upon land, upon house-rents, upon doors and windows, upon the licenses of the manufacturer, tradesman, merchant, lawyer, &c., &c., were, according to the Estimate fixed by the Budget for 1860, to produce 480,000,000 frances, which would give a result exceeding that of 1859 by 7,000,000 frances, and show an average of 13 frances 33 centimes per inhabitant. Now up to the 31st of December, 1860, 467,000,000 frances had already been levied, and at no period has the amount still remaining to be collected been so low as at present, namely, 13,000,000 frances.

In short, the result of the year 1860, notwithstanding the great change introduced; notwithstanding the want of confidence in the maintenance of peace, and the consequent stagnation of trade; and, lastly, notwithstanding the increasing dearness of the necessaries of life and of house-rent, does not exhibit any ground for apprehending any sensible decline in the public revenue.

But still there is a much more gloomy side to the picture than is presented by what I have said above, which, I may here remark, is drawn from official returns, based upon official data, and founded upon official appreciations. It is always difficult to control or check documents prepared with a vast amount of labour in Government offices, and presented to the public under a favourable colouring. It is nowhere more or perhaps as difficult as in France. Nor am I now prepared to contradict the accuracy of statements which I have no means of disproving. But I must express my belief, and, while doing so, state that that belief is founded on what I hear in general conversation, that the state of affairs in France is far from flourishing; that the greatest stagnation exists in all branches

of trade, arising principally from the uncertain aspect of the political horizon ; and that there prevails not a little distress amongst the middle classes. I will not say that I believe the labouring classes are included in this category, for work is abundant, especially in Paris and the great towns. But this work is provided at a great cost (probably with the view of keeping the turbulent class of workmen in good humour) ; and there is generally such recklessness as to incurring debt, that the factitious prosperity which is created cannot be expected to last for ever. This, however, is not a question with which I wish to deal at present, but will serve as an introduction to what I am about to say.

As in 1857, the great commercial crisis which fell upon Europe had its origin in North America, so in 1861 we are threatened with another which alarmists foretell will be even worse ; because, they say, the crisis of 1857 was produced by a financial crisis in America, whereas it is now a political one, of which it is impossible to predict the issue. It is under the apprehensions caused by this impending crisis that the year 1860 has drawn to a close, and a glance at the return published by the Bank of France on the 10th of January will show to what an extent the drain of gold and silver, principally to America, has affected the stock of bullion. In August 1860 that stock exceeded 549,000,000 francs. In January 1861, there was but little more than 350,000,000 francs in hand, of which but 90,000,000 francs were in gold. The rate of discount was raised by the Bank of France on the 2nd of January to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on the 8th to 7 per cent., it having been raised by the Bank of England to the same rate on the previous day. It is scarcely necessary to say that this measure was adopted in order to check the drain of gold to America. I may, however, add that this drain is felt the more sensibly as the importation of gold both to France and to England was considerably inferior in 1860 to what it was in 1859. In 1860 there were imported to France 470,000,000 francs in gold, whereas in 1859 there were imported 727,000,000 francs. The exports of gold from France amounted to 159,000,000 francs in 1860, and in 1859 to 188,000,000 francs, which leaves the excess of importation over exportation in 1860 very much lower than it was in 1859 : namely, 311,000,000 francs in 1860, against 539,000,000 francs in 1859.

Silver has become very scarce in France ; and had the Bank of France, from want of gold, been obliged, as it was lately thought likely, to pay in silver, which in the market is at a premium of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., there would, in all probability, have been a "run" upon it which would have caused much embarrassment. In order to obviate this, the Bank of France bought large quantities of gold, and subsequently effected a loan from the Bank of England for 50,000,000 francs in gold, to be repaid in silver. The difficulty appears to be only staved off for a time ; and I have reason to believe that considerable uneasiness still exists as to the state of the Bank, whose Return for January 10, 1861, shows not only that the stock of bullion has fallen very low, but that the notes in circulation exceed 778,000,000 francs. I inclose a Return giving the monthly reports of the Bank from August 1860 to January 1861.

Commerce and Navigation.

The commerce of France with foreign countries is, in official language, classed under two heads, namely, "General" and "Special." The latter applies only to the importations from and the exportations to foreign countries, while the former comprehends not only the "Commerce Spécial," but the transit, re-exportation, warehousing operations, &c., connected with it.

The value of the imports and exports, &c., is likewise classed under two heads ; namely, the "Official" and the "Real" or "Actual" value. The official value is based upon an official standard fixed in 1826, while the actual value is determined every year by a special Commission. These explanations given, I propose to adopt the terms "General" and "Special" commerce, and "Official" and "Actual" value, as occasion may require.

I inclose two comparative Returns of the imports to and the exports from France, in general and special commerce, for the years 1859 and 1860, in which the quantities imported from and exported to England are specified.

The principal articles of which the importation shows an increase in 1860 are the following :—

Cattle, sheep, wines, coffee, cocoa, sugar (colonial), cotton, wool, flax, hemp, silk, coal, zinc, indigo, cochineal, thread of flax or hemp, tallow, and oil.

While a decrease appears in the importation of the following :—

Wood for cabinet makers, machinery, foreign sugar, and iron (cast and bar).

It is perhaps premature as yet to attempt to trace the effect of the Commercial Treaty between England and France, in the returns of the imports. The increase, for instance, in the importation of coffee and cocoa appears merely to follow the regular progress which has been observable since 1858. The importation of colonial sugar was greater in 1860 than in 1859, but less than in 1858, while the importation of foreign sugar was less in 1860 than in 1859, but greater than in 1858. These fluctuations are probably attributable to the difference of the yield of the sugar crop in different years.

In cotton, however, the increase of the importation is remarkable: in 1858 there were imported 795,530 metrical quintals, in 1859, 816,176 metrical quintals, and in 1860, 1,256,988 metrical quintals. This increase, which in 1859 was from 2 to 3 per cent., but in 1860 nearly 54 per cent., is probably a result to be attributed in a great measure to the new Tariff.

With regard to iron, of which the importation has, as I have stated above, diminished, it is worthy of observation that the diminution was quite as great, if not greater, in the month of December 1859, after the Treaty had come into full operation, than it was in any one of the previous six months. Those who anticipated with alarm that the effect of the new Tariff, as regards iron, would be to flood the French market with that commodity, ought to be reassured by this result. The operation of the Treaty, however, during its first year might naturally be expected to be unfavourable, inasmuch as the state of suspense which arises while a reduction in the duties is being waited for, necessarily diminishes orders, and consequently the amount of goods imported.

With regard to the exports, there is a decided increase in the following commodities, which, be it remarked, are precisely those in which it had been asserted that France could not compete with other countries:—

Cattle, sheep, machinery, gloves, porcelain, books, engravings, cotton and woollen tissues.

The “*Moniteur*” speaks on this subject as follows:—

“Among the merchandize of which the exportations assumed the greatest development, figure, in the first line, machinery of various kinds: the augmentation representing in ‘special’ commerce a value greater by the sum of 1,284,000 francs than the exports of 1859, and by 2,000,000 francs that of 1858. In ‘general’ commerce it is still greater, exceeding by 3,200,000 francs the amount of 1859, and by 5,200,000 francs that of 1858. Let us add, that in ‘general’ commerce (which in 1860 was no less than 21,280,000 francs) are comprised the articles made in France with foreign metals, admitted temporarily free of duty, subject to the condition of being re-exported as machines.”

The articles of which the exportation shows a diminution, are wines, spirits of wine, millinery, prepared skins, silk, tissues of silk, and garance.

The decrease in the exportation of many of these articles may again be the effect of a bad season, but it is more difficult to explain the reason of the falling off of the exports of millinery, unless it is that the principal Courts of Europe have for the last six months been almost constantly in deep mourning.

I am unable to state what was the value, whether official or real, of the imports and exports to and from this country during the past year, the returns not being yet made up; and with reference to this subject, I beg to inclose the copy of a note from M. Thouvenel to Earl Cowley, in which it is stated that the “actual” value of the imports and exports will not be determined before the end of April.

The movement of French shipping and navigation during the year 1860, shows a falling off as compared with 1859 of (in round numbers) 173,000 tons.

During the year 1860, 25,081 vessels (of which 14,409 were foreign vessels) of an aggregate tonnage of 4,017,293 tons entered the French ports, and 18,456 vessels (of which 10,443 were foreign) of 2,845,730 tons cleared outwards. In 1859 the corresponding figures were—entered, 25,013 ships, 3,997,504 tons; cleared outwards, 20,450 ships, 3,038,638 tons.

The returns, however, not being yet completed, it is not known how many of these vessels were with cargoes, or how many were in ballast.

I inclose a detailed return of the movement of French shipping and navigation for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, from which it will be seen that Marseilles holds the first rank among French ports, Havre the second, and Bordeaux the third.

I have been unable to obtain answers to certain questions relative to the coasting trade of France during 1860. I must, therefore, reserve this part of the subject for a future occasion; but I have reason to believe that the French coasting trade

shows a considerable falling off as compared with former years. It has, indeed, for some time past been in a state of decline. A great deal of this trade is now absorbed by the railroads and canals. There is communication by canal or river between the North Sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Rhine; and of late there has been a considerable reduction in freights, the immediate object being to encourage the consumption of French coal. The effect, however, has undoubtedly been to give a great blow to the coasting trade. I am informed that the returns on this subject will be completed in about six weeks.

(Signed)

W. G. GREY.

(No. 1.)—COMPARAISON de l'Année 1860 avec l'Année 1859.

Désignation des Impôts.	Produit des Impôts Indirects des Années		Différences sur l'Année 1860.	
	1860.	1859.	Augmentat.	Diminution.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Droits d'enregistrement de greffe, d'hypo- thèques, &c.	301,069,000	271,311,000	29,758,000	
Droit de timbre	56,419,000	53,504,000	2,915,000	
Droits de Douane à l'Importation:				
Céréales	1,385,000	1,227,000	158,000	
Marchandises diverses	76,124,000	109,810,000	..	33,686,000
Sucres des Colonies Françaises	33,149,000	43,565,000	..	10,416,000
Sucres étrangers	20,727,000	34,891,000	..	14,164,000
Droits de Douanes à l'Exportation	3,427,000	4,221,000	..	794,000
Droits de navigation	4,440,000	4,351,000	89,000	
Droits et produits divers de Douanes	1,848,000	2,024,000	..	176,000
Taxe de consommation des sels perçue dans le rayon des Douanes	30,343,000	28,248,000	1,995,000	
Droits sur les boissons	176,036,000	174,271,000	1,765,000	
Taxe de consommation des sels perçue hors du rayon des Douanes	9,834,000	8,723,000	1,111,000	
Droit de fabrication sur les sucres indigènes	36,239,000	57,585,000	..	21,346,000
Droits divers et recettes à différents titres	56,184,000	52,635,000	3,549,000	
Produit de la vente des tabacs	194,191,000	178,744,000	15,447,000	
Produit de la vente des poudres	10,312,000	9,416,000	896,000	
Produit de la taxe des lettres	58,387,000	56,498,000	1,889,000	
Droit de 2 pour cent sur les envois d'argent	1,696,000	1,810,000	..	114,000
Droit de transport des valeurs déclarées	454,000	183,000	271,000	
Droit de transit des correspondances étrangères	1,403,000	1,495,000	..	92,000
Recettes diverses	45,000	32,000	13,000	
	1,073,712,000	1,094,644,000	59,856,000	80,788,000
Diminution	..	..	20,932,000	

Elle se divise ainsi :—

Diminution pendant les neuf premiers mois de 1860. (Voir le "Moniteur" du 15 Octobre, 1860)	Francs. 11,060,000
Diminution pendant le quatrième trimestre de 1860. (Voir le développement ci-dessous)	9,872,000
Diminution pendant l'année 1860	20,932,000

(No. 2).—IMPOT DIRECT. Situation des Recouvrements effectués pendant l'Année 1860.

Impôt Direct.	Nouf premiers mois de 1860.	Quatrième Trimestre de 1860.				Total des Recouvrements de l'Année 1860.	Recouvrements effectués en 1859.	Total Général 31 Décembre, 1860.	Montant des Rôles.	Reste à Recouvrer.
		Octobre.	Novembre.	Décembre.	Total.					
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.

Recouvrements faits jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1860 :—										
Exercice 1859	12,392,000	249,000	287,000	140,000	676,000	13,068,000	459,445,000	472,513,000	472,794,000	271,000
Exercice 1860	356,957,000	43,607,000	36,983,000	29,612,000	110,202,000	467,159,000*	...	467,159,000*	460,128,000	12,969,000

* Cette somme de 467,159,000 francs représente 11 douzièmes 67 centièmes de douzième du montant des rôles, et dépasse de 27,041,000 francs les 11 douzièmes exigibles. A la même époque de 1859 les recouvrements ne s'élevaient qu'à 11 douzièmes 66 centièmes de douzième en montant des rôles, et l'avance sur les termes échus n'était que de 26,060,000 francs.

Les frais de poursuites faits en 1860 sont, avec les recouvrements, dans la proportion de 1 fr. 23 c. par 1,000 francs. L'année dernière cette proportion était de 1 fr. 35 c. par 1,000 francs.

(No. 3).—BILANS de la Banque de France et des Succursales d'Août 1860 à Janvier 1861.

	9 Août. 48 Succ.	13 Sept. 49 Succ.	11 Oct. 49 Succ.	8 Nov. 49 Succ.	13 Déc. 49 Succ.	10 Janv. 49 Succ.
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ACTIF.						
	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.
Argent monnayé et lingots à Paris	169,965,060 00	149,497,070 45	117,086,064 53	114,984,323 69	123,662,421 48	76,023,251 76
Idem, dans les succursales	386,187,061 0	381,392,441 0	342,751,991 0	319,580,964 0	308,133,520 0	273,647,423 0
Effets échus hier à recevoir ce jour	537,332 16	667,722 67	3,987,227 72	987,049 48	613,160 72	446,219 17
Portefeuille de Paris (1)	297,731,404 41	216,313,385 32	237,998,603 86	261,612,587 24	244,433,233 39	201,326,755 58
Portefeuilles des succursales, effets sur place	274,537,423 0	274,674,866 0	281,974,095 0	301,768,629 0	295,152,013 0	317,270,322 0
Avances sur lingots et monnaies, à Paris	1,368,700 0	2,240,300 0	5,640,760 0	4,927,660 0	5,260,260 0	20,420,780 0
Idem, dans les succursales	3,238,400 0	2,565,500 0	2,333,500 0	2,073,800 0	1,794,900 0	1,562,100 0
Avances sur effets publics Français, à Paris	26,700,100 0	28,574,600 0	26,632,900 0	27,126,600 0	24,858,800 0	24,878,400 0
Idem, dans les succursales	14,578,100 0	15,032,000 0	15,573,200 0	15,965,700 0	14,420,200 0	14,746,300 0
Avances sur actions et obligations de chemin de fer, à Paris	47,950,700 0	48,340,200 0	48,494,200 0	49,283,900 0	48,113,500 0	46,366,400 0
Idem, dans les succursales	29,513,850 0	29,902,850 0	31,542,650 0	32,049,250 0	30,748,000 0	29,997,300 0
Avances sur obligations du Crédit Foncier à Paris	581,900 0	614,400 0	634,200 0	647,900 0	684,600 0	652,300 0
Idem, dans les succursales	510,600 0	513,250 0	480,250 0	428,850 0	391,700 0	343,300 0
Avances à l'Etat (Traité du 30 Juin, 1848)	35,000,000 0	35,000,000 0	35,000,000 0	35,000,000 0	35,000,000 0	35,000,000 0
Rentes de la réserve	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Rentes, fonds disponibles	53,708,840 38	53,708,840 38	53,602,840 38	53,708,823 13	53,708,823 13	53,708,823 13
Rentes immobilisées (Loi du 9 Juin, 1857)	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hôtels et mobilier de la Banque et des succursales	10,388,548 0	10,386,728 0	10,196,741 0	10,195,366 0	10,075,788 0	10,110,389 0
Dépenses d'administration de la Banque et des succursales	527,420 21	1,005,606 28	1,488,516 72	1,899,939 85	2,287,382 83	89,049 65
Divers	1,759,577 44	3,127,168 51	1,865,617 39	1,907,246 29	9,464,973 4	5,478,148 52

PASSIF.						
Capital de la Banque	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Bénéfices en addition au capital (Loi du 9 Juin, 1857, Art. 8)	1,510,527 65	1,510,527 65	1,510,527 65	1,510,527 65	1,510,527 65	1,514,755 55
Réserve de la Banque	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
Réserve immobilière de la Banque	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Billets au porteur en circulation	759,926,725 0	747,608,275 0	748,416,375 0	757,413,025 0	747,156,075 0	778,905,425 0
Billets à ordre	8,244,211 49	7,549,423 64	7,559,847 15	6,515,370 0	10,641,321 78	6,160,077 7
Récépissés payables à vue	11,075,459 0	10,847,642 0	11,772,837 0	10,076,752 0	10,071,588 0	8,893,832 0
Compte courant du Trésor	132,336,458 18	134,577,042 1	118,624,433 90	133,342,637 80	134,057,944 9	82,183,061 67
Comptes courants des particuliers à Paris	321,993,637 19	203,829,731 49	179,875,792 15	175,654,877 49	158,342,231 79	175,359,908 68
Idem, dans les succursales	34,930,339 0	38,023,759 0	33,394,183 0	4,358,255 0	31,900,239 0	32,240,567 0
Dividendes à payer	2,015,289 75	1,281,557 75	984,183 75	811,410 75	675,408 75	7,661,010 75
Arrangements de valeurs transférées ou déposées	2,473,208 99	1,633,106 61	3,058,365 60	4,084,644 33	2,628,937 64	6,309,896 94
Escomptes et intérêts divers	3,327,880 24	5,217,903 1	7,156,527 17	9,257,765 65	11,518,748 14	2,251,596 10
Récompte du dernier semestre	1,216,446 20	1,216,446 20	1,216,446 20	1,216,446 20	1,216,446 20	1,820,678 65
Excédant de rentrées sur les effets en souffrance	3,706,784 81	2,455,412 15	7,128,289 3	4,276,871 31	3,958,502 55	3,241,856 82
Divers						
Total égal de l'Actif et du Passif	1,391,262,747 64	1,364,588,576 65	1,329,353,607 75	1,347,124,333 32	1,321,783,720 73	1,315,047,916 95
(1) Dont, provenant des succursales	78,165,564 0	75,497,614 72	82,732,505 38	92,762,008 75	83,244,735 8	93,243,289 17

(No. 4).—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Imports to France during the Years 1859 and 1860.

CUSTOMS AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

Merchandise.	Units.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		Duties received.	
		Quantities Arrived.		Quantities Paid for.			
		1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Animals.—							
Oxen and bulls	Head	30,952	24,612	80,240	24,591	101,616	81,163
Cows	33	55,816	53,513	55,798	53,502	66,815	61,076
Calves and heifers	39	37,632	33,879	37,626	33,879	16,027	13,018
Sheep	39	477,440	455,358	477,269	455,358	181,041	128,248
Archides and toulouc nuts	Metrical quintals	332,464	344,602	331,998	343,207	431,611	474,475
Wood, for cabinet-makers	37	113,523	96,817	102,446	113,631	28,655	21,688
Wine	Hectolitres	194,275	142,931	173,668	127,647	53,500	309,547
Brandy	39	57,492	52,381	49,058	37,655	47,710	39,547
Spirit of wine 3/6	39	62,330	24,790	43,375	8,307	1,151,291	249,226
Cocoa	39	63,642	50,451	47,027	40,913	1,859,135	2,609,097
Coffee	39	616,787	495,980	343,443	303,162	19,488,589	30,492,839
Cereals:—							
Grain	39	1,819,881	2,658,000	761,097	1,879,700		
Flour	39	28,946	11,347	10,883	17,239		

Merchandise.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		Duties received.	
		Quantities Arrived.		Quantities Paid for.			
		1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Hemp	Hectolitres	69,387	69,388	62,492	51,782	324,330	522,630
Cochineal	"	3,329	4,023	3,276	2,451	23,821	168,350
Cotton	"	1,392,839	916,564	1,256,988	816,176	5,232,796	19,055,084
Thread (flax or hemp)	"	23,627	11,224	16,157	7,035	611,470	478,257
(of which from England)	"	(3,673)	(4,016)	(1,296)	(1,632)		
Seeds (oleaginous)	Metrical quintals	1,098,466	1,058,127	976,664	843,160	2,230,219	1,911,549
Tallow and lard	"	45,647	23,832	23,576	14,292	116,062	59,261
Hops	"	11,871	11,390	11,133	10,967	597,830	593,566
Coal, raw	"	51,691,468	50,098,823	49,214,265	46,457,654	9,137,269	9,679,116
" cooked	"	5,320,038	4,537,901	5,315,988	4,535,728	1,071,672	1,067,981
(of which from England, raw coal)	"	(13,279,884)	(14,609,535)	(11,605,859)	(11,666,914)		
Oil	"	447,947	350,357	334,634	272,578	3,667,851	3,186,155
Indigo	"	13,525	10,677	15,248	9,541	166,650	574,999
Wool	"	521,885	427,295	532,287	400,400	933,128	7,604,052
(of which from England)	"	(135,696)	(89,051)	(121,953)	(89,326)		
Flax	"	207,607	159,743	198,126	159,613	1,197,184	1,003,800
Machinery	France	6,561,274	6,549,214	3,239,920	3,645,376	909,071	1,269,214
Metals:—							
Cast iron	Metrical quintals	835,916	844,961	277,858	430,220	1,029,858	1,977,941
(of which from England)	"	(800,664)	(833,369)	(202,724)	(266,047)		
Iron, in bars	"	267,071	270,902	4,248	14,187	44,620	230,713
Steel	"	17,631	23,713	3,213	7,711	103,143	284,226
Copper	"	133,080	127,151	132,344	123,708	215,298	220,127
(of which from England)	"	(72,810)	(55,387)	(65,424)	(54,276)		
Tin, raw	"	28,032	39,369	28,186	39,770	53,068	72,966
Lead, raw	"	343,178	381,561	151,448	221,438	933,098	1,368,738
Zinc	"	305,220	230,739	304,923	237,999	41,668	45,601
Silver, coined and in bars	Hectolitres	6,565,385	10,037,021	6,464,173	10,037,021	10,037,021	14,950
Gold, coined and in bars	"	1,566,082	2,423,521	1,565,770	2,423,521	286,425	373,971
Nitrate of potass	Metrical quintals	9,877	19,602	6,379	11,876	7,676	19,928
of soda	"	10,352	153,745	143,375	102,313	90,435	132,731
Pepper	"	37,645	41,965	32,628	23,665	1,080,536	1,137,587
Salt, raw	"	116,807	168,622	56,855	39,934	37,208	25,627
(of which from England)	"	(7,202)	(1,536)	(1,912)	(1,812)		
" refined	"	4,310	868	192	588	601	1,939
Silk	"	52,774	46,276	38,097	32,510	174,017	191,195
Sulphur	"	455,448	525,289	455,606	515,390	62,286	74,280
Sugar, colonial	"	1,186,053	1,126,731	1,151,785	935,897	38,134,416	43,667,524
" foreign	"	598,451	756,485	470,712	598,464	20,731,232	34,889,779
Wool, for cabinet-makers	"	20,901	13,888	14,632	10,643	1,073,475	1,073,475
Meat, fresh and salt	"	36,159	68,562	27,199	45,976	17,320	33,398
Other merchandise	"	...	...	...	...	20,644,889	19,205,083
Total Duties on whole year	...	...	...	...	...	131,385,000	169,499,190

(No. 5.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Exports from France during the Years 1859 and 1860.

CUSTOMS AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

Merchandise, and Country of Destination.	Unities.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.			
		French and Foreign Merchandise Exported.		French Merchandise.			
		1860.	1859.	Exported without Bounty.		Exported with Bounty.	
		1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Animals:—							
Oxen and bulls	Head	19,057	16,379	18,942	16,358		
Cows	"	15,256	13,674	15,232	13,663		
Calves and heifers	"	8,619	6,573	8,549	6,573		
Sheep	"	63,770	62,477	63,642	62,473		
Wool, for cabinet-makers	Metrical quintals	21,162	23,326				
Wines, ordinary	Hectolitres	1,961,298	2,491,205	1,941,632	2,478,865		
(of which from England)	"	(108,599)	(48,233)	(107,072)	(47,576)		
" superior	"	74,173	68,438	70,423	66,968		
Brandy, from wine, pure alcohol	"	149,511	268,717	148,375	268,230		
(of which from England)	"	(70,279)	(130,439)	(70,251)	(130,424)		
" other, pure alcohol	"	20,501	...	11,426	...		
Spirit of wine, 3/6 pure alcohol	"	35,673	49,502	20,893	36,928		
Cereals:—							
Grain	Metrical quintals	3,575,595	5,336,028	3,254,989	4,674,893		
Flour	"	1,699,669	2,241,714	1,233,885	1,974,196		
Cochineal	"	1,638	...	778	...		
Cotton, raw	"	232,246	...	90,451	...		
(of which from England)	"	(8,749)	...	(8,559)	...		
Tin, raw	"	1,454	...	655	...		
Thread, woollen	"	9,039	5,287	1,456	27	6,094	8,846
" cotton	"	8,204	5,211	1,359	356	1,971	2,106
Madder	"	124,754	142,316	80,977	120,343		
Indigo	"	3,300	...	1,559	...		
(of which from England)	"	(3,111)	...	(2,719)	...		
Flax and hemp	"	34,237	31,165	27,390	20,047		
Books, engravings, and lithographs	"	22,371	20,384	21,576	19,688		
Machines and machinery	France	21,280,364	17,997,855	7,798,672	6,514,825		
Metals (precious), silver, coined and in bars	Hectolitres	14,411,138	19,143,970	14,393,712	19,103,197		
" gold, coined and in bars	"	531,522	626,334	530,428	624,971		
Millinery	France	5,355,646	6,064,964	5,161,364	5,914,448		
(of which from England)	"	(876,519)	(997,087)	(861,476)	(979,970)		
Nitrates of potass and soda	Metrical quintals	9,615	60,019	41,780	4,808	5,511	
Skins, prepared (tanned, &c.)	"	32,717	26,759	28,781	21,890		
" worked (gloves, &c.)	"	58,350	57,748	57,872	57,062		
Porcelain, fine and common	"	75,505	87,717	2,392	2,993	73,030	84,793
Soap, not perfumed	"	995,189	1,181,498	927,172	1,111,776		
Salt, sea or mineral	"	21,278	22,695	6,680	7,776		
Silk, raw and other	"	503,963	534,485	1,337	973	487,884	527,459
Sugar, refined	"	...	...	...	...		
Tissues:—							
Cotton	"	162,109	138,775	39,342	13,637	64,348	77,548
Linen, hemp, &c.	"	29,024	24,449	22,638	19,611		
Woollen	"	114,013	88,092	30,118	14,305	54,225	51,599
Silk	"	45,715	46,278	34,651	35,194		
Seeds, oleaginous	"	349,152	192,192	339,152	189,107		
Glass and crystal	"	338,335	328,674	80,813	80,372	249,617	241,128

(No. 6.)—*M. Thouvenel to Earl Cowley.*

M. le Comte,

Paris, le 11 Mars, 1861.

PAR la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 6 du mois dernier vous me transmettiez une série de questions relatives au commerce extérieur et à la navigation de la France en 1860, en me priant de vous faire parvenir une réponse le plus promptement possible.

M. le Ministre de Finance, auquel je m'étais empressé de communiquer la demande de votre Excellence, m'informe qu'il est impossible quant à présent à son Département de donner, sur ce sujet, les renseignements que vous m'aviez exprimé le désir de recevoir. Les questions précitées se rapportent en effet à des résultats généraux qui ne pourront être établis que dans la seconde partie de l'année courante et à une époque qu'on ne saurait encore préciser. Pour ne citer qu'un fait, M. de Forcade me fait connaître que les valeurs actuelles, dont l'indication doit faire partie des renseignements réclamés, ne seront déterminées au plus tôt qu'à la fin d'Avril par la Commission instituée à cet effet par le Département de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, et c'est alors seulement qu'on pourra commencer à en faire l'application aux quantités de marchandises importées et exportées en 1860.

Au surplus M. le Ministre de Finances n'en a pas moins donnée les ordres nécessaires pour hâter ce travail, et je m'empresse, M. le Comte, de vous en transmettre le résultat aussitôt qu'il sera parvenu à mon Département.

Agréer, &c.

(Signé) THOUVENEL.

(No. 7.)—RELEVÉ Comparatif du Mouvement de la Navigation de la France avec l'Etranger, les Colonies, et la Grande Pêche, pendant les Années 1860, 1859, et 1858.

NAVIRES CHARGÉS.

Ports.	Entrée des Navires.						Sortie des Navires.					
	Français.		Etrangers.		Total.		Français.		Etrangers.		Total.	
	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.	Nombre de Navires.	Tonnage.
Année 1860.—												
Marseille ...	2,392	604,944	2,030	417,306	4,422	1,022,150	1,963	529,842	1,833	377,561	3,796	907,403
Le Havre ...	635	193,657	1,656	553,592	2,311	747,249	475	142,131	772	280,759	1,247	422,890
Bordeaux ...	906	150,234	707	170,909	1,613	321,133	758	150,447	588	140,621	1,346	291,068
Nantes ...	1,170	162,325	184	31,154	1,354	183,479	851	111,470	208	29,120	1,059	140,590
Rouen ...	234	31,838	678	87,461	912	119,309	143	19,270	262	28,057	405	47,327
Dunkerque ...	445	60,090	776	101,196	1,221	161,286	234	29,033	434	59,436	668	88,459
Boulogne ...	22	2,669	1,222	195,835	1,241	198,504	7	850	670	145,424	877	146,274
Calais ...	438	51,335	1,081	162,327	1,519	214,162	451	53,012	860	113,051	1,311	166,063
Cette ...	375	61,067	541	52,845	916	113,932	325	51,423	467	47,674	813	99,297
Dieppe ...	61	12,637	1,151	193,471	1,212	206,108	48	11,475	434	70,320	477	81,695
Autres ports .	3,953	346,297	4,374	383,684	8,327	729,981	2,768	243,771	3,695	210,593	6,463	454,664
Total des Années :—												
1860 ...	10,661	1,667,093	14,400	2,350,260	25,061	4,017,293	8,013	1,342,714	10,443	1,503,016	18,456	2,845,730
1859 ...	10,384	1,621,727	14,629	2,375,777	25,013	3,997,504	8,782	1,475,181	11,668	1,563,457	20,480	3,038,638
1858 ...	10,538	1,586,963	13,525	2,224,181	24,063	3,811,114	9,270	1,400,432	10,698	1,482,524	19,968	2,882,956

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS
OF THE
TRADE, &c., OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
AND PLACES,
FOR THE YEAR 1859:

RECEIVED BY THE
BOARD OF TRADE (THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE),
FROM
HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS.

No. 9.

*Presented by Command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament,
5th August, 1861.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1861.

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NOTE.—For the convenience of the Public the Abstracts of the Consular Reports received by the Board of Trade, will in future be published in smaller Parts, and at more frequent intervals than those hitherto issued. Part 10 will be issued in a few days.

Abstract of Reports of the Trade of various Countries and Places for the Year 1859.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP.

Report by Mr. Grattan, British Consul at Antwerp, on the Trade of that Port during the years 1858 and 1859.

Report for 1858.

THE financial crisis of 1857, though followed by consequences less injurious to the commerce of Antwerp than to that of perhaps some other commercial places, necessarily exerted a depressing influence upon the trade of the port during the year 1858. The falling off in business was more particularly marked during the early months of the year. Towards its close a partial revival took place, and a higher range of prices in the leading commodities generally prevailed. The result, however, showed a decrease in the trade of 1858 as compared with the year 1857; and the general tendency to curtail mercantile operations, and to confine speculation within comparatively narrow limits, was the inevitable consequence of the shock which commercial enterprise had so recently sustained.

But while the effects of the crisis, or other causes, may for a time have retarded its commercial progress, the well-established position of Antwerp as one of the leading markets of the Continent, its superior geographical situation, and its natural advantages as a maritime port, constitute so many guarantees that the depression under which it has lately suffered is of a temporary nature only, and one from which the mercantile community may soon hope to rally.

The commercial capital of a thriving and industrious people, its wealth must of necessity keep pace with that of the country at large, and an abundant accession of prosperity and well-being to the port of Antwerp, may be safely expected to result from the steady development of Belgian manufacturing industry, and the well-directed efforts now making to encourage the exportation of Belgian products to foreign countries.

The Belgian Government, always desirous of encouraging maritime intercourse with foreign States,—in a great measure no doubt with a view of stimulating the exportation of native industrial products,—have for several years past granted premiums or bounties to Belgian sailing vessels trading with certain stipulated

ports, the Government fixing the maximum of freight to be charged, and establishing various conditions for the regulation of trade thus favoured. From this system of encouragement, limited as it has been to sailing vessels, trade and navigation have doubtless derived some benefit; but there is every reason to believe that the same policy, if applied on a liberal scale to the promotion of steam navigation, would be productive of far greater results to the commerce and industry of the country.

The active rivalry produced by the employment of steam-vessels and the extension of the railway system, creates a constant demand upon the energy and ingenuity of commercial nations; and in order to maintain a creditable position in comparison with others, no measures which modern requirements point out as essential to success should be overlooked.

Amongst the most important means of stimulating close and permanent intercourse between distant countries, steam navigation naturally occupies a prominent place. Existing lines of steamers unite Antwerp with several ports in England, France, Spain, Portugal, the Levant, the Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas; yet, notwithstanding the considerable sacrifices already made by the promoters of former unsuccessful lines of transatlantic steamers, a renewed effort to establish a regular steam communication with the United States and South America seems particularly to recommend itself, in order that the extensive trade now carried on between those countries and the States of Central Europe, should not be gradually absorbed by other ports whose geographical situation and natural advantages are by no means superior to those possessed by Antwerp.

Antwerp no doubt still maintains its position as one of the most important *entrepôts* for hides and wool, chiefly obtained by direct importation from South America. Yet the lines of transatlantic steamers established at Hamburg, Bremen, and Havre, confer upon those ports a very considerable advantage in regard not only to the carrying trade, but also in respect to emigration between the continent of Europe and America. This important subject has attracted the attention of the Government and the leading capitalists of the country.

TABLE showing the comparative Arrivals of Vessels at Antwerp during the Years 1857 and 1858.

Flags.	1857.			1858.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average Tonnage.
Belgian	254	85,937	338	145	47,411	327
British	696	158,737	228	824	178,224	216
French	150	22,258	118	342	39,338	115
American	86	65,977	767	58	50,324	868
Dutch	139	22,269	160	141	19,528	138
Danish	68	8,940	131	90	12,681	141
Swedish	46	8,948	194	53	10,532	199
Norwegian	117	25,688	211	114	24,214	212
Hanoverian	97	10,405	107	138	15,038	111
Prussian	76	20,263	266	80	21,445	268
Lubeck	2	535	267	3	817	272
Mecklenburg	104	24,249	233	66	15,789	239
Oldenburg	8	1,757	220	18	2,884	132
Austrian	20	7,037	352	32	10,921	341
Neapolitan	13	2,552	196	23	4,889	212
Hamburg	21	5,167	246	34	6,855	201
Bremen	10	2,669	270	5	1,258	251
Spanish	46	8,569	186	42	8,888	211
Portuguese	1	129	129	2	1,436	718
Sardinian	17	3,852	227	19	4,902	258
Argentine	2	338	169	..	..	..
Tuscan and Greek	1	97	97	2	589	294
Russian	13	3,381	299	19	4,739	240
Jerusalem and Roman.	1	175	175	2	501	250
Total	1,988	490,429	247	2,252	482,703	215

The countries whence arrived are shown by the following Table :—

Countries.	1857.			1858.		
	Belgian Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.	Belgian Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
From Great Britain	120	582	702	82	741	823
France	6	88	94	1	196	197
America	9	59	68	3	57	40
Portugal	5	4	9	2	4	6
Hamburg	20	27	47	1	45	46
Hanover	..	12	12	..	6	6
Denmark	..	18	18	1	31	32
Sweden and Norway	4	124	128	1	117	118
Bremen and Mecklenburg	..	8	8	..	4	4
Prussia	1	9	99	..	96	96
Russia	5	210	215	2	248	250
Holland	3	16	19	2	4	6
Brazil	22	35	57	4	14	18
Mediterranean	9	74	83	3	54	57
Spain	5	85	90	3	182	185
India	4	51	55	3	36	39
Cuba	3	39	42	6	35	41
St. Domingo	5	14	19	4	19	23
River Plate	4	72	76	3	57	60
Turkey and Black Sea	3	95	98	4	142	146
Mexico	8	..	8	6	7	13
Pacific Ocean	8	29	37	12	30	42
Africa	1	3	4	1	3	4
Total	245	1,743	1,988	144	2,108	2,252

The comparative departures from Antwerp during the years 1857 and 1858, were as follows :—

Destination.	Number of Vessels.	
	1857.	1858.
North America	75	52
West Indies, Cuba, &c.	42	41
South America	57	58
Africa	6	3
East Indies	6	2
Australia	1	..
Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black Seas	114	134
Spain	120	39
Portugal	3	2
France	56	44
Sweden and Norway	84	117
Denmark	19	19
North Sea	81	95
Baltic	122	133
White Sea	8	6
Holland (by sea)	10	12
England	590	752
Uncertain (seeking)	122	304
Steamers	353	353
Total	1,869	2,167

An examination of the foregoing Tables establishes an increase in the number of arrivals during the year 1858, as compared with the previous year, British vessels forming fully one-third of the the whole arrivals of the port; but shows a diminution in the tonnage, the average having fallen from 247 tons in 1857, to 215 tons in 1858. The importations were generally less in 1858 than during the previous year; but there was a marked increase in the exportation of certain articles of native produce—such as copper, zinc, bark, mineral ore, and machinery. Some comparatively novel articles figure amongst the exports during the past year, viz.: porcelain, crockery, eggs, cigars, chalk, tiles, sulphur, and beetroot sugar, the production of the last-mentioned article having of late years attained very considerable importance in this country.

In order to afford an insight into the leading features of the import and export trade of Antwerp, I subjoin a statement, showing the comparative importations and exportations of some of the chief articles of trade during the last two years:—

Imports.

Articles.	1857.	1858.
Coffee Tons	26,836	12,826
Coals "	23,956	15,047
Cotton Wool "	10,860	9,861
Guano "	50,202	51,322
Cotton Twist "	50	282
Seeds (oleaginous) "	42,455	56,092
Wool "	11,743	9,407
Earthenware, Porcelain, and Crockery "	265	134
Ditto Pipes, Bricks, &c. "	2,161	2,310
Hides "	12,389	9,566
Saltpetre "	1,215	905
Sulphur "	1,771	2,395
Sugar "	15,982	15,644
Tobacco (leaf, unmanufactured) "	5,390	4,142
Cigars "	43	29
Tea "	45	29
Cotton Fabrics "	78	108
Woolen ditto "	259	306
Wines Hectolitres	22,668	25,010
Pictures France	550,959	386,398

Exports.

Articles.	1857.	1858.
Coals Tons	13,913	5,137
Chicory "	1,452	855
Copper "	96	193
Bark "	3,283	4,712
Iron, cast or wrought "	24,633	27,596
Fruit "	4,586	3,729
Machinery "	4,960	6,434
Metals, Minerals, &c. "	2,111	8,179
Paper "	2,900	2,525
Cotton Manufactures "	1,322	1,073
Woolen ditto "	338	229
Linon ditto "	1,012	793
Glass ditto "	14,805	6,999
Zinc "	7,602	10,313
Grain, Wheat, Rye, &c. Hects.	36,467,383	19,480,513
Pictures France	459,610	464,728
Lace "	31,074	32,050
Looking-glasses "	668,919	492,597
Carriages "	438,850	729,320
Fire-arms "	6,931,829	4,834,094
Ditto Tons	410	..

The transit trade, always an important branch of the commerce of this port, appears to have been equally depressed during the past year. The following statement, derived from the last report of the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp, exhibits the total of the direct transit, according to weight, during the last two years:—

	Tons.
1857	18,338
1858	18,637

The following transit goods shewed an increase during the year 1858 of—

	Tons.
Copper	232
Cotton Thread	233
Seeds	5,799
Olive Oil	739
Wool	135
Horse-hair	429
Sulphur	953
Cotton Manufactures	116

And the under-mentioned a decrease of—

	Tons.
Coffee	2,872
Coals	755
Cotton	493
Grain	2,289
Machinery	303
Hides	6,236
Resinous Substances	3,408
Sugar	181
Leaf Tobacco	282
Colours and Dye Stuffs	483

The various industrial establishments of Antwerp and its neighbourhood, consisting chiefly of sugar refineries, rice mills, distilleries, breweries, bleacheries, and lace manufactories, exhibited a fair degree of prosperity during the year 1858.

I cannot conclude without referring to the serious calamity which befel the city of Antwerp during the year 1858, in the destruction of the Exchange. That old and interesting monument was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 2nd of August. A valuable library, and the important archives of the Chamber of Commerce, were entirely destroyed, besides various works of art, and a series of fresco paintings of great merit, recently completed by native artists.

October 31, 1859.

REPORT FOR 1859.

The improvement in mercantile affairs, by which the close of the year 1858 was marked, might have been expected to lead to a return of general prosperity, had it not been for the disturbing influence exerted upon trade by the political situation of Europe at the commencement of the year 1859, and by the subsequent breaking out of hostilities in Italy. By weakening public confidence, and leading to, perhaps, exaggerated fears on the part of the trading classes, the Italian war greatly interfered with mercantile speculation, and imparted a degree of indecision and uncertainty to all commercial transactions. The varying aspect of public affairs during the close of the war, and the corresponding fluctuations in the price of leading commodities in the principal markets of Europe proved a source of serious and constant embarrassment. In general, therefore, the year 1859 was most favourable to the interests of commerce, and the great maritime disasters which occurred during that period, fell heavily upon those branches engaged in navigation, and in the business of insurance. Out of 142 sea-going vessels, forming the mercantile marine of Belgium, 14 were wrecked during the past year, constituting thus a loss of about 10 per cent. upon the whole number; while of 82 vessels owned at the port of Antwerp, 10 were wrecked during the same period, making a loss of 12 per cent. upon the total number of vessels.

A definite hope appeared to have been held out in the year 1858 that certain imposts levied upon commerce and navigation, so long subjects of complaint on the part of the mercantile community of Antwerp, might have been either modified or repealed during the past year. Public expectation has been in a great degree disappointed in this respect; but a measure which may be considered as partaking more of a political than of a commercial character, though both interests are really involved in it—namely, the project for the enlargement of the town and the fortifications of Antwerp,—was resolved upon during the session of the Belgian Chambers in the year 1859. This important scheme, the object of which is to place the defences of Antwerp upon a footing more conformable to the

progress of military science, and which is doubtless destined to exert a considerable influence upon the future prospects and position of the place, was not adopted without opposition.

The question may no doubt be examined from distinct points of view, and when considered purely with reference to the interests of commerce, its value might be contested; yet the removal of the line of defences so far beyond that occupied by the present fortifications, and the great increase of the area of the town resulting from the proposed changes, cannot fail to produce most beneficial results.

In referring to the events of the year 1859, mention should be made of the partial opening of the new docks in progress of construction on the north side of the town. Towards the latter end of the year the principal basin was thrown open to vessels of the smaller class, its use being denied to large ships in consequence only of the obstructions still existing at the river entrance of the dock.

But the further accommodation for shipping so urgently required, will, no doubt, be fully afforded in the course of the present year, when the basins will be opened to all vessels, while a dry dock of ample dimensions and solid construction will be made available to ships of the largest class. The establishment during the year 1859 of a line of steamers intended to ply between Antwerp and the Levant is also an event not to be overlooked, while it is a matter of regret that the steamers built some years since for the United States and Brazilian mail service (the latter of which never proceeded to sea), should be lying unemployed in the Antwerp docks. It is to be hoped, however, that the efforts now making to reinstate the companies formed for the maintenance of steam-communication with North and South America may prove successful, the advantages likely to accrue to the port of Antwerp from a regular intercourse by steamers with those countries being incontestable.

I proceed to notice some of the leading articles of import and export during the past year.

Hides.—The year just elapsed has been a prosperous one as far as this important branch of commerce is concerned, the importations having fully reached the usual average, and the prices having been generally remunerative to the importers. Salted hides having latterly obtained great favour in this market, a falling off in the importation of dry hides has been noticed. As compared with the year 1858, there has been in salted hides an increase of 140,534, and in dry hides a diminution of 147,253.

Wool.—The increasing importance of this article of commerce has placed Antwerp in the first rank on the Continent as a market for wool. The total imports of the year 1859 amounted to 32,087 bales, of which number 16,516 bales were received from the River Plate, 6 from New York, 308 from Trieste, 416 from Russia, 225 from France, 183 from Hamburg, 74 from Valparaiso and Callao, and 14,359 from England. There was an increase in the year of 6,000 bales, as far as direct importation was concerned. The sales at Antwerp amounted in all to 20,000 bales against 16,000 in 1858, of which 11,670 bales were sold at public auction. Considerable fluctuations prevailed in the prices of wool in consequence of the war, the demand for the manufacturers of Germany having at one time greatly fallen off, and, during a momentary depreciation, some considerable purchases were made for England and the United States. The closing months of the year shewed an increased firmness in prices, with a very reduced stock.

Cotton.—The result of the year has exhibited a falling off in the imports of cotton as compared with the years 1855, 1856, and 1857. The trade has, indeed, been diminishing at this port for some years past; Antwerp being unable to sustain a competition with Liverpool and Havre in this article, in consequence of the languishing situation of the manufacturers of cotton in Belgium, as compared with their continental rivals. Prices continued throughout the year to be lower than in other continental markets, a circumstance which

might have been expected to stimulate its exportation to other countries. But this expectation does not appear to have been realized to any considerable extent.

The following is a comparative statement of the importations of cotton by sea, during the last five years:—

	Bales.			
1859	52,725			
1858	38,568			
1857	61,422			
1856	71,532			
1855	55,286			

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the low condition of the stock at the commencement of the year, speculation was duller in this article than might have been expected. This was owing in part to the unsettled state of trade generally, and also to the high prices maintained, contrary to expectation, in the countries of production.

The great demands for the United States and the Brazils, materially interfered with the supplies required for Europe, and it is from the Brazils and St. Domingo that the largest part of the supplies for this market are drawn. The coffees of Java and Mocha, being higher in price, are less in demand.

The following return shows the amount of coffee imported at Antwerp during the last three years:—

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Direct importations from coun- tries of production ..	90,564	75,858	240,174
From the United States ..	81,630	23,890	148,488
" European ports ..	12,653	14,640	4,941
From Holland, by land ..	63,157	45,694	57,941
Totals	248,504	160,082	451,544

Grain.—The large stock in hand in the markets of the interior, and the expectations of a favourable harvest, tended to keep down prices during the early months of the year. A considerable rise, however, took place towards the end of the month of April, and as soon as it became apparent that the harvest in Belgium would prove deficient, the upward tendency continued without interruption up to the close of the year.

The following is a comparative statement of the importations of grain by sea during the last three years:—

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
Wheat	114,678	204,634	59,697
Rye	241,804	120,714	54,051
Barley	315,546	405,946	405,696
Oats	138,883	334,352	6,652

Sugar.—The extensive cultivation of beetroot sugar in Belgium has of late years materially affected the consumption of colonial sugars, and the latter have already fallen to a secondary rank in this market. The number of manufactories of beetroot-sugar, already numerous, were increased by two establishments during the year 1859, and there is no reason to doubt the still further extension of the manufacture. The low prices which prevailed in the early part of the year 1858 attracted orders from England, and the amount exported was 644,018 kilogrammes of unrefined beetroot-sugar; but it does not appear that much activity has since prevailed, and there was no marked increase in the exportation of sugars during the year 1859.

Rice.—The transactions in this article were moderate during the year, and prices were maintained without much fluctuation; a temporary rise in the price resulted in May, from the approaching re-establishment of the sliding scale in France, but it soon relapsed into former rates, with a tendency to rise, however, towards the end of the year.

The imports by sea were as follows:—

	Barrels.	Bales.
1859	3,933	165,922
1858	5,007	341,019
1857	4,933	450,262

The published returns of shipping for the year 1859 exhibit the following results as compared with 1858.

Flags.	ARRIVALS.						DEPARTURES.			
	1858.			1859.			1858.		1859.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average Tonnage.	Laden.	In Ballast.	Laden.	In Ballast.
Belgian	145	47,411	327	139	43,555	313	122	6	142	9
French	342	39,338	115	323	38,723	118	167	173	220	105
American	58	30,324	868	46	36,897	802	38	19	40	11
British	824	178,224	216	767	159,656	208	604	206	627	118
Dutch	141	19,528	138	143	18,378	132	100	39	110	30
Danish	90	12,681	141	169	17,413	103	51	36	27	77
Swedish	53	10,532	199	47	8,011	170	28	30	23	13
Norwegian	114	24,214	212	132	26,071	197	45	66	50	71
Hanoverian	135	15,038	111	160	19,144	120	86	36	111	24
Prussian	80	21,445	268	97	29,071	300	37	45	51	33
Lubeck	3	817	272	3	751	250	1	2	1	2
Mecklenburgh	66	15,789	239	52	12,131	233	15	50	14	30
Oldenburgh	18	2,384	132	9	1,244	138	11	7	5	5
Austrian	32	10,921	341	25	8,862	354	22	16	14	2
Neapolitan	23	4,889	212	11	2,354	214	16	5	12	2
Hamburg	34	6,855	201	65	16,498	254	24	6	51	11
Bremen	5	1,258	251	6	2,255	376	6	3	3	3
Spanish	42	8,888	211	37	10,191	275	30	10	36	6
Greek	..	..	..	3	1,000	333	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	2	1,436	718	4	2,478	619	1	1	2	2
Sardinian	19	4,902	258	15	4,966	331	17	4	..	..
Russian	19	4,739	249	41	8,373	204	7	11	26	12
Tuscan	2	589	249	1	260	260	..	..	..	..
Jerusalem	1	501	250	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brazilian	..	..	..	2	766	228	..	..	..	..
Turkish and Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
Total	2,249	482,703	215	2,302	469,563	204	1,442	773	1,641	577

Countries.	1858.			1859.		
	Belgian Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.	Belgian Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
From France	1	196	197	1	132	133
England	82	741	823	89	732	821
America	3	37	40	3	45	48
Portugal	2	4	6	2	9	11
North Sea	5	547	552	2	701	703
Holland	2	4	6	2	7	9
Brazils	4	14	18	3	21	24
Mediterranean	3	48	51	3	39	42
Spain	3	182	185	7	216	223
East Indies	3	36	39	3	13	16
Cuba	6	35	41	7	36	43
St. Domingo	4	19	23	2	13	15
River Plate	3	57	60	5	65	70
Turkey and the Black Sea	4	142	146	4	117	121
Mexico	6	7	13	4	3	7
Pacific Ocean	12	30	42	..	13	13
Africa	1	3	4	1	1	2
Total	144	2,102	2,246	138	2,163	2,301

It will be noticed by the foregoing Tables, that the vessels arrived under the British flag amount to full one-third of the whole arrivals of the port.

April 28th, 1860.

BRAZIL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Report by the Hon. H. P. Vereker, British Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1858.

THE financial crisis, which commencing in the United States, affected, at the end of 1857 and commencement of 1858, the principal commercial ports of Europe and America, as might be expected, did not leave the trade of Rio Grande unscathed: the news of the difficulties in the United States reached this port at the end of 1857, and although the season had promised to be an active one, great caution was immediately exhibited, both on

the part of purchasers and sellers, in exports as well as in imports; the effect was almost to paralyse the market under the uncertainty which existed pending ulterior advices. The mails which reached this port in the first three months of 1858 tended to aggravate, rather than to diminish, this state of uncertainty, as it appeared that both in Europe and in the United States large stocks of hides remained almost unsaleable, and many failures of persons interested in this trade were announced, as well as some dishonoured bills returned. In the month of March the effects of the financial difficulties may be considered to have been most fully experienced at this port; but at the

end of the month more favourable advices from Europe, as well as a commencing demand for imported manufactures from country purchasers, who had bought largely in 1857, but whose stocks were becoming exhausted, caused somewhat more animation. From this time the effects of the crisis seem to have dissipated, the British houses here being those which least suffered, and the establishments connected with the United States and Hamburg those chiefly affected. Until the end of the year there was some business done, but neither of an active or speculative character, and the sales, especially of British imports, were dull; neither the quantities sold, nor the prices obtained, being nearly so remunerative as in the previous year. A want of money was also experienced throughout the year.

By a Decree of the Brazilian Government, No. 2082, of 16th January, 1858, Article 3, the separate custom-house which had for several years existed at the town of São José do Norte was abolished, the business, not otherwise provided for, being transferred to the custom-house of this city; but an establishment for the collection of dues was left at São José do Norte. The Article of the abovementioned Decree which makes this provision came into force from and after the 1st May, 1858.

Under the rules instituted to regulate the collectorship at São José do Norte it is provided that the establishment has the power to despatch, *for exportation*, goods and manufactures of Brazilian production; and to despatch, *for consumption*, all goods of Brazilian production which may come coastwise, as well as goods of British and foreign production which have previously paid import duties in any Brazilian custom-house. It is further determined that all British and foreign goods and manufactures bound to São José do Norte shall be entered in the custom-house of Rio Grande do Sul; but vessels whose draught of water may be too great to admit of their proceeding to Rio Grande do Sul will be permitted to discharge in lighters in the port of São José do Norte until their draught is sufficiently reduced to enable them to reach Rio Grande do Sul. The goods so lightened shall be immediately forwarded to the custom-house of Rio Grande do Sul.

From what has been stated with regard to the removal of the custom-house of São José do Norte, it will be perceived that the principal export business can still be conducted at that port (where there is the deepest anchorage), but that imported general cargoes must be discharged at Rio Grande do Sul, the principal portion from the vessel, but a part, if necessary, in lighters from São José do Norte. Imported cargoes in bulk, such as salt and coals, are still allowed to be discharged at São José do Norte.

The existence of a custom-house at São José do Norte was considered at the time of its formation to be a benefit to foreign trade, and almost all British vessels used to remain during their stay in the anchorage at that port; however, since the abolition of that custom-house, I have received no representations from merchants or shipmasters pointing out inconveniences in the newly-adopted system, and therefore have not considered it necessary to call attention to the disadvantages of the change to British shipping, which it is probable will at a future time be experienced in consequence of the draught of British vessels being comparatively more than that of other trading vessels.

A Regulation of the Brazilian Government, dated 16th November, 1857, establishing pilotage arrangements for the service of the bar and port, and also a new system of signals to enable the authorities to communicate with vessels outside the bar, came into force, in so far as related to the pilotage, on the 1st July, 1858; the part of the Regulation which refers to the signalling of vessels outside the bar being postponed until the ensuing year. In the above mentioned Regulation various suggestions proposed by me to the Brazilian Government, through Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, at the end of 1854 and

commencement of 1855, for the purpose of ameliorating the pilotage service, have been adopted, and the new rules are generally couched in a liberal spirit, and are calculated to assist the legitimate development of the trade of this district. I hope soon to be enabled to transmit for the information of the Board of Trade a translation of the Regulation referred to.

The state of the bar of Rio Grande, as compared with other years, has been encouraging; not only the depth of water thereon, but the direction of the entrance channel being more favourable.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that during the year 1858 no wrecks of British vessels occurred at the bar or on the coasts of these provinces, nor other serious losses to such vessels by maritime casualties; several Brazilian and foreign vessels were, however, lost.

By a Decree of the Brazilian Government, No. 2139, of the 27th March, 1858, coal was admitted for consumption, free of duty; and the duty chargeable on salt imported was reduced to five per cent. *ad valorem*; and by a further Decree, No. 2248, of the 15th September, 1858, the remaining duty on salt was wholly taken off. Both these measures are calculated to benefit the trade of this district; the first, from the facilities of water communications and the quantity of steam navigation employed, for which principally coals are consumed; and the second, from the large supplies of salt required for salting hides and other products.

A Resolution of the Commercial Association of this port, dated 5th June, 1858, adopted Brazilian money as the currency, from and after 1st August, 1858; as this Resolution is made by the proprietors of the House of Commerce, and as the commercial body generally derived great benefits from the admission, upon a former Resolution of the same proprietors, of foreign monies at fixed prices, it is not probable that the last Resolution will practically have any effect; for as the Commercial Association have in themselves no legal power to fix currencies and the value of money, it cannot be expected that because their former Resolution to admit foreign coin at fixed values was generally accepted, being judged beneficial to commerce, that their present vote, which is unquestionably inconvenient, should be recognized.

The Treaty ratified between Brazil and the Republic of the Uruguay, one of the principal features of which is the abolition of the differential duties hitherto charged on Uruguayan xarque, or dried beef, in Brazilian ports, has caused much disanimation in this province. The Treaty seems to be framed on principles of reciprocity, and, with the view of reducing the price of the first necessities of life, to carry out principles successfully adopted of late years in England, and to have been suggested by the very rapid rise which has taken place in Brazil in the principal articles of food. It is, however, to be observed that a chief source of the trade of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, is the shipment of xarque; and, although the xarque of the River Plate has occasionally obtained a higher price in the Brazilian ports, the merchants of this port, assisted as they were by the differential duties, have been able successfully to compete with the merchants of the River Plate, and it is believed that many black cattle came to this province in consequence of those circumstances, which otherwise would have been sent to the River Plate, thus necessarily increasing the trade of the district. It is to be regretted that the Treaty referred to is to be in vigour for only four years, as the proprietors in this province are kept in uncertainty as to whether the renewal of the Treaty will not be refused at the lapse of that period in view of the agitation got up against it, or whether they will not, at least, obtain as compensation a special tariff and reduced scale of duties; they are thus kept from developing the agricultural riches which, with a little energy, are within their reach.

At the latter part of the year 1858 much disease broke out among the black cattle, attributed chiefly to the want of rain and to the state of the atmosphere; very many cattle died, and most others became so

thin that they could not be slaughtered profitably, thus the commencement of the season 1859 portrayed but little animation.

The following Table shows the manner in which the foreign shipping entering this port in the year 1858 were employed in the export trade:—

Countries to which proceeding.	Nature of Cargoes.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	Salted hides, hair, &c.	4,587
Brazil "	Bone ash..	7,977
Buenos Ayres	Ballast	2,418
France	Maté, woods, maize, &c.	1,120
Hamburg.. .. .	Hides, hair, horns	322
Portugal	Salted hides	160
" Cape Verd Islands	Hides and hair	894
Norway	Ballast	318
Spain	Salted hides	222
United States	Hides, horns, &c.	445
Uruguay	Dry hides, bones, horns	2,126
"	Maté, woods, spirits, &c.	2,191
"	Ballast	860
Total (126 vessels)		23,640

From the foregoing statement the trade in British vessels is excluded, but is shown in the subjoined Table, prepared in continuation of those exhibited in

previous commercial reports, displaying in comparison with the preceding five years the increase or decrease of the trade in British vessels:—

BRITISH VESSELS entering Port of Rio Grande.

Years ending 31st Dec.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase.		Decrease.		Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			In Number.	In Tons.	In Number.	In Tons.			In Number.	In Tons.	In Number.	In Tons.
1854 ..	37	5,894	6	1,099	..	..	31	4,978	..	..	6	515
1855 ..	44	6,617	7	723	..	..	41	6,557	10	1,579	..	..
1856 ..	34	5,300	..	..	10	1,317	40	6,037	..	..	1	552
1857 ..	55	8,381	21	3,081	..	..	51	7,898	11	1,863	..	..
1858 ..	43	6,263	..	..	12	2,118	39	5,750	..	..	12	2,148

Analysing the export trade in British vessels, it appears that the business has been distributed in the following manner:—

EXPORT TRADE in British Vessels.

Shippers.	Nature of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
British houses to Britain ..	{ Bone-ash, Hair..	13	2,891	£ 17,266
	{ Salted Hides ..	7	945	40,870
Total British houses ..	.. .. .	25	3,836	58,136
Foreign houses to Britain ..	{ Bone-ash ..	7	995	4,836
	{ Salted Hides ..	3	400	17,550
Total foreign houses ..	.. .. .	10	1,395	22,386
Cargo re-exported	General	1	195	29,520
Cargo to foreign Ports	Ditto	1	138	700
Left in ballast .. .. .	.. .. .	2	186	..
Grand Total .. .. .	.. .. .	39	5,750	110,742

Comparing the above Table with the previous statement of foreign vessels engaged in the export trade, it will be perceived that the tonnage of all nations conveying bone-ash as main cargo to the United Kingdom, in the year 1858, was 11,863 tons, carrying cargoes of the estimated value of 69,743£; and that the total tonnage of all nations conveying, similarly, salted hides to the United Kingdom, in the same period, was 5,932 tons, with cargoes of the estimated value of 257,656£.

The total tonnage engaged in the export trade was accordingly 29,390 tons, of which 17,795 tons, or 60 per cent. of the whole, was forwarded to the United Kingdom.

The distribution of the import trade between the British and foreign houses appears to have been as follows in 1858:—

Consignments.	Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
British vessels to British houses	30	4,536
Foreign vessels to "	18	2,648
Total to British houses	48	7,184
British vessels to foreign houses	13	1,727
Foreign vessels to "	112	20,239
Total to foreign house	125	21,966
Grand total	173	29,150

The diminution in the number of hides exported, a probability of which was noted in former Reports,

appears to be steadily continuing, as will be manifest on view of the two following Tables :—

EXPORTS to all Countries of Black Cattle and Hides, dry and salted.

Years ending 30th June.	Total Number of Hides.	Increase from pre- ceding Year.	Decrease from pre- ceding Year.
1853	743,070	24,514	..
1854	683,732	..	59,338
1855	617,441	..	66,291
1856	653,536	36,095	..
1857	556,916	..	96,620

EXPORTS to all Countries of Horse Hides, dry and salted.

Years ending 30th June.	Total Number of Hides.	Increase from pre- ceding Year.	Decrease from pre- ceding Year.
1853	41,527	10,358	..
1854	30,395	..	11,132
1855	27,003	..	3,392
1856	18,527	..	8,476
1857	19,218	691	..

There seems no probability that the progressive diminution in the shipment of hides, as above manifested, will for the present be checked; the re-opening of the River Plate-trade seems to be a principal cause of the depression of the export trade at this port, as many cattle are sent to Monte Video, and other ports southwards, from districts which formerly used to augment the supply of this market. The tanning and

consumption of some hides in this province, and increased attention to agriculture, also seem to operate, though in a much lesser degree. There are also exceptional causes, such as the mortality among the cattle at the end of this year, which may have diminished the number by at least 150,000, and injured the trade for 1859.

During the past year wheat has been cultivated in this province on a larger scale than has been the case for many years, and the crops exceeded the expectation of the planters. However, the want of mills, or means to convert the wheat into flour, as well as the cost of transit, renders for the present the remuneration to be obtained from this crop exceedingly uncertain.

In the year 1858 a large number of German immigrants arrived in this province, and there appears reason to suppose that the number will be augmented in future years. These persons will assuredly add to the material prosperity of this district.

The exportations of the principal articles, the produce of agriculture, is shown for a period of five years in the following Table :—

Years ending 30th June.	Farinha of Mandioc (sacks of 2 alqueires).	Feijoes (beans) (sacks of 2 alqueires).	Maize (sacks of 2 alqueires).	Maté (arrobas).
1853.. ..	2,382	29,761	45,627	99,785
1854.. ..	39	17,385	61,383	7,954
1855.. ..	6,305	19,359	40,519	164,305
1856.. ..	4,173	22,850	12,757	38,615
1857.. ..	6,007	34,070	10,086	259,366

N.B.—2 Alqueires = 2·219 bushels imperial.
1 Arroba = 32·377 lbs. British.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

Despatch addressed to Sir John Bowring, late British Plenipotentiary in China, by Mr. Medhurst, British Consul at Foochowfoo, relative to the Trade, &c., of that Port during the year 1858.

*British Consulate, Foochowfoo,
March, 21st, 1859.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following review of the trade at Foochow during the year ending 31st December, 1858, together with some general remarks in regard to the resources of this port, as compared to others now open, or to be opened, to British trade.

Export Trade.

The export trade has shewn no increase on the average of former years, notwithstanding the inducement offered by the high rates current in 1857. This is partly owing to the effect the unfavourable weather has had upon the quantity and quality of the tea, as was the case in the two previous years, although not to so great an extent, the prejudicial influence having been increased during 1858, by severe hailstorms, which

fell just when the tea-plants were budding into leaf, their most critical period of growth, and seriously interfered with their subsequent productiveness.

Another cause of diminution may be traced to the cessation of the practice of packing in Kisow, one of the principal districts, owing to the disorder still prevalent there. The rebels cannot be said to have increased their depredations in Kisow, as compared with former years; but it appears that the tea-men, having lost their confidence in the ability of the authorities in and about Kisow to protect them and preserve tranquillity, have preferred to continue a system they commenced in the previous year of carrying the leaf of these teas to the quieter district of Sinschune.

To these two causes of decrease may be added the wanton destruction which took place last year of a large portion of the plantations; so that on the whole it may be inferred that the diminution observable in our exports is dependant upon local, uncommon, and it may be hoped temporary circumstances, the influence of which has been strengthened by the generally unsettled state of the country.

The comparative exports of tea for the four years 1855-56-57-58, are as follows :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain	22,700,000	22,883,100	20,489,400	18,513,500
United States	11,900,000	7,863,200	7,267,200	4,885,700
Australia	900,000	4,372,100	2,730,500	3,960,100
Continent of Europe	1,000,000	3,119,800	1,395,700	630,300
Total	36,500,000	38,238,200	31,882,800	27,989,600

The value of the above exports may be estimated at—

		Dollars.			Dollars.
1855	..	..	..	1857	..
1856	..	..	..	1858	..
		6,400,000			2,000,000
		6,500,000			5,400,000

And they have been transported in about the following proportions to each flag—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
British	13,000,000	20,739,000	18,382,800	22,363,300
American	18,500,000	12,143,100	12,000,000	3,931,200
Other Flags	5,000,000	5,356,106	1,500,000	1,695,100
Total	36,500,000	38,238,206	31,882,800	27,989,600

The above do not include a few cargoes sent coast-wise. Say, 1,492,222 lbs.

The exports of sundry articles, such as paper, wood, dried fruit, drugs, and other kinds of what is commonly called Chow-chow cargo, principally shipped on Chinese account, have greatly increased during the past year, the quantities manifested alone amounting to an aggregate value of \$136,000, while those reported through the custom-house in the previous year were estimated at a total value of but \$29,768.

Import Trade.

The import trade, in spite of the unfavourable influences it has had to contend with in the instability of the Government inland, the pernicious condition of the currency at Foochow, and the fear entertained of further troubles in the interior, has, I am happy to say, shewn a steady and decided increase during the year; attributable, no doubt, to the healthy element of activity brought into the trade by foreign enterprise, and contrasting markedly with the stagnation and decay in this branch of the trade observable in past years. The increase has shewn itself more indeed in quantity than in value; but still, on the average, the prices paid have been fairly remunerative to the importer. I have to notice as a novelty the large business done, during the spring, in foreign rice, for which the port has become a regular market, the article being still imported, though in more moderate quantities. The value of the opium sold is rather over that of 1857, the quantity somewhat smaller, a result owing doubtless to the same cause, which produces similar effects in other countries, namely, the advance in price having somewhat checked consumption.

The value of our imports for 1858 is estimated as follows:—

	Dollars.
Manufactured goods	300,000
Metals	40,000
Rice	500,000
Opium	3,250,000
Sundry articles	10,000
Miscellaneous on Chinese account	690,000
Total	\$4,790,000

Currency.—The Mexican dollar has increased in value considerably during the year, the quotations in January having been as low as 10 per cent. discount, from which they have gradually risen month by month to par at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on chopped dollars, which were the

rates quoted in December last. Sycee likewise commenced the year at low rates, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ taels discount, but rose with the season, and in June the quotations were 3 taels premium, which increased in December to 5 to 6 taels.

Exchange on England for six months bills gradually fell from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. in January, to 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. in December. On Hong Kong it ranged from 13 per cent. discount in January, to par at the close of the year.

The Chinese paper currency continues in a wretchedly depreciated state, and it is wonderful how safely the local authorities weather every successive crisis brought about by its gradual fall in value, and how quietly the people submit in the end to the consequent loss and inconvenience, even after making demonstrations sufficiently riotous to alarm the mandarins.

Shortly after the Chinese new-year's day, the paper fell suddenly to the lowest rates it was ever quoted at, notes of 1000 cash fetching but from 50 to 55 copper cash, and the losses suffered by the inhabitants are reported to have been enormous. A certain amount of confidence has, however, since been restored, and the notes continue to circulate at rates vastly disproportionate to the amount of currency they profess to represent.

Freights.—The year opened with freights at 3l. 10s. to 4l. to England, which advanced considerably as the new season commenced, one ship, the "Fiery Cross," getting 6l. 6s., the "Chrysolite" 5l., the "Kate Carnie" 4l. 10s., and the "Robin Hood" 3l. 10s.; after which the rates declined with the glut of shipping to 3l., at which they remained till the end of the year.

Tonnage to America ruled at \$15 to \$16 through the season, and fell towards the end of the year to \$11 to \$12.

Native Trade.—I have made every effort to procure statistics of the native trade, but without success, as the Duty Hong will not furnish them without a consideration, which I should not feel justified in paying. The accompanying tabular statement, however, of the imports and exports by the junks trading between this and the northern coasts, may be of service, in conveying some idea of the considerable native trade carried on with that part of the country. The northern fleet of junks is the largest and most valuable that visits this port, and more than equals the whole of those trading from other parts of the coast put together; always excepting that from Leen Ho, which supplies the large salt trade of which Foochow is the mart.

RETURN of Native Trade by Northern Junks at Foo-chow during the year ended 31st December, 1858.

ENTERED INWARDS.

No. of Junks.	Nature of Cargo.	Quantity.	Value, per package or picul.		Total Value.	
			taels	mace	taels	mace
140						
277	Cotton cloths .. packages	35,474	7	0	248,318	0
218	Raw cotton .. bales	5,053	37	0	18,760	0
96	Spirits .. jars	5,705	10	5	2,852	5
59	Drugs .. piculs	1,095	10	0	10,950	0
56	Dried vegetable .. "	1,396	15	0	20,840	0
51	Dried fruits .. "	893	18	0	7,044	0
117	Wheat .. bags	10,907	13	0	32,721	0
49	Pulse .. "	1,094	3	0	3,276	0
16	Miscellaneous .. piculs	256	10	0	2,560	0
divided amongst above	Rice .. bags	40,057	2	8	112,189	86
1,079					459,532	1
					say £137,375	

ENTERED OUTWARDS.

No. of Junks.	Nature of Cargo.	Quantity.	Value, per package or picul.		Total Value.	
			taels	mace	taels	
156						
352	Spars .. spars	505,800			240,000	
233	Paper .. bundles	8,084	5	0	40,420	
85	Silvered & gilt paper boxes	4,945	4	0	19,780	
62	Sugar .. baskets	4,020	10	0	40,200	
42	Dried fruits .. "	987	16	0	14,892	
50	Oranges .. "	1,594	2	0	3,188	
30	Olives .. kegs	2,820	0	0	2,256	
29	Bamboo combs .. boxes	956	7	0	6,682	
41	Miscellaneous .. piculs	1,228	10	0	12,280	
1,080					379,708	
					say £113,912	

There is also a large trade carried on in armed vessels of the lorcha and west coast build, having no colours or papers, and of which it is therefore difficult to procure any reliable data. Most of these craft, like many of the lorchas under British colours, are engaged in conveying the native fleets to and fro, and protecting the fisheries on the coast, and immense sums of money are earned in this service. The freedom from scrutiny and restraint they enjoy attracts desperate and loose characters into their service, and reports are often prevalent of the irregularities such vessels are guilty of in the way of levying black mail from villages and fleets on the coast, much of which are I fear committed under simulation of the British flag and character.

Smuggling.—The duties and tonnage dues paid on British ships during 1858, computing them from the entries on the grand chops presented by each ship on clearance, amount to—

	taels.	m.	c.	c.
Import duties ..	Nil.			
Export duties ..	309,602	8	3	6
Tonnage dues ..	5,080	6	10	0
Total ..	314,683	4	3	5

Referring back to the statistics hereinbefore given, it will at once be seen how short this amount comes of what might have been levied by the custom-house had they chosen to be more strict.

Taking the exports of tea in British ships at 22,363,300 lbs., the duty payable by tariff on this item alone would amount to 412,311tls. 8m. 7c. 5c., or just one-third more than the entire dues and duties accounted for by the custom-house put together; and these, it must be remembered, include 20,530tls. 5m. charged on tea cargoes gone to Hong Kong and coast-wise, details of which are not circulated, and therefore have not been brought into the aggregate of 22,363,300 lbs. exported by my estimate.

There are other exports than tea, but these having been repeatedly shipped on Chinese account, and settled for by the Chinese shippers with the local

Duty Hong, need not be taken into consideration, although, no doubt, the evasion on these has also been very large.

The return of nil. for import duties is nearly as startling, when, making every deduction for opium and miscellaneous merchandise on Chinese account, and paying Chinese duty, we have yet left goods to the amount of 350,000\$ brought in during the year, and this I believe to be rather under than over the mark.

It may be fairly concluded therefore that, always excepting opium, more than one-third of the imports and exports have evaded payment of duty.

This smuggling, however, must not be entirely laid at the door of the foreign merchants. It is the compradores, and chiefly they, who impose on their masters at the same time that they cheat the revenue. In some instances that I have heard of they compromise the duty account with the receiving Hong, in spite of express injunctions from their employers not to abate one cent of the lawful dues payable to government, and they of course pocket the proceeds. The custom-house officials are also greatly to blame, more especially as they have not wanted repeated warnings from myself not to permit such corruption to continue, coupled with threats that the true returns of merchandize should be laid before the higher authorities at the close of the year. Whenever the inspectorship system has been recommended, they have always acknowledged its utility; but partly from a listless indifference to the benefits that might accrue from its adoption, and partly I really believe from a desire to retain the profits the present system brings, they have always preferred letting matters go on in the same lax and wretched style, to the loss of the revenue and to the prejudice of every honestly disposed trader.

Opium is smuggled, I believe, but to a very limited extent. I have endeavoured to obtain the returns of duty paid on it from the departments who have charge of the impost, and they have often been promised me, but nothing having been yet furnished, I cannot detain this report for their insertion.

Our Relations with Government and People.

The recent negotiations, like the hostilities which preceded them, have had no perceptible effect upon the state of our relations with the local authorities or people of this port. The former, of course, are aware of what has occurred, but they do not possess, or rather profess, not to have received any official intimation of a cessation of hostilities, and they have taken no pains whatever to announce the fact to the people. It is true this could not possibly be expected of them, seeing that the troubles occurred in provinces with which they have no concern; but, nevertheless, I fear their silence on the subject arises from another and less ingenuous reason, namely, their unwillingness to acknowledge and accept the improved position on which foreign commerce will for the future stand. And, I believe, that even when a new Treaty is ratified and made public, the authorities here will neglect any notice of it unless they be furnished with special instructions to promulgate it to the people, who, with their mandarins, very much need to have it impressed on their minds, that British subjects are resident here by express compact with the Imperial Government, and must be regarded and treated with the respect and consideration due to friends and allies.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, it may not be considered impertinent at the present juncture, when the pending Treaty is opening up new channels for our commerce, to offer a few observations on the future prospect of Foochow, more particularly in relation to the effect that the opening of Han-kow may have upon its trade.

Considered diplomatically, and in regard to our social intercourse with the Chinese, it is impossible to overrate the importance of rendering Han-kow accessible to foreigners, opening up to us as it does communication with the channels of trade which concentrate in the very heart of the Empire. But in a commercial point of view, the benefits likely to accrue from its possession as a trading port seem at present to be but questionable, since few would like to risk their merchandize at such a distance from the coast, and in such intricate river navigation, while the country is in its present disturbed state; and even supposing tranquillity restored, it is much to be doubted that many firms will accept the usual risks of distance and accident in any considerable venture, until steam communication shall have been established up the Yang-tze-kiang, which it will take a few years at least to accomplish.

But waiving this point, and presuming that Han-kow shall have attained to the legitimate position that it is undoubtedly destined in the course of years to occupy, as an extensive mart for the sale of manufactures, as well as a large emporium for the purchase of black teas, still there is every reason to believe, that it can never reach above the second rank as a port for imports, and the third rank for exports.

The circumstances under which we shall enter on the enjoyment of the new Treaty privileges, namely, in the enlargement of our coasting trade, northward, and the coincident opening up of Japan, must have the effect

of placing Shanghai, permanently and more decisively than ever, in the position of our largest mart, both for imports and exports. At Shanghai must always be stored the stocks of manufactures, for the extensive local demand of the populous provinces of Keangsoo, Nganhwuy, and Cheh-kiang, and, at any rate, for the present, those intended for Han-kow, Japan, and the northern markets; and, indeed, it is by no means improbable, that as a permanency, merchants will find it advantageous likewise to keep their depôt of goods, intended for the Han-kow mart, at Shanghai, and only supply the inland market as the demand arises.

It is therefore reasonable to accept the following suppositions as the most likely to be confirmed by the result:—

1st. That Shanghai will always remain the most important port, and do more business than any other in both imports and exports, in the latter of which silk and green teas alone will cause it to rank higher than any other place.

2nd. That Han-kow will be a large inlet for imports, second only to Shanghai, and also that there will be a considerable supply of black teas at that port.

3rd. That Foochow, although second as a place of import at present to Canton and Amoy, and never likely to be equal in importance either to Shanghai or Hankow, yet in its export trade, it will always be of more importance to every other port in China, always excepting Shanghai.

The last proposition may be doubted by those who think differently on the comparative future resources of Foochow and Han-kow, as places of export for black tea; but the following reasons may prove the statement well founded. These are—first, that the province of Futkien produces the largest quantity of congo tea for foreign exports, fully equal to the product of the two provinces of Hoonan and Hoopit. In addition there is a large quantity of oolong (not produced elsewhere), and very much more pekoe and souchong than is grown in all the rest of China besides. All these teas must come to Foochow.

Besides this, we receive year by year large supplies from the adjacent province of Keangsee, the traders finding that this is the market to which they can bring their teas with the least expense and risk. Judging from the map, it would appear certainly more easy to carry them to the Yang-tze-kiang; but this is only partially the case, as the teas are grown on the sides of the mountains, and are (in the eastern part of the province) almost all brought to be packed in the celebrated village of Hokow, or Hohow, whence, it is stated on good authority, they can be brought to Foochow more easily and with less expense than to any other port. To Han-kow the Chinese will undoubtedly take all the Hoopit teas, and most of those from Hoonan; but they cannot convey to that mart nearly so much as should legitimately come to this.

The above are the opinions of a gentleman intimately acquainted with the trade, and the peculiar circumstances of every port accessible to foreigners under the Nanking Treaty; and being concurred in by others of large experience here, their truth may be relied on with the more confidence.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, Foochow-foo, during the year ending 31st December, 1858, distinguishing the Countries to which they belong.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British	166	49,751	British	159	47,537
American	26	15,895	American	22	13,652
Hamburg	8	2,015	Hamburg	9	2,227
Dutch	8	4,451	Dutch	7	3,645
French	3	1,017	French	2	735
Danish	5	1,634	Danish	4	1,229
Bremen	1	400	Bremen	1	400
Austrian	1	359	Austrian	1	359
Total	218		Total	205	

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Foochow-foo, during the year ending 31st December, 1858, distinguishing those employed Coastwise, and in the Colonial, Homeward, and Foreign Services.

Arrived from	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Departed to	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	163	48,380	Coastwise	120	26,949
Australia	2	981	Great Britain	27	15,871
Rangoon	1	390	Colonies	10	3,479
			New York	2	1,238
Total	166	49,751	Total	159	47,537

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Foochow-foo, in 168 Vessels, of the burden of 49,751 Tons, from the under-mentioned Places, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

No. in Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	To what Countries or Places Exported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 5 per cent. Exchange.
4	Bicho de Mar piculs	915	Hongkong, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	£ 2,518 15 0
12	Cotton raw bales	629		1,616 5 0
13	Manufactures of cotton:—			
	Grey longcloths pieces	59,001		39,375 0 0
	White shirtings "	7,850		5,137 10 0
	Drills "	840		1,007 10 0
	T-cloths "	14,298		5,568 15 0
	Brocades "	340		1,371 0 0
	Long ells "	240		800 0 0
	Chintz "	3,063		1,859 0 0
	Unspecified dollars	57,300		14,325 0 0
	Velveteens yards	1,016		736 0 0
	Silk dollars	24,960		6,240 0 0
30	Metals:—Lead piculs	7,700		10,476 15 0
	Tin "	573		1,432 10 0
	Copper "	100		900 0 0
	Copper cash (on Chinese account) "	2,863		12,771 0 0
35	Rice "	161,800		121,350 0 0
34	Rattans "	338		587 5 0
46	Wood:—Sandal "	320		720 0 0
	Sapan "	858		558 0 0
47	Woollens:—Spanish stripes pieces	810		1,250 0 0
	Unenumerated "	870		1,764 10 0
	Furs dollars	15,000		3,750 0 0
	Miscellaneous:—			
	Hemp piculs	2,162		8,421 15 0
	Paper dollars	2,070		519 0 0
	Sugar and sugar candy piculs	5,338		9,333 0 0
	Pepper "	99		238 5 0
	Medicine, oil, beans, tobacco, oranges, dried fish, fruits, artificial flowers, &c. } dollars	142,941		35,737 5 0
	Nankeens pieces	1,186,908		89,482 0 0
			Total	379,846 0 0

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported, in 159 British Vessels, of the burden of 47,537 Tons, to the Countries and Places under-mentioned, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

No. in Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	To what Countries or Places Exported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 5 per cent. Exchange.
41	Paper dollars	52,191	Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy and Hongkong	£ 13,047 15 0
55	Wood "	22,878		5,719 10 0
	Tea:—		Great Britain, New York and Australia	
	Congou lbs.	18,968,300		
	Souchong "	750,000		
	Pekoe "	20,000		
	Oolong "	2,000,000		
	Scented "	600,000		
	Green "	25,000		
	Total	22,363,300	.. .. .	1,075,000 0 0
55	Tea lbs.	1,492,222	Coastwise	72,611 0 0
	Sugar dollars	1,490		372 10 0
	Miscellaneous:—		Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy and Hongkong	
	Oranges, dried fruit and fish, arrow-root, soap, oil-cake, drugs, tobacco, charcoal, potash, toys, &c. } ..	59,443		14,860 15 0
	American drills re-exported.. .. . "	10,000		2,500 0 0
			Total	1,184,111 10 0

TABLE of the Quantities of Tea Exported in Foreign Vessels, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Nation.	Congou.	Souchong.	Pekoe.	Oolong.	Scented.	Green.	Total.	Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$
British	18,968,800	75,000	20,000	2,000,000	600,000	25,000	22,363,800	4,300,000
American	181,200	250,000	..	3,400,000	..	100,000	3,931,200	750,000
Foreign	1,695,100	..	..	..	..	..	1,695,100	350,000
Total	20,844,600	1,000,000	20,000	5,400,000	600,000	125,000	27,989,600	5,400,000

NINGPO.

Despatch addressed to Sir John Bowring, late British Plenipotentiary in China, by Mr. Sinclair, British Vice-Consul at Ningpo, with reference to the Trade, &c., at that Port during the year 1858.

*British Consulate, Ningpo,
24th March, 1859.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward enclosed the Returns of the British Trade of this Port for the year ended 31st December, 1858.

They have been carefully compiled from the Import and Export Manifests which I found in the Consulate on my resumption of office on the 1st of January last. Mr. Assistant Adkins has been at great pains and trouble in drawing up the several tables which compose the set.

They will be found to consist of No. 1. A return of the British shipping at the port of Ningpo during the year ending 31st December, 1858.*

No. 2. A return of the quantities and value of merchandize imported into the port of Ningpo in 115 British vessels of 17,845 tons during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

No. 3. A return of the quantities and value of the merchandise exported from the port of Ningpo in 102 British vessels of 15,827 tons, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

As no account has been kept of the movement of the foreign shipping (other than British) in this port during the year 1858, I am necessarily without the means of furnishing the customary return of the trade which has been done under those flags.

On comparing these returns with those of the preceding year, I find a slight increase in 1858 of 21 vessels entered, aggregating 8,159 tons, over the number of the preceding year. While omitting in this reckoning the small British Ningpo-luggers, varying from 30 to 80 tons, which traffic backwards and forwards between this port and Shanghai, and whose names so constantly recur in the return of the shipping, I deem it still worthy of remark, in support of the evidence in favour of the increased development of the present commercial capabilities of this port, that no less than 30 large-sized vessels, ranging from 400 to 705 tons, have visited Ningpo for trade, more than during the year 1857. So satisfactory a result is the more significant that British vessels have had a larger (which is yearly increasing) number of Hamburgh and other foreign vessels to compete with for the carrying trade on the coast.

There has consequently been a marked increase in the imports. It is double the amount of that of the previous year, which reached a total of 339,718\$. This increase is noticeable chiefly in articles of native Chinese produce, viz.: sugar, rice, &c., which are brought from other ports of China, principally from the south. It is very evident that from the same causes noticed in my former Trade Reports, the native import trade of this port from all the ports on the southern coast is gradually coming into foreign hands, and no doubt, the whole of the coasting-trade will ultimately be turned over to foreign vessels. Beyond the imports of Chinese produce enumerated in the present return, there has been brought into port a further large amount of Chinese goods in Hamburgh, Bremen and other foreign vessels. These vessels are fitted out in those

countries, and are sent expressly for the Chinese coasting trade. Of medium tonnage, and possessing excellent sailing qualities, they find the Chinese traders eager to charter them, and the employment has been a sufficiently lucrative one to induce the owners to increase the number of this class of carrying vessels on the Chinese coast.

From the Straits there has also been apparently an accession to the trade in produce from Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, the most striking imports being Straits pepper and the Malacca woods. In the article of Straits produce, British vessels have the Siamese square-rigged vessels from Bangkok to compete with principally.

It should reasonably be expected, that upon so considerable an increase in the imports, there would also follow a proportional increase of the exports during the same period. This has not been the result; for, barring an increase in native wheat and grain re-exported from here to the southern ports, there has been no marked change either in the quantity or the description of the export cargoes.

With regard to British cotton and woollen manufactures, there is little to add to what has been already said on this subject in previous returns. Since Ningpo cannot boast of a direct trade with Europe, the market has to be supplied with re-exports from Shanghai out of the surplus goods. The total amount during 1858 does not much exceed 67,000\$. There is, doubtless, an influx of manufactured cottons from Shanghai by the land route through Kanpoo, or in native boats, but I am unable to say accurately to what amount. The consumption of British woollens is still very limited in Ningpo; the cause may fairly be attributed to the preference of the natives for the cheaper, wider, and better suited woollen-cloths of Russian manufacture, to which they have been long used in this place.

It is, nevertheless, satisfactorily shown by these returns, that the commercial relations of this port, extending south to Siam and embracing the whole of the Chinese coast to the northward of Shanghai, already comprise those ports which by the Tientsin Treaty will in a short time be legally opened to foreign commerce, besides other less important places of trade which will remain closed to us. In the former category I may enumerate Swatou, Taiwanfoo, and Chinkian (or more properly speaking Seen-neu-miaou, near it), and secondly, Chinchew, Wanchow, and Taichow, &c. Far from being a new feature in the trade of this port, it is simply the extension in British and foreign shipping of the coasting trade which used formerly to belong entirely to the junks, and which characterises this port as an intermediate port of call between the northern and southern provinces. It is a trade which has hitherto afforded abundant and lucrative employment to a large sea-going population of the coast. Owing to the losses from piracy and in typhoons, of late years native shipowners have diverted their capital into other channels, and the coasting or carrying trade has gradually been transferred to British and foreign vessels. This has reference, however, only so far as the southern coast is concerned; Ningpo will continue to retain this distinctive character so long as the privileges enjoyed by the Shantung monopoly established at this port remain intact. But as soon as the restrictions on the trade of the north coast in respect of certain and the principal exports (as said to be agreed upon in the new Treaty,) are broken through, and our vessels enter into competition for the northern exports, then the carrying trade and wealth of this

* Number of vessels and tonnage published as headings to Nos. 2 and 3.

port will commence to decline, and its importance as a place of call cease. But it is to be presumed that the Ningpo company of traders who enjoy the monopoly of trade on the northern coasts of Shantung and Seaoutung will hold out stoutly against any attempted encroachment on the part of British or foreign traders on their privileges and rights.

In possession of a trade which yields incalculable profits, and jealous of a commerce to which Ningpo solely owes its commercial prosperity, they will be prepared, by means of the wealth which this privileged company is reputed to possess, to maintain steamers at enormous expense to protect their trade against piracy, and would strain every effort to retain this trade for their own benefit.

Under those circumstances, it does not appear probable that, unless they voluntarily relinquish the coasting trade of the north, the shipping interests of this port will suffer. It is, moreover, a right inherent in every Government to protect its own coasting trade against foreign encroachment by means of Treaty enactments and ordinances.

But on this eventuality will alone depend the prosperity of this port; for when once the moment arrives for foreign ships to load direct at the Shantung and Seaoutung ports the same cargoes which they now re-export from hence for consumption in the south, then this port will dwindle into the same insignificance which it was in from 1847 to 1853.

The profits derived by the British merchants established in trade at this port from the coasting trade are, however, inconsiderable. In most instances the vessels either belong to, or are chartered by, Chinese traders, settled at the southern ports, or resident at Singapore, Penang, and Bankok. They rarely consign their cargoes to the British merchants of the port, but usually commit their concerns to the care of a Chinese supercargo who accompanies the vessel. It occasionally happens that the master consigns his vessel to a merchant on shore, but that is the extent of the connection of the merchant with the vessel. Hence it is that although the port at times numbers from 25 to 30 vessels at anchor in the harbour, their trade does nowise benefit the resident British merchant. I had hoped that the benefits accruing to the shipping from the transference of the junk trade would have fallen to the lot of the British vessels in particular, and would have secured permanent and lucrative employment to a class of English country-going ships.

My expectations have not been realized, owing chiefly to the preference which the Chinese charterers give to Hamburg, Swedish, and Bremen vessels, which are able to sail cheaper, and are better manned. It is also true that they have heretofore been exempted from tonnage dues for want of consular authority to enforce the regulations, an additional reason for their charters being at lower rates than those of British vessels. This combination of favourable circumstances will fully explain the cause of the accumulation and augmentation of Hamburg and like foreign vessels, at present engaged by the Chinese in the coasting trade to bring cargoes to this port. From the 1st of January of this year up to this date the number of foreign vessels

which have brought cargo to Ningpo, for trade is already fourteen of a total of 3104 tons; while there have been during the same period not more than fifteen British vessels of an aggregate of 4678 tons. In order to obviate the unfair treatment of British vessels at this port, an arrangement which has so far worked satisfactorily, has been made, by which means these Hamburg and Bremen vessels now pay the legal tonnage dues.

The British merchants residing at this port are chiefly engaged in the importation of opium in Chinese boats from Shanghai, either as agents for houses at Shanghai, or slightly on their own account. I have ascertained that the sale of opium in this port may be called 3,360 chests Malwa, and 500 chests Patna, per annum. The tax now levied upon it by the opium collector is 15% per chest, and is paid fortnightly. Mr. Joseph Hudson, a British subject, has been employed at a monthly salary of 40 taels, to search the boats as they pass the custom-house at Chinhai. Under the new Treaty the opium tax will come under the supervision of the regular custom-house, and from 15% will be raised to 30%, irrespective of the import duty already paid upon it at Shanghai. Under those circumstances, I imagine that vessels will either bring the drug direct into the port for the agents here, or that the latter will supply themselves outside of the port of Shanghai, in order to avoid the same duty upon it twice over.

(Signed) C. A. SINCLAIR.

*Superintendency of Trade,
Hong Kong, April 9, 1859.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statistics of the Foochow Trade for 1858, and the report from Mr. Consul Medhurst, which accompanied them.

It gives a reasonable statement of the causes which have led to the diminution of the export trade of that port. In the generally disorganized state of China, great fluctuations of supply must be anticipated, especially in ports whose neighbourhood is troubled with the internecine wars which seem to represent almost a chronic condition of these dominions. British shipping appears to have had a vast preponderance in the past year, for while in the three preceding years less than 50 per cent. of the whole amount of tea was exported under the British flag, in 1858 the exports under that flag amounted to nearly 80 per cent. of the whole. Mr. Medhurst states that he estimates the Chinese are defrauded at Foochow of about one-third of the duties payable under the tariff; there seems a steady increase of the import trade.

The ignorance which the Chinese authorities profess as to the Tientsin Treaties is certainly not very consistent with the fact of their paying into the United States Consulate portions of the indemnity guaranteed by these Treaties.

Mr. Medhurst's opinions as to the relative value of the ports and marts of China are entitled to much attention.

(Signed) J. BOWRING.

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Ningpo, from places under-mentioned, in 115 British ships, of 17,845 tons, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	Weight in Piculs.	From what Countries and Places Imported.	Estimated Value.
	Aniseed bales	150	..	Amoy	\$ 586
	Bags	..	..	Shanghai	630
3	Betel-nuts bales	240	240	Singapore	480
5	Birds' nests cases	2	100	Ditto	1,000
	Chowchow	300	..	Ditto and Amoy	600
6	Camphor tubs	71	..	Chinchew and Amoy	1,021
	Charcoal	976	976	Shanghai	976
7	Cloves	..	350	Singapore	3,500
16	Cutch .. .. .	..	..	.. .. .	650
13	Cotton Manufactures:—				
	Drills bales	810	..	Re-exported from Shanghai	17,540
	Long-cloths boxes	20	..	Ditto	4,150
	Shirtings, white bales	173	..	Ditto	18,650
	Ditto grey	267	..	Ditto	22,850
	Tea-cloths	20	..	Ditto	2,000
	Dried Fruit	5,072	..	Foochow, Shanghai, Amoy	18,565
19	Flints	..	709	Singapore	759
	Flour bags	440	..	Chinchew	1,553
	Mats bundles	89	..	Shanghai	609
	Mangrove bark	..	7,699	Singapore and Amoy	9,645
	Medicine	409	..	Amoy and Chinchew	4,090
30	Metals:—				
	Iron	..	6,959	Shanghai and Singapore	20,740
	Lead pigs	1,362	..	Ditto	10,290
	Mercury	..	..	Ditto	300
	Tin slabs	605	..	Ditto	14,600
	Metallic compounds:—				
	Vermillion packages	461	..	Ditto	10,853
	White lead	80	..	Ditto	800
	Paper	16,854	..	Foochow	35,722
34	Rattans	..	2,102	Amoy, Shanghai, and Hongkong	8,962
35	Rice	..	95,766	Shanghai, Hongkong, and Macao	289,000
	Sugar bags	23,240	..	Amoy and Chinchew	127,361
	Candy baskets	5,498	..	Ditto	36,900
	Molasses tubs	185	..	Ditto	1,037
32	Pepper	..	1,545	Straits, and Amoy	14,922
40	Woods:—				
	Ebony	..	3,056	Singapore	7,900
	Sapan	..	5,755	Ditto	15,909
	Sandal	..	244	Ditto	2,500
	Unenumerated	..	3,056	Ditto	7,900
	Masts	100	..	Ditto	1,200
47	Woolens:—				
	Spanish stripe	..	..	Shanghai	2,660
	Miscellaneous Articles:—				
	Fans, Crockery, Brooms, Limewater, Indigo, Umbrellas, &c... }	..	..	Various Ports and Places	3,147
				Total	\$ 722,557

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from the Port of Ningpo to the Countries and Places under-mentioned, in 102 British vessels, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	Weight in Piculs.	To what Countries and Places Exported.	Estimated Value.
1	Alum bags	8,515	583	Shanghai and Amoy	\$ 8,200 00
5	Bamboo leaves bundles	55	..	Shanghai	37 00
	Beans bags	8,893	..	Fuchowfoo and Macao	26,226 00
	Brassware:—				
	Basins	..	583	Amoy and Singapore.	15,960 00
	Locks cases	2	..	Ditto	140 00
7	Building materials:—				
	Stone slabs	720	..	Shanghai	140 00
	Spars and planks pieces	10,187	..	Ditto	3,160 00
	Butter (Chinese)	..	..	Fuchowfoo	930 00
	Charcoal baskets	976	..	Shanghai	364 00
	Chowchow cargo.	..	..	Fuchow, Macao, and Singapore ..	17,403 00
	Copper, old	..	428	Singapore	10,400 00
	Cotton, native bales	1,020	..	Chinchew, Amoy, Fuchow, Macao, and Singapore	13,109 00
38	Cotton-cloth, native	..	..	Fuchowfoo	25,999 00
	Cow sinews bundles	32	..	Ditto	640 00
14	Crockeryware	..	..	Amoy, Fuchow, and Singapore ..	18,291 00
	Cutch, re-exported	11	110	Amoy	..
	Dates packages	20	..	Fuchowfoo	130 00
	Drills, re-exported	..	..	Shanghai	3,040 00
	Earthenware	..	..	Amoy	500 00
	Eggs baskets	12	..	Whampoa	120 00
	Fruit-stones bags	22	..	Shanghai	50 00
	Flowers, artificial	..	..	Fuchowfoo	100 00
	Fruits, dried	..	..	Ditto	3,646 00
	Grain and Wheat	..	..	Chinchew, Amoy, and Swatow ..	126,250 50
	Grease packages	100	..	Fuchowfoo	700 00
	Ground-nuts bags	10	..	Ditto	30 00
	Gunny-bags packages	121	..	Singapore	605 00
	Guano baskets	191	..	Amoy	588 00
	Hams	..	..	Amoy, Macao, and Whampoa ..	337 00
	Hemp bundles	120	..	Swatow	960 00
	Herbs	59	..	Ditto	885 00
	Iron-rods	200	..	Shanghai	400 00
	Kitty-sols	..	..	Amoy, Macao, and Singapore ..	7,890 00
	Mangrove bark	..	700	.. .. .	750 00
35	Mats { bundles pieces	3,969 } 2,900	..	Shanghai, Amoy, and Singapore ..	6,656 00
	Medicinal drugs	..	..	Chinchew, Amoy, Fuchow, Macao ..	12,561 00
	Nankeen bales	140	..	Amoy	2,800 00
	Oil	..	..	Chinchew, Amoy, and Fuchow ..	13,409 00
	Oil-cake	..	..	Chinchew	3,240 00
	Olives	..	..	Fuchowfoo	100 00
	Paper packages	149	..	Whampoa	316 00
	Peas	..	..	Chinchew, Amoy, Fuchow, Macao, Hongkong, and Swatow	95,814 00
	Pea-cake .. .. .	..	..	.. .. .	8,560 00
	Rattans	..	7	.. .. .	115 00
	Rhubarb	..	7	Singapore	190 00
	Pipe-stems packages	66	..	Fuchow	660 00
	Samshoo wine jars	7,690	..	Amoy and Fuchow	6,920 00
	Sandal-wood	..	20	Shanghai	140 00
	Sea-weed	..	..	South Coast	50 00
	Seeds, mustard and linseed ..	..	..	Fuchow, Macao, and Singapore ..	11,234 50
	Salt fish	..	..	Fuchow, Amoy, Chinchew, Swatow ..	15,852 00
	Shirtings, grey .. ..	..	..	.. .. .	1,170 00
	Silk { packages cases	271 } 4	..	Fuchow and Amoy	3,610 00
	Silk-thread packages	200	..	Fuchowfoo	500 00
	Soapstone	..	270	Amoy and Fuchow	540 00
	Soy	..	300	Ditto	600 00
52	Sugar	..	..	Fuchowfoo	2,075 00
	Sundries, wool .. ..	..	..	.. .. .	1,590 00
	Tallow packages	123	..	Fuchow and Chinchew	986 00
	Tobacco	..	..	South Coast	4,578 00
55	Tea { chests half-chests	262 } 500	250	Shanghai	9,000 00
	Tin, re-export	..	..	Amoy and Fuchow	4,400 00
	Total				\$ 495,647 00

SHANGHAE.

Report by Mr. Robertson, British Consul at Shanghai, on the Foreign Trade at that Port, for the year 1858.

INCLUDING opium, which now appears in the custom-house returns as an article of import, the value of the foreign trade at Shanghai may be estimated as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
British.. ..	3,345,464	7,315,075
American	1,064,160	925,855
Sundries	1,453,965	1,201,395
Opium	4,944,475	..
Treasure	1,222,743	3,007,596
Total. ..	12,030,807	12,449,921
Total value	£24,480,728	

The above, compared with those of the preceding year, shows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
British .. { 1858.. ..	3,345,464	7,315,075
{ 1857.. ..	2,945,433	8,780,602
American . { 1858.. ..	1,064,160	925,855
{ 1857.. ..	793,804	2,407,512
Sundries .. { 1858.. ..	1,453,965	1,201,395
{ 1857.. ..	1,201,437	135,100
Opium .. { 1858.. ..	4,944,475	..
{ 1857.. ..	4,788,091	..
Treasure .. { 1858.. ..	1,222,743	3,000,596
{ 1857.. ..	4,788,091	..*

The following is a comparative summary of the value of the trade, for the years 1858 and 1857 :—

			£	£
1858	{ Imports	12,030,807 }	24,480,728	
	{ Exports	12,449,921 }		
1857	{ Imports	16,547,761 }	27,870,975	
	{ Exports	11,323,214 }		
Decrease in 1858			£3,246,776	

But a better estimate may be formed of the trade of this port, by omitting the special articles, opium and treasure, and instituting a comparison of the general, or tariff articles, of import and export for the two past years, as follows :—

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	1857.	1858.	1858.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Manufactures of Cotton :—				
Long Cloths, grey	1,466,394	1,844,918	378,524	..
" white	274,352	299,301	24,949	..
Cottons, dyed	112,292	279,893	167,601	..
" fancy	286,429	288,936	20,557	..
" printed.. ..	118,201	237,842	119,641	..
Cambrics.. ..	3,340	1,782	..	1,558
Damasks	996	12,890	11,924	..
Muslins	10,998	15,888	4,590	..
Domestics, British	9,610	4,299	..	5,311
Drills, grey	273,244	429,680	156,436	..
Sheetings, American	66,150	36,400	..	29,750
" British	14,215	5,080	..	9,135
Twills, grey	1,997	14,474	12,474	..
" white	3,505	4,079	574	..
T. Cloths.. ..	418,843	270,073	..	148,770
Handkerchiefs dozens	73,105	115,777	42,672	..
Velvets	12,981	21,767	8,762	..
Velveteens	23,147	14,086	..	9,111
Fustians	1,734	1,320	..	414
Jeans	19,685	43,495	23,810	..
Cotton yarn piculs	28	83	5	..
Manufactures of Wool :—				
Long Ells	23,871	34,400	10,529	..
Camlets	6,670	7,626	956	..
" Dutch	820	1,253	433	..
Spanish Stripes	17,605	27,836	10,231	..
Broad-cloths	219	90	..	129
Habit-cloths	3,602	3,204	..	398
Medium-cloths	678	1,356	678	..
Lastings	3,055	2,811	..	244
Blankets pairs	716	1,167	451	..
Woolen and cotton mixtures	4,532	15,465	10,933	..
Metals :—				
Iron, nail and bar piculs	69,804	94,380	24,576	..
" unmanufactured	4,672	3,464	..	1,163
" wire	740	1,525	785	..
Lead	55,587	33,956	..	21,631
Spelter, Silesian.. ..	2,907	2,006	..	901
Steel, Swedish	504	803	299	..
Tin plates	400	827	427	..

Raw and unmanufactured articles, such as tin, iron, &c., show rather a decrease on the importations of 1857; but as will be seen from the foregoing Table, that, with few exceptions of the principal articles of manufactures, there has been an increase in imports, although not to the extent shown in the returns of previous years.

As deliveries of goods to purchasers will probably afford a more correct indication of the state of trade than the quantities imported, the following approximate table is submitted for comparison :—

Description of Goods.	1857.	1858.	1858.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Long Cloths, grey pieces	1,076,000	1,782,500	656,500	..
" white "	286,100	291,000	4,900	..
T. Cloths "	276,800	221,000	..	55,800
Spotted Shirtings "	216,900	280,300	184,400	..
Brocades "		121,000		
Handkerchiefs dozens	35,000	40,000	5,000	..
Chintzes pieces	101,000	107,180	6,180	..
Velvets and Velveteens	18,812	19,184	372	..
Drills	342,860	236,300	..	46,560
Sheetings	64,620	15,260	..	44,360
Long Ells	20,620	25,300	4,680	..
Camlets and Lastings	6,620	10,800	4,180	..
Woollens	18,946	28,000	9,054	..

From which it will be seen there was a fair increase in deliveries in the year 1858, compared with that of 1857.

As regards exports, the trade for the year 1858 shows little improvement, as the following comparative Table will show :—

Description of Goods.	1857.	1858.	1858.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Nankeens pieces	1,314,855	3,376,572	2,061,717	..
Silk, raw bales	64,642	64,785	143	..
" thrown "	9,855	6,494	..	2,861
" coarse "	597	391	..	206
" refuse "	688	138	..	550
" cocoon "	1,182	921	..	281
" piece goods pieces	816	1,899	1,083	..
Tea, black lbs.	21,349,281	14,242,666	..	7,106,615
" green "	24,408,430	31,223,036	6,814,606	..
Wool piculs	4,997	3,582	..	1,405

In raw silk, the great staple article of export, the increase is 143 bales, whilst in the other sorts there is a considerable falling off. In black teas there is a decrease of one-third; but in greens, the comparison of

1858 is favourable. Greens, however, are exported chiefly to the United States, as will be seen by the following Table, showing the destinations of the tea and silk exported in 1858.

Tea.

Destination.	Black.	Green.
	lbs.	lbs.
To Great Britain direct	12,507,037	8,214,620
Foochow, Hongkong, Whampoa (for foreign ports)	765,417	1,146,736
Australia	326,129	143,602
Montreal	43,914	584,148
Continent, direct	529,080	72,775
United States	71,089	21,051,555
Manilla		9,600
Total	14,242,666	31,223,036
Total Export.. .. .	45,465,702 lbs.	

Silk.

Destination.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
To Great Britain, direct	24,957	1,494	349	138	921
Hongkong (for Great Britain, the Conti- nent, and Bombay)	37,804	4,971	42	..	..
Foochow, for Great Britain	209	8	..	..	..
United States	1,614	19	..	..	..
Manilla	201	2	..	..	..
Total	64,785	6,494	391	138	921
Total Export	72,729				

That is 21,051,555 lbs. of green tea, went to the United States, against 8,214,620 to Great Britain; but in black the proportion is the other way—England took 12,507,037 lbs., against 71,089 lbs. only sent to America.

As tea and silk are the staple articles of export from Shanghai, the following Tables may be useful in forming an estimate of that branch of foreign trade in China :—

QUANTITIES and Value of Teas and Silk exported from the Port of Shanghai, from the year 1847 to the year 1858, inclusive.

Year.	TEAS.		SILK.	
	Weight.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
	lbs.	£		£
1847	15,863,482	449,919	18,032	1,026,885
1848	15,729,255	514,842	16,054	763,225
1849	20,398,037	628,967	18,045	1,023,080
1850	26,999,370	1,006,114	14,402	1,311,612
1851	54,233,865	2,174,425	18,108	1,601,185
1852	46,732,036	2,174,609	26,216	1,928,120
1853	49,773,920	2,485,099	41,293	2,749,653
1854	36,123,600	1,794,459	48,120	2,714,049
1855	76,711,659	3,413,584	55,537	3,568,906
1856	42,871,433	1,647,012	31,924	7,714,488
1857	45,757,711	3,351,661	76,464	7,320,118
1858	45,465,702	2,774,394	72,729	5,541,416

Opium, an important article of commerce in China, and about to be legalized by the Treaty of Tientsin, next claims attention. The following summary will give some information on that head :—

Year.	Imports.			Average price per Chest.	
	Malwa.	Patna.	Total.	Malwa.	Patna.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Taels.	Taels.
1858	25,122	7,238	32,360	480	520

The quantity imported in 1858, viz., 32,360 chests, at the average value above mentioned, may be taken as worth in taels 15,822,320, equal in sterling to 4,944,475*l.*; compared with the previous year 1857, the following results are shown :—

	1857.		1858.	
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
	23,700	25,122	1,422	..
Malwa	23,700	25,122	1,422	..
Patna	10,626	7,238	..	3,382

or a decrease on the whole number of chests imported in 1858 of 1,960.

Having as briefly as possible referred to the principal

items of import and export, the following summary of the total value in sterling of the trade at Shanghai for the year 1858 is submitted :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	General ..	..	5,893,966 13 10	Treasure ..	..	9,555,417 3 8
Treasure ..	..	1,222,743 15 0	3,007,596 17 6	Opium ..	..	4,944,475 0 0
Opium ..	..	4,944,475 0 0	..	Total ..	..	12,061,185 8 10
Total ..	..	12,061,185 8 10	12,563,014 1 2			

Total value of Trade for 1858 .. £24,624,199 10 0

Ditto ditto 1857 .. 27,370,975 0 0

Decrease in 1858 .. £3,246,775 10 0

showing a decrease of 3,246,775*l.* 10*s.* in 1858, compared with the value of the trade in 1857. As rates of exchange, however, ruled higher in the latter than the former year, some portion of the difference may be attributed to that cause.

Markets.—The import trade during the year has been fairly remunerative; at times prices reached a high figure, but the fluctuations were considerable. The following Table of quotations of prices (duty paid) will afford a fair estimate of the market :—

Description of Goods.		From		To	
		taels	mace	taels	mace
Cotton Goods ..	Shirtings, grey, 5½ to 6 catties .. per piece	1	53	2	05
	 6½ to 7	1	72	2	30
	 7½	2	00	2	45
	 white, common to fine	1	40	2	40
	T. Cloths; 4½ to 5 catties	10	90	1	45
	Spotted Shirtings, white	1	60	2	00
	 assorted	2	15	3	20
	Brocades, white	2	15	2	90
	 assorted	2	75	4	50
	Damasks	3	80	7	00
	Chintzes, scarlet	1	20	3	00
	 assorted	1	30	3	00
	Handkerchiefs, large and small assorted per dozen	0	40	0	90
	Velvets, 22 inches black per yard	0	16	0	13
	Gentian	0	14	0	18
American Goods ..	Drills, 40 yards per piece	2	80	3	50
	 30	2	40	2	45
	Sheetings, 40 yards, 10 catties	2	05	2	30
	 40 .. 10½	12	30	..	..
	 40 .. 11	12	30	2	80
	 40 .. 12	2	30	2	50
	Jeans	3	25	4	20
Woollems ..	 30	2	50	3	40
	Spanish Stripes, assorted per yard	10	60	0	97
	Habit Cloths	1	00	1	26
	Medium Cloths	1	10	1	86
	Long Ells, HH scarlet per piece	6	40	7	50
	 assorted	6	50	8	00
	 H scarlet	6	20	7	20
	 assorted	6	20	7	30
	Camlets, English	14	00	22	00
	 Dutch	22	00	23	00
	Hastings, woollen	9	00	16	00
	 cotton	5	50	..	..
Metals ..	Lead per picul	4	90	6	50
	Iron, nail-rod	2	60	3	49
	 square and round	2	30	3	10

The lowest and highest quotations are given, the average may be taken as rather in favour of the latter.

It remains yet to be seen how the tea and silk transactions for the year will turn out. Prices generally ruled high, owing to the large exactions levied on these descriptions of produce in their transit through the interior, thus preventing that fall in the market which might have been expected from the discouraging accounts received from England and America.

The following Table will show the quotations (duty paid) for the year, the lowest and highest are given :—

Exports.

TEA.		Taels.	Taels.
<i>Black.</i>			
Congou—Ningchow, Oonam, Oopack . . .	per picul	20	to 40
" Leesan, Hohow, and mixed } leaf kinds . . .	"	15	" 30
Soochong . . .	"	27	" 40
Flowery Pekoe . . .	"	45	" 65
<i>Green.</i>			
Gunpowder, common . . .	"	17	" 36
" good to fine . . .	"	25	" 50
Imperial, common . . .	"	18	" 33
" good to fine . . .	"	27	" 48
Young Hyson, common . . .	"	12	" 26
" good to fine . . .	"	20	" 43
Hyson, common . . .	"	17	" 32
" good to fine . . .	"	24	" 55
Twankay, common . . .	"	12	" 21
" good to fine . . .	"	18	" 26
Hyson Skin, common . . .	"	8	" 15
" good to fine . . .	"	13	" 22
SILK.		Taels.	Taels.
Taitlee	per picul	260	to 425
Saysam	"	180	" 325
Long Reel	"	230	" 310
Lae Yungs	"	200	" 250
Throws, English twist . . .	"	250	" 360
" China twist	"	315	" 304

Exchanges.—In previous reports the unsettled currency of the port has been referred to, and its disturbing effects on the market fully entered upon and discussed, but this no longer exists; in the absence of a coined measure of value it has quietly settled into the Shanghai tael of silver, a measure of weight equal to about 1,208 troy ozs., which, except for large transactions, is a cumbrous and inconvenient medium of value. Consequently bankers orders, which are in fact private bank notes, are the usual form of currency. The Spanish dollar

has entirely gone out of favour, and the Mexican is preferred. The latter have ranged during this year from 20 to 30 per cent. discount, or in other words sycee has stood at a premium of from 25 to 42½ per cent. discount over Mexican dollars; or to put it more plainly, from 125 to 142 Mexican dollars were required to purchase 100 taels of sycee. But the rates mentioned are extremes; the average discount may be taken at 25 per cent., equal to 33½ premium for sycee. Unquestionably the adoption of the tael has been highly beneficial, and tended to keep exchange quiet and prevent the excessive rates which occasionally prevailed when the Carolus dollar was the medium of payments; for the latter being limited in quantity the market was frequently drained of them, and the result was an immediate rise in exchange; but the former being represented by bar silver, no such scarcity is likely to occur as seriously to affect exchanges. Sycee may at times be scarce from an unusual call on the market, but the market soon rights itself, and speculation among the native bankers is more often the cause of a rise than deficiency in bullion. Gold in bar is also much used in payments, chiefly, however, for remittances to India; it is almost pure, what is called the Peking touch being 98, and the Soochow 97 per cent. There are, however, two denominations of sycee, the Canton or Hae Kwan and the Shanghai, the latter being during the past year at from 9-6 to 9-4 discount, or including the charge for melting expenses, at about 11 per cent. worse than the former. All Imperial dues and duties are paid at the Hae Kwan rate, the Shanghai being the tael of account in mercantile transactions.

It is difficult to obtain the exact amount of treasure imported, for bullion pays no duty, and although it generally passed through the custom-house there are exceptions probably to that rule. The custom-house returns it at 3,912,780 taels for 1858, against 6,374,222 taels in 1857, the latter being derived from private information. The official return, however, appears on inquiry to be about correct, and shows a large falling off in bullion importation. On the other hand the export was unusually large, 9,624,310 taels; showing a withdrawal of 5,711,530 taels from the market. A considerable portion of this was remitted to meet uncovered bills and other engagements, and for the Canton and Foochow markets.

Generally, exchanges are subject to no great fluctuations during the year, as the following Table of quotations will show :—

Mails closed.	Bank Bills, Six Months' Sight, per tael.		First Class Credits, per tael.		Documents and other Bills, per tael.		Discount on Mexican \$.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1858—January 7 . . .	6 0		6 0		6 1	to 6 2	21
" 20 . . .	5 11		6 0		6 1		18
February 6 . . .	6 0½		6 1		6 2	to 6 2½	20
" 19 . . .	No quotation.						
March 5 . . .	5 10½	to 5 11	5 11	to 6 0	6 2	to 6 3½	20
" 20 . . .	5 11		5 11½		6 1		20
April 3 . . .	6 1		6 0		6 1		21
" 14 . . .	6 1		6 1	to 6 1½	6 2½	to 6 3	24
" 26 . . .	6 1		6 2		6 2½	to 6 3	23
May 13 . . .	6 1		6 1½		6 2½		24
" 29 . . .	6 1		6 1½		6 2½		25
June 14 . . .	6 1		6 2		6 2½		25
" 26 . . .	5 11½		No quotations.		No quotations.		25
July 14 . . .	5 11		6 0		Ditto		24½
" 31 . . .	5 9½	to 5 10	5 10½		Ditto		24
August 14 . . .	5 10½		5 11		5 11½	to 6 0	24
September 3 . . .	5 11½		6 0		6 0½		25
" 20 . . .	6 0	to 6 0½	6 1½	to 6 2	6 2		24½
October 4 . . .	6 3		6 3½		6 4		26
" 22 . . .	6 6		6 6½	to 6 7	6 7		28
November 6 . . .	6 8		6 8	to 6 8½	6 8½		28½
" 22 . . .	6 8½	to 6 9	6 9½		6 9½		28½
December 6 . . .	6 8½		6 9		6 9½		28½
" 22 . . .	6 6½		6 7		6 7		29 to 30

Shipping and Freights.—The number of merchant vessels that arrived in 1858 was smaller than in 1857, although the tonnage was larger in the aggregate. In 1857 there arrived 554 vessels, aggregating

256,327 tons; in 1858 the arrivals were 510, representing 258,500 tons, in the month of July there were 140 vessels in harbour, 90 being the largest number at any one time heretofore. On the

1st day of January, 1858, there were 58 vessels of 35,500 tons in port, and on the 31st of December following, the number was 73 of 42,000 tons; this is exclusive of lorchas and small craft trading on the coast, of which there is a large number. The transport of silk to England by the overland route interferes considerably with the direct carrying trade of sailing vessels. During the year 1858 the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers took 35,984 bales, private 3,752 bales, and sailing vessels 278 bales to Hong Kong, total 40,114 bales; the whole carried in the company's steamers, and probably the greater part of that in private vessels, having gone to England *via* Suez, whereas, but 26,873 bales went direct to Great

Britain by sailing vessels. This, in conjunction with no improvement in the export of teas, tended to keep freights low, and send many vessels away in ballast. In one branch of the carrying trade matters have improved; the Chinese now prefer foreign bottoms for the conveyance of their goods; and the whole of what is called "Strait's produce," being natural products and cargo from Singapore and the neighbourhood, and the greater part of Chinese cargo from the other ports, are brought in foreign vessels; they find in them security from pirates and security from loss by insurance,—two advantages unattainable in native junks.

The following Table will show the rates of freight for sailing vessels for the year 1858 :—

	To Great Britain.				To the United States.			
	Tea per ton (50 cubic feet).		Silk per ton (50 cubic feet).		Tea per ton (40 cubic feet).		Silk per ton (40 cubic feet).	
1858—January	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£	£
February	3 0		4 10		8 to 10			
March	2 10 to 3 0		4 10		8 to 10			
April	3 0		4 10		8 to 10			
May	3 0		4 10		8 to 10			
June	3 10		6 0		15			
July	3 10		6 0		15			
August	1 10 to 2 0		5 0		No quotations.			
September	3 0		3 10		Ditto			
October	3 0		4 10 to 5 0		12s to 20s			
November	1 10 to 2 0		4 10		6 to 10			
December	1 10 to 2 10		3 0 to 3 10		6			
			3 10 to 4 0		6			

Freight :—Average of Tea, £2 13s. 0d. per ton; Average of Silk, £4 8s. 0d. per ton.

Market Report.

January.—The recovery of the cities of Chin-Keang and Kwa-chow by the Imperial troops from the rebels, by opening the route to the northern provinces, had a most favourable effect on the import market, great activity prevailed, and the deliveries of grey and white shirtings were on a large scale; the near approach, however, of the China new year holidays prevented immediate sales, although the dealers contracted largely on speculation for deliveries after the expiration of that period. In woollens little was done, and for metals there was no inquiry.

The tea-market was paralysed by the unfavourable intelligence from Europe by the mail of the 26th of October, and it was not till towards the close of the month it recovered at all; little also was at first done in silk, except on Chinese account, but, ultimately a reaction took place, and a considerable amount of business was transacted; this was in part owing to the anxiety of the silkmen to clear off their stocks at a reduction in price before the Chinese new year.

February.—The Chinese new year intervening (the 3rd instant), the market may be said to have closed; but re-opened again after the expiration of a fortnight, with every disposition on the part of the dealers to purchase for the northern markets, and large sales were effected at good rates, which latterly declined, owing to the supplies which arrived.

March.—The deliveries of piece goods were very large during the month, but prices gave way from the supply becoming in excess of the demand. Fancy cottons were in request, and woollens were taken to some extent. In teas little was done in the early part of the month, the seamen refusing to give way; but latterly there was a disposition to buy on the part of foreigners, the seamen still remaining firm, and a considerable business was done at somewhat higher rates than last quoted. The Russian ship "Cæsarowitsch" left for Cronstadt, taking 253,171 lbs. of black tea, being the first cargo ever taken in a Russian vessel from China direct to Russia.

The silk market showed but little signs of improvement till the arrival of the London mail of the 9th of January, bringing the news of a rise of 2s. per lb.; but the silkmen held firm, and a considerable business was done at reduced rates.

April.—During the first part of the month the deliveries continued on an unprecedented scale; but they fell off laterly, and the market became very in-

active, owing in some measure to the uncertainty which prevailed regarding the operations at the Pei-ho, and the probability of a blockade being established by the Allied squadron.

In teas not much was done, although the prices declined, owing to the large arrivals, and advices being received of considerable settlements at Canton, where the trade had opened again, checked transactions at this port. Accounts of the rebels being in the neighbourhood of Ho-how were received, and several parties who had gone there for the purpose of purchasing returned, and a large amount of treasure was sent back to this port.

In silk much activity prevailed, met with increased firmness by the silkmen, prices, consequently rose considerably, nevertheless, a large business was done; laterly, as the new season approached, they became anxious to get off their stocks, the market, therefore, became easier, and more favourable for purchasers.

May.—Transactions were limited during the month, the deliveries to arrive on former sale continued large, and prices fell; this was owing probably to reports of rebel movements, and partly to an additional duty of three candareens on manufactured goods, and 1½ per cent. *ad valorem* on other produce imposed by the local authorities. The stocks also in the hands of the dealers on which they had received advances were large, with no definite prospect of getting rid of them. All demand for woollens ceased, from the rebels having closed the communication with the province of Keang-see. Fancy goods were quite unsaleable.

Teas continued dull, from large shipments having gone forward, and the advices from the home market being unfavourable. The teamen, however, held firm, calculating on the insecurity of transmitting funds, and the probability of interruption to the supplies of the new crop, in consequence of the presence of rebels in the tea districts.

The accounts of the silk markets at home not being so favourable, the silkmen submitted to a reduction in prices, at which a fair business was done. Musters of the new crop were received.

June.—During the first half of the month a considerable panic existed in the money-market. Large contracts had been made for the purpose of avoiding the levy of the additional duty referred to above, to be made after a certain date, but the mode of collection being changed, the dealers found themselves with large stocks on hand, which the threatened hostilities in the

north, and the rebel movements in the interior, prevented their being able to dispose of, and they had to apply to the bankers for advances to enable them to meet their engagements with foreigners. This the bankers refused, the greater part of their funds being already blocked up in advances on goods shipped in the northern junks (the fate of which, in the event of hostilities being commenced, was uncertain), and in investments in Shanghai dollars on silk speculations. Doubts as to the stability of the banks arose, there being a large amount of paper on the market, and a run on them resulted. Some few gave way, but the majority and more influential proved they held securities, and matters quieted down.

The import market, with all these causes of disturbance, naturally remained dull, until advices were received from the North that the Allied squadrons had not interfered with the northern junks, and that negotiations for peace had commenced and were progressing favourably; this had an immediate and favourable effect, and on holders of goods submitting to a slight decline, some sales were effected.

Teas continued dull, and there seemed no disposition on the part of the teamen to press sales; some few musters of the new crop arrived.

Silk also was heavy, the silkmen holding out for former rates, and but little inclined to give way, even with the new crop at hand.

July.—Trade was dull during the past fortnight, owing probably to the late events in the North, and confidence being as yet scarcely established, prices declined, and the demand for all kinds of manufactured goods was moderate. This continued until towards the middle of the month, when news having arrived of the departure of the rebels from the neighbourhood of Hangchow, and the communication with the interior was again open, and the advices from Keang-see being more favourable, the market rallied, and large sales were made by dealers and speculators. American drills were wanted for the northern junks, and woollens, long-ells, and fancy goods were inquired for.

The tea market continued quiet, the teamen holding out firmly until the middle of the month, when they receded a little in expectation of the new crop.

Little at first was done in silk; about 200 bales of new arrived, and the half was settled for, the quality not being very good, the silkmen keeping back the finer sorts for higher rates. Both foreigners and natives being induced to await the London arrivals of the 9th June, after which there was more activity.

August.—The import market was very quiet during the month, the dealers having enough to do to clear off the heavy purchases they made during last, in which they experienced some difficulty. Fancy shirtings and broads were in some demand and the deliveries heavy, but without improvement in prices, and metals did well, lead being particularly sought after.

Teas continued dull, there being little disposition shown by foreigners to purchase or the teamen to sell.

The silk market was very active, large arrivals or the new crop induced the silkmen to give way, and considerable amount of business was done; towards the close of the month prices rose, the accounts brought by the mail having encouraged buyers and restored confidence to sellers.

September.—The inactivity in imports continued, and little business was done, arrivals tending to depress the market.

Teas also were dull, there being a large falling-off in arrivals of blacks, although greens came in pretty freely, and a considerable business was done in them for the American market. The teamen seemed determined to withhold until foreigners would treat at their prices.

Large purchases were made in silk, prices remaining firm until the end of the month, when the advices by the mail not being so favourable, they fell, and more anxiety was shown by the silkmen to sell.

October.—The import market was totally inactive during the month. Transactions in teas were confined at first to greens on American account. Some twenty chops of black arrived, but could find no purchasers at the rate asked, but towards the close of the month,

the teamen seemed more inclined to come to terms, the market may then be said to have opened.

November.—The import market improved after the departure of the mail, and prices were slightly over the former rates. Deliveries to a certain amount were made, and arrivals towards the close of the month lowered quotations. The market in teas was active during the month, both for black and green. It was slightly checked by accounts from Canton of large purchases having been made, but the teamen seemed anxious to sell.

The news by the London mail of the 25th of September being favourable, an advance of from 10 to 15 taels per piece was made by the silkmen, but without checking the business doing, and the market continued active.

December.—The import market remained without much change. Deliveries of manufactured goods to a considerable amount continued, chiefly against silk, but without any rise in price. The dealers appeared to speculate, and a demand for grey and white shirtings arose. Woollens were also in fair demand, at improved rates. Fancy goods went off against produce pretty freely; the activity somewhat abated towards the middle, but revived again towards the end of the month, in anticipation of the northern junk trade, and prices advanced.

The business done in teas was fairly brisk. The London mail of the 9th of October, causing a competition for the few chops of new congo on the market, which resulted in an advance of from two to three taels per picul, on qualities inferior to those of former settlements; subsequently the market was quiet, black teas coming in from the country very scantily, and the teamen holding out for high rates.

In greens the operations were extensive chiefly for America, there were also some for Canada.

The silk market continued vigorous until the arrival of the London mail of the 9th of October, bringing the news of a fall of 1s. 6d. per lb., which checked operations; but the Chinese appeared anxious to get rid of some of their stocks before the Chinese new year arrived, and thus were induced to lower their demands. The year 1858 closed, however, without any considerable alteration in the state of the market.

General Remarks.

The year 1858 will be an eventful one in the annals of foreign intercourse with China, as marking the close of the first Treaties made and the opening of a new era of commerce under a new Treaty and on a more extended basis. From causes too widely known to render mention of them here necessary, Her Majesty's Government came into collision with the local Government of Canton, which resulted in the bombardment and occupation of that city on the 29th of December, 1857; and in March following, the Earl of Elgin, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, arrived at Shanghai, and shortly afterwards proceeded with a squadron to the Peiho. The capture of the forts at the mouth of that river quickly followed, and on the 26th of June the Treaty of Tien-tzin was signed, which, besides opening various new ports on the seaboard, provides, under certain conditions, for the free navigation of the great river, the Yang-tze-keang, 600 miles up which is situated the large trading mart of Han-kow.

In November Lord Elgin proceeded with a squadron up the Yang-tze-keang. At Nankin, the first city reached in the rebel occupation, the passage was disputed, and the result was the utter discomfiture of the rebels; as also at Gan-kin, the last city they hold on the river line, and having reached Han-kow, Lord Elgin returned, and arrived at Shanghai, on the 1st of January, 1859.

When the news of the capture of Canton reached Shanghai, it was naturally expected the foreign market would be influenced; but it made very little, if any, difference in the state of affairs here. The Chinese Government very wisely forbore from all overt acts of hostility, and the people appeared to take very little interest in the matter—it was an affair of Governments, not theirs; and as long as their junks and

trade were not interfered with, they left it to the Governments to settle. The large junk owners at this port were in some trepidation regarding their vessels and cargoes on hearing of the capture of the forts of the Peiho, and the occupation of the river, but this was soon allayed by the arrival of many of them in safety, and that at once put an end to all question, if any ever existed in their minds, as to the nature of the warfare that was going on. Shanghai consequently remained in perfect peace and quiet, and it was the internal, and not the external, state of hostilities that affected the markets; for about this time the rebels were traversing the country in large bands, driving the Imperial forces before them, and plundering and laying waste in every direction.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the quasi war position of the country, there appeared but slight prospect of matters assuming such a shape as to produce a suspension of foreign commercial relations, and every prospect of an average, if not an increased, amount of trade. The year opened with a good demand for grey and white shirtings, and this was maintained until the beginning of June, when the commencement of hostilities at the Peiho caused the temporary panic before mentioned, and prices declined. They afterwards rallied again, but gradually declined till November, when the lowest point was reached, the quotations for $6\frac{1}{2}$ catty greys, being 1 tael 7 mace per piece. Shipments to some extent were made to the southern parts, where prices ruled somewhat higher, as the market became overstocked by the simultaneous arrival of large supplies. It may, however, be said the arrivals were not so much in excess as to affect the market seriously, had there not been other causes in operation also. In March, April, and the following months, reports reached this place that the rebels were moving on the routes by which goods are conveyed into the interior. Consequently stocks accumulated at some of the cities with little prospect of their being released. An immediate depression of the market followed; and brokers who had taken largely of goods against exports were compelled to realize at a loss, and great distress resulted. Many of them failed, and many broke their contracts. Towards the close of the year, however, news of some of the routes being opened by the retirement of the rebels, caused an immediate re-action, and prices resumed their former position; but, apart from these fluctuations, the market for cotton manufactures has during the year been healthy in tone and generally remunerative, perhaps it would have been better had it been more steady and offered less inducement for speculation.

Woollen manufactures have been but little disturbed, but, like everything else, the internal disorganization of the country, has seriously affected them, and at times they were quite unsaleable. Fancy goods, for which a taste has of late sprung up, did fairly; but the Chinese were unwilling to give a remunerative price for them. Metals were much depressed; and straits produce and sugar averaged very low prices.

But the falling off in trade this year has been chiefly in the export branch, and may be attributed to one or two causes.

The year opened with an active tea market, owing to the stoppage of trade at Canton, and the prospect of a short supply of new congous; but advices from home, which reached this place during the first three months, at once put a stop to transactions, and though subsequently the market recovered itself, it may be said to have languished to the end of the year; accounts also of the opening of the trade at Canton, and large purchases being made there, tended to depress it still more. The rebel movements also had their effect; news arrived of their having advanced into the tea districts, burned several of the depôts, and interfered with the picking of the new crops. The teamen became alarmed, and both they and foreigners who usually send funds into the interior to purchase the new teas, held back, and the result was a deficiency in arrivals, and great uncertainty in the market. To the Chinese Government also may, in a great measure,

be attributed the falling off of the export of teas. For this year the heavy expenses entailed upon it by the rebellion, appears to have exhausted its resources, and every opportunity was and is taken for raising funds; both foreign imports and exports have been heavily mulcted; the additional inland duties levied on teas, amounting to about 12 taels per picul, so that common congous, costing from 6 to 8 taels per picul in the country, could not be laid down here under 18 to 20 taels; and taking exchange on England at 6s. 1d. per tael, with freight charges, &c., they would cost laid down 1s. and 1s. 2d. per pound, a price they would not realise in the market. For the finer sorts there would be a chance, but for the commoner there would be no purchasers. Hence it will be seen that the tea trade for the past year has been but indifferent.

Silk also has been affected; not by the rebel movements, for the silk districts are in the neighbourhood and beyond the range of the rebel bands; but the state of the market at home had a depressing influence here, and it was not till after March it began to recover. In July the new crop was fairly in, and a very brisk business commenced, prices depending very much on exchanges, and the silkmen holding out for high rates; but there is an evident falling off in the export both of tea and silk, nor need we look very far to account for this. The disastrous year of 1857 which opened in England with every prospect of commercial prosperity, and closed with commercial paralysis, has more in truth to do with dull markets than rebels, or any other evil, which now afflicts this disturbed Empire.

As regards the future prospects of the port, a new era opens with the new Treaty. If it so happens, and the sooner the better for the interests of all interested in China, that rebellion ceases and the great river, the Yang-tsze-keang, becomes a safe highway into the interior, and the network of canals, that cover the face of the richest provinces of China and are the arteries of her commerce, are again opened, and can be traversed in security, there will then be every prospect of this port increasing in importance even more rapidly than heretofore; rapid as its progress has been, for its geographical position fits it as the outlet and inlet of Chinese foreign commerce, certainly for exports, and most probably for imports.

As regards the former, in connection with the canal routes, within the four provinces of Gan-hwuy, Keang-see, Che-keang, and Fuh-keen, are situated the tea and silk producing districts. Teas come also from Hu-peh, of which Han-kow is the capital, situated on the Yang-tsze-keang; and the Che-keang province teas that come to Shanghai are confined chiefly to the produce of the Woo-e (Bohea) Hills, the mountain range that borders the province of Keang-see. But both the black and green teas find their way to this port by direct canal route, and, with the exception of the Hu-peh teas, do not approach the Yang-tsze-keang; nor, of course, the silk which is produced within a day or two's journey of Shanghai.

The following brief *resumé* will show the sources of these, the principal articles of the export trade of China.

Silk.—In the country round How-chow, in the province of Che-keang, the finest is produced; but a great deal comes from various parts of the three provinces of Keang-see, Keang-soo, and Gan-hwuy.

Tea.—*Province of Gan-hwuy.*—The districts of Hwuy-chow, Che-chow, Kwang-tih-chow, Ning-kwo, Taeping, Luh-gan-chow. In these departments, particularly the southern one, being mountainous, tea is grown largely. The districts of Woo-yuen, Ke-mun, and Hew-ming producing the finest kinds. In the last-named are situated the Sung-lo Hills, celebrated for their produce. Fun-ke-chin, a city there, is the principal emporium for these teas. Green teas are the chief production of this province.

Province of Keang-see.—Nan-chang, Kwang-sin, Kew-keang, Jaou-chow, Nan-king: these districts are situated in the north of this province. The country is hilly. The teas most esteemed are those grown at Guing-chow and Noo-hing, called Ning-chow and

Mo-ning teas. How-kow, situated on the River Kin-keang, in the department of Kwang-see-foo, is the emporium for the Keang-see and Fuh-keen teas, and is one of the greatest marts in China. This province produces black teas chiefly.

Province of Hu-peh.—Near Kew-keang is situated the district city of Han-keon, which produces some of the choicest kinds of black teas. Here, also, teas are prepared for the Russian market. The finer sorts are selected for exportation from Shanghai and Canton, and the inferior made up in cakes, called "brick tea," steamed, and pressed with heavy weights into moulds, for transmission to the Russian frontier. The tea is of about 10 inches by 5, and half-an-inch thick, and being thoroughly dried will remain good for a long time; probably if this brick tea was known it would find favour in the home markets, and become a source of considerable export.

The capital of Hu-peh is Han-kow, one of the most important trading marts in the Empire.

Province of Hu-nan.—Chang-chow-foo is the emporium for the black teas intended for the foreign markets. Here all the dealers assemble, and some of the finest sorts are collected. The districts of Seang-gu-heen and Seang-tun-heen produce large quantities, and at two places, Ne-kea-shi and Yang-laon-tang, the very best black teas are grown. It is calculated that above four hundred chops are produced annually within these districts.

Province of Che-keang.—Hang-chow, Ningpo, Tae-chow, Kew-chow, Ho-chow, Shaou-hing, Wan-chow, Yeu-chow.

The tea produced in these districts is chiefly green of the commoner sorts; some of fine quality is obtained, but not to any great extent.

Province of Fuh-keen.—Keen-ming, Show-woo, Fuh-ming, Ten-tsing are the principal tea producing districts. In Tsung-gan, a district of Keen-ming-foo, are situated the Woo-e (Bohea) Hills, whence come the finest black teas, Tsing-tung being the emporium. Fuh-keen is celebrated for its black, as Gan-hwuy is for its green teas.

This range of mountains, called the Woo-e Hills, separates the province of Fuh-keen from those of Keang-see and Che-keang. The teas intended for the Canton and Shanghai markets are collected at the cities of Tsung-gan and Tsin-tung, which are close on the border, and are carried over the Fung-shuy-guan pass to the town of Yuen-shan, where they are placed in boats and forwarded on to Ho-kow, the depôt. Those destined to Canton drop down the River Kin-keang to Nan-chang; and those for Shanghai proceed up that river to Yu-shaon. The navigation ceasing at that place, they are landed and carried to Chang-shan, at the head of the River Tseen-tang. Here they are embarked, and conveyed down the Tseen-tang to Hang-chow, and from thence by the Grand Canal to Shanghai. In the same way the Woo-ning and Ning-chow teas drop down to the Po-yang lake, join the canal which meets the River Kin-keang, and proceed to Hang-chow, and so on to Shanghai.

Hang-chow in Chin-keang apparently offers the same advantages; but in reality Hang-chow, besides being almost unapproachable by vessels of much draught, is rather out of the direct canal route, and these causes combine to make it of little importance as a depôt of foreign commerce.

The same may be said of imports as of exports. The facilities of communicating with the interior will ever render Shanghai a depôt. Passengers and goods can be conveyed by canal route from this port to any of the districts or places above mentioned: they can proceed from Shanghai to Ning-chow in Keang-see, and even further, without approaching the Yang-tsze-keang. It is evident, therefore, that, so far as anything can be foreseen, the commercial prosperity of Shanghai must increase if, as expected, the opening of the country affords a wider field for the operations of our merchants.

It will be observed that the districts and places above mentioned are all situated on the south of the Yang-tsze-keang. Undoubtedly in Gan-hwuy and

Hu-peh, on the north of it, large quantities of teas, and of fine quality, are produced. But whatever might have been the route formerly, now, at least, the Yang-tsze-keang is not made use of for their conveyance. Moreover, the disturbed state of both these provinces has all but closed them in a commercial point of view.

As great expectations are formed from the opening of the Yang-tsze-keang river, a few remarks on the subject may not be considered out of place.

The source of the Yang-tsze is scarcely known, but that it is navigable for vessels as far as Han-kow, six hundred miles from its mouth, has been proved; for in November last a British squadron conveyed the Earl of Elgin, Her Majesty's High Commissioner in China, to that city; and there was no apparent obstacle to proceeding further had there been any necessity for so doing.

From Woo-sung, the point where the Shanghai river meets the Yang-tsze, to Chin-keang no great difficulties present themselves but what careful surveys might overcome, the great drawback being the shifting nature of the banks, altering the deep water channels. Before reaching Chin-keang the flood tide ceases to make, and from thence to Han-kow there is a constant current down. After passing Nan-king, the course is pretty clear as far as Tae-ping, and here the river divides into two branches and becomes intricate—in fact the real difficulties may be said to commence here. From Tae-ping to Han-kow is a dangerous navigation; banks, rocks, and sweeping currents offer obstacles in every direction, with intervening reaches of broad shoal water, and fair enough channels. It was, however, at the period when the river is almost at its lowest that the expedition went up. In the spring time, when the snows melt on the mountains and the freshets come down, the greater part of these difficulties must disappear. There were marks on the banks near Han-kow, and in other places, showing that the river rose from thirty-five to forty feet above its then level. When this takes place, the strength of the current, from so large a body of water, sweeping down must be immense, and except by a steamer would scarcely be stemmed by any vessel. It remains, therefore, to be proved whether the river is really navigable for merchant vessels.

Taking into consideration the perfect canal communication which exists through the interior of the provinces adjacent to the Yang-tsze-keang, it may be doubtful how far it will ever be made available for the transmission of export produce; perhaps for imports the prospects are better.

The principal cities situated on the Yang-tsze are Chin-keang, Nan-kin, Tae-ping, Woo-hoo, Tung-ting, Gan-kin, Ho-kow, Kew-keang, Ke-chow, and Han-kow. There are numerous other towns of lesser consequence. Han-kow, the most important, may be said to comprise three cities, viz., Han-kow, Han-yang, and Woo-chang. The Yang-tsze is near about one thousand yards in breadth at Han-kow, and dividing it from Han-yang. The River Han debouches into the Yang-tsze. This river is navigable for a long distance, and by it is brought down the produce of the provinces of Shen-see and Ho-nan, of which Han-kow is the depôt. All these three cities are in ruins, having been taken and retaken by imperialists and rebels, and burned and utterly destroyed. The former now hold it. Eighteen months ago it was entirely destroyed; but such is the excellence of its position as a centre of trade, that it has and is being rapidly rebuilt; and at the time the expedition was there immense commercial activity prevailed; the Han was crowded with junks, and the streets teemed with a busy population. A great contrast to the other cities above mentioned, which were simply deserted ruins; but as long as the rebels hold their own on the Yang-tsze, Han-kow and the Yang-tsze are closed to foreign vessels, even if the difficulties of the navigation were found superable.

And it is the latter we have chiefly to consider. Steamers undoubtedly could make the voyage to Han-kow; but it would be expensive work, and it may be questioned whether the Chinese could not convey goods

by the canal route to Han-kow much cheaper than we could by steam up the Yang-tze. Under any circumstances, the opening of Han-kow is a most important event for our import trade, and if the country could be restored to peace, and the routes to it either by canal or the Yang-tze opened, there is a prospect for our manufacturing interests such as never before has offered. Here again, it will be observed, that the geographical position of Shanghai, secures its being the great depôt for imports; the probability being that cargoes will be landed and stored here, and forwarded into the interior as required, either by canal route or by the Grand Canal to Chin-keang-foo on the Yang-tze-keang, a journey occupying two or three days, and thence up the river by steamers to Han-kow, and the intermediate cities, by which the long and dangerous passage round from Shanghai to Chin-keang will be avoided.

The Treaty of Tien-tsin, lately concluded, will doubtless improve the status of foreigners in China; the residence of a Minister at the Court of Peking, is, perhaps, the most important concession obtained by Lord Elgin, for it places at once Her Majesty's Government in direct and immediate communication with that of China, and consequently ensures an ungarbled representation of any matter brought before it. Next to this may be classed as most important, the permission for British subjects to trade in the interior; the provisions of the Treaty of Nankin, restricting British subjects to certain parts on the coast, operated injuriously in general, but favourably on special interests. It threw the trade into the hands of native brokers, who ruled the market with those powers of combination which the Chinese possess, much as they pleased; this can easily be explained by putting the case, as the fact is, of a merchant being confined to a limited spot, and having to trust entirely to his brokers or servants to obtain the articles which he requires, or take what he desires to sell. It is to be hoped that the freedom from limits under the new Treaty will break through this barrier, and enable a merchant to buy and sell at the best market without the intervention of brokers, whose

interests it has been to keep the trade in their own hands. This freedom of trade, however, will not be without its drawbacks, it will entail expenses on the mercantile houses and make business more competitive and more complicated than it has hitherto been.

Hitherto there have been great complaints respecting the transit duties; the new Treaty regulates that by commuting them to an *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent.; and the having access to the interior will enable the officers of Her Majesty's Government to investigate any complaint that they may have brought to their notice, and check all irregularities which may be attempted. Hitherto it has been impossible to obtain proof of the additional imposts levied on goods *in transitu*, or when strong and undoubted evidence of their being levied existed, to succeed in getting them annulled.

The legalization of opium, will at least remove from the traffic in that article the stigma of smuggling, nominal as it has been, from the fact of a duty or impost of twenty-four taels per chest, having been for a long time levied and collected by the local Chinese authorities. It is highly probable, however, there will be more smuggling in it now than the former nominal prohibition gave colour to, for, although legalized by a duty of 30 per cent., it is excepted from the operations of the Treaty regulations; and if the Chinese authorities follow their usual short-sighted policy, they will subject it to additional levies after it has passed from foreign possession and become an unprotected article.

The system at Shanghai of placing the custom-house under foreign inspectors, will be extended to other ports. Time will show with what success.

During the past year two vessels have left for Cronstadt direct, taking 464,000 lbs. of tea. Hitherto the Chinese authorities have resisted all attempts of the Russians to open a maritime trade; but that day has now passed, and the Treaty lately made provides for the ports being opened to Russia, and the probability is that Shanghai will be to her, as to other nations, the great mart and depôt for foreign trade with China.

EQUATOR.

GUAYAQUIL.

Report by Mr. Cope, British Consul-General at Equator, on the Commerce of that State through the Port of Guayaquil, during the year ended the 31st of December, 1858.

THE foreign commerce of the Equator has been considerably affected by the political state of the country; nevertheless, it has exceeded its proportion in relation to the preceding years (excepting 1857); which shows a tendency to increase, if the Republic was better governed, and its commercial interests duly attended to.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the merchandise imported and exported in each of the last five years, viz. :—

Years.	Value of Merchandise Imported.	Value of Articles Exported.
	£	£
1854	317,094	359,882
1855	328,265	353,393
1856	395,739	389,484
1857	681,000	741,162
1858	506,456	474,524

Imports.

The merchandise imported during the last year consists of the following articles, viz. :—

Description of Goods.	Estimated Value.
	£ s. d.
Cotton Manufactures	134,760 13 4
Linen ditto	22,796 10 0
Woollen ditto	51,076 0 0
Silk ditto and raw	12,805 6 8
Haberdashery and Hosiery	9,588 0 0
Thread and Tape	4,940 0 0
Wearing Apparel	10,731 6 8
Hardware	27,885 0 0
Metals, Iron, Copper, Lead, &c.	15,235 13 4
Earthenware and Porcelain	8,745 0 0
Glass	13,330 0 0
Naval Stores.	1,341 10 0
Oil, Paint, &c.	924 6 8
Soap, Candles, Wax, &c.	23,769 6 8
Grocery	30,512 13 4
Flour	26,029 6 8
Wine	45,580 0 0
Spirits and their compounds	32,389 0 0
Ale	1,305 13 4
Drugs, Spices, &c.	5,969 0 0
Dye-stuffs	1,550 0 0
Stationery, Books, &c.	4,180 10 0
Furniture	7,271 0 0
Arms and Ammunition for private use	2,924 0 0
Miscellaneous Articles	5,816 3 4
Total	£ 506,456 0 0

The preceding articles have been imported in the following vessels, viz. :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
British	41	22,991	101,000
Equatorian	12	1,410	22,400
Peruvian	89	6,008	82,110
Chilian	15	2,652	50,200
Granada	4	176	560
Mexican	1	106	1,206
Guatemala	1	110	1,410
Spanish	10	3,261	104,325
French	7	2,207	57,600
United States, N. America	4	1,759	43,400
Hamburgh	4	1,618	34,215
Danish	1	245	8,030
Total	189	42,544	506,456

The remarks with regard to the procedure of the cargoes, and the nature of the trade carried on by the means of the English steam packets, which were made in the two previous years, apply to that which is just ended.

The estimated values are taken from the custom-house books.

The average rate of exchange during the year (1858), has been about six dollars of currency for the pound sterling.

The import-duties are charged specifically, according to the tariff which has been in use for some years, they are calculated to average from 25 to 30 per cent. on the invoice value of the goods imported.

Exports.

Statement of the Qualities and Value of the various Articles the Produce of the Equator, exported during the year 1858.

Nature of Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£
Cocoa quintals	198,561	1 6 8	264,748
Straw Hats dozens	24,519	3 0 0	73,557
Bark quintals	5,333	3 0 0	15,999
Tanned Hides halves	20,465	0 8 4	12,279
Orchilla quintals	16,111	0 13 4	10,740
Tobacco "	2,072	5 0 0	10,360
Timber logs	17,844	1 10 0	26,766
Mangroves poles	2,865	0 2 6	358
Tamarinds quintals	737	1 0 4	918
Sarsaparilla "	944	3 0 0	2,832
Canes millions	72,600	3 6 8	2,420
Coffee quintals	923	2 6 8	2,000
Caoutchouc "	1,208	2 0 0	2,416
Fire-wood (billets) .. cwt.	962,400	0 2 0	1,604
Gold and Silver Coin	..	..	46,941
Gold Dust	..	..	386
Total	..	..	474,324

The articles specified in the preceding statement, have been exported in the following manner, viz. :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
British	41	22,991	127,500
Equatorian	12	1,410	17,000
Peruvian	89	6,008	76,100
Chilian	15	2,652	42,600
Granadian	4	176	720
Mexican	1	106	2,057
Guatemala	1	110	2,600
Spanish	10	3,261	98,324
French	7	2,207	40,600
United States (N. America)	4	1,759	22,300
Sardinian	1	370	11,420
Hamburgh	4	1,618	30,500
Danish	1	245	7,603
Total	190	42,913	474,324

The remarks made last year relative to the destination of the cargoes exported, and the nature of the trade of the Equator generally, apply equally to the preceding statements.

Observations on the different Productions of the Equator.

Cocoa maintains a high price, and in consequence the cultivation of it increases; the quantity exported during the last year has been greater than usual.

Straw-hats.—The demand for the ordinary sorts continue to decrease, probably because the manufacture of them has been introduced in Peru; but the fine sorts maintain their prices.

Tobacco.—The quantity produced has been affected by an insurrection in the province where it is principally cultivated; but, as it is in demand, the price has increased.

Bark.—The finer sorts are becoming scarce; the quantity exported is about the same as last year, but at lower prices.

Orchilla.—The quantity exported has been less, and at lower prices.

Caoutchouc (India-rubber).—More has been exported, but at lower prices.

Coffee.—The coffee of the Equator is of good quality and is in demand; a larger quantity is not exported for want of hands to cultivate it.

Timber is in demand for building purposes in the Ports of Peru and Chili: the quantity exported increases annually, but the price remains about the same.

In the other articles specified in the statement of exports, there has been little difference with preceding years, either in quantities or price.

Gold and Silver Coin, although not the produce of the Equator, may be classed amongst its productions, because it is exchanged for the coarse woollens, which are manufactured in considerable quantities in the interior provinces, and as well in the production of the sugar-cane, (spirits, coarse sugar, &c.) are exported by land to New Granada, where they are always in demand.

A small quantity of gold-dust is obtained from the rivers flowing from the Cordillero to east.

The port regulations and dues continue unchanged. The present report cannot be considered as a very exact statement of what would have been the state of the commerce of the Equator, had it remained uninterrupted by the state of the relations between its Government and that of Peru. For the last two months of the year (November and December), the Port of Guayaquil was blockaded, and even before that the menacing appearances of the relations with Peru had the effect of producing a scarcity in the circulation, and paralyzing, to a certain extent, commercial enterprise.

January 31st, 1859.

Report by Mr. Cope, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1859.

THE commerce of the Equator has been in a state of stagnation during the greater part of the last year, in consequence of the blockade of its coast, and of the Port of Guayaquil by the naval forces of Peru, from September 1858, to the end of September 1859; and no report that I could make would give any accurate idea of the natural state of its commerce under ordinary circumstances.

The duties, port-charges, and regulations remain unaltered, with the exception of an increase in the charges for wharfrage, caused by the construction of a mole or pier, the tariff of which is the following :—

	cents of a dollar.
Ankers or barrels of 9 gallons each ..	3½
Barrels of 18 gallons, and Flour Barrels ..	5
Earthen Jars of 16 or 18 gallons, empty ..	3
" " " full ..	12
Oil Jars, common size ..	1
Boxes of Wine of 1 dozen, or of other kind, same size ..	1
Boxes of Soap ..	0½
Cases of Furniture and Pianos ..	25
" of 5 cubic feet ..	5
" of 8 ..	6½
" of 12 ..	12½
Kegs ..	1

	cents of a dollar.
Demijohns	1½
Iron, Lead, Tin, per quintal ..	3
Crates of Earthenware and Glassware ..	25
Half-crates ..	12½
Quarter-crates ..	6½
Hogsheads of Spirits, not exceeding 60 gallons ..	12½
Hogsheads of Glassware ..	12½
" of Hardware, per quintal ..	3
Sacks, whatever may be their contents, per quintal ..	4
Bales of Hats, Indigo, &c. ..	25

Other articles not expressed, to pay in proportion to the above. All vessels are to discharge at the mole or pier, and are to pay as follows:—

	dollars per day.
Vessels of 10 tons and under ..	2
Vessels from 10 to 30 tons ..	5
" 30 60 ..	6
" 60 100 ..	8

	dollars per day.
Vessels from 100 to 150 tons ..	10
" 150 200 ..	12
" 200 300 ..	16
" 300 400 ..	18

Vessels above 400 tons, for each 100 tons extra, 6 dollars more.

January 31st, 1861.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.

Report by Mr. Scott, British Consul at Bordeaux, on the Trade of that Port, for the year 1858.

THE commerce of Bordeaux in 1858 has not increased, but, with very few exceptions, has remained stationary, as compared with 1857.

Several causes have contributed towards this unfortunate result—among the chief is to be placed the ever increasing scarcity of wine, and its great increase in price, the inevitable consequences of the bad vintages for several years past—Bordeaux, the centre of an agricultural country, and almost a stranger to manufacturing industry, has the more severely felt the deprivation of its natural products, that these form almost exclusively the basis of its operations, whether commercial or maritime. True it is the vintage of 1858, exceeded both in quantity and quality those of preceding years, and that a certain reduction in prices was the immediate consequence, still as it by no means came up to an average crop, this was only temporary, though it had the effect of leaving an excess over the exportations of 1857 of about one-tenth.

The lamentable effects of the financial crisis in the United States, which struck so severe a blow at the Commerce of Europe in 1857, continued to make itself felt at Bordeaux during the succeeding year. Speculations of an unsuccessful nature in sugar and rice for the purpose of distillery, contributed likewise to shake confidence, which in spite of an abundant cereal crop, and the increased production of the vine, could not recover itself.

The disturbed state of British India, to a certain degree, contributed also towards the depression of maritime operations in those regions, above all on account of the uncertainty of return freights.

Another serious cause of the decrease of the commercial activity of Bordeaux lies in the dissemination of capital, and in its employment on the Stock Exchange; many of the great commercial houses, whose origin dates from several generations, are gradually disappearing, as, from the division of the fortunes acquired among numerous heirs, these are precluded from undertaking those great operations that were rendered easy by the command of individual resources. Operations on a small scale, which could only command uncertain or limited profits, have induced small capitalists to seek in the aleatory chances of the Stock Exchange a more rapid and often a more remunerative employment of capital.

The transactions with Great Britain, have followed

the general movement of decrease, as well in the list of imports as in that of exports. Foremost among the principal articles received from Great Britain in which the decrease is apparent stands that of coal, which from 197,309 tons imported in 1857, has fallen in 1858 to 156,788 tons, showing a loss of 40,521 tons. This difference has chiefly affected the British carrying trade, in consequence of the low rate of freights in England, which occurred after the Crimean war, during which coal-laden British ships obtained for Bordeaux as much as 24*l.* per keel, whereas, later 14*l.*, and even 12*l.* only were offered. The difficulty, and in most cases impossibility of obtaining return freights, have induced owners and masters to abandon this port, leaving the French coasting-trade almost in exclusive possession of this important branch of commerce.

Spirits (brandy from grain, British made) also may be enumerated, of which the market was at one time somewhat glutted, but which in former years, and in consequence of the paucity of wine, had found one easy and remunerative outlet. This article, owing to the brilliant prospects of the vintage, which later were partly realized, lost its demand, and consequently the import of it was considerably reduced.

Great results had been hoped for from the Imperial decree of 17th October, 1855, which admitted, free of duty, during three years, British irons destined for naval constructions, and which authorized the naturalization of foreign ships, at a duty of 10 per cent. Experience has destroyed these hopes.

As regards iron, it is clearly apparent now, that in consequence of the insufficient measures of control established by the custom-house, the free admission of it from abroad has been of little or no advantage to real and honest industry, and that the fraudulent alone have derived benefit from the liberal trial attempted by the Government of this country, to the detriment of the national production.

The following is the manner in which this contraband was carried on:—

The merchants who received foreign irons into their store-houses, in order to justify the employment of them, according to the intention of the decree, were merely obliged to make an entry of the disposals in their books, which they produced at the custom-house, and in support of this entry, they were bound to furnish a declaration from the ship-builders, establishing the quantities delivered to them. All that was not disposed of for ship-building purposes was subject to the full duty; but the merchants eluded this obligation by

the connivance of the ship-builders, who gave them a false declaration, to the effect that in such a ship lately launched, a certain number of tons of foreign iron had been employed. In this manner, and as a verification was impossible, the stocks of these iron-merchants were discharged of an equal quantity, and the iron accounted for by this fraudulent process, was sold in retail, the whole duty being charged to the purchasers, which became the illicit benefit of the seller. These frauds having been proved by investigation, and made known to the Government by the Metallurgic Commission in Paris, it became evident that the aim of the Government was defeated, and the consequence was, that at the expiration of the three years' trial, the faculty of free importation of foreign irons was not renewed.

These facts are the more to be regretted, that according to all probability, British irons was destined to play an important part in the consumption of this country, at all events for the maritime service. In other departments of industry, such as coach-building, smiths' work, cutlery, and the manufacture of chains, the demand for these irons might not be as important; for it appears that, after repeated trials, they cannot bear the competition of the home made irons, either in quality or price. Swedish irons are recognized superior to the best French irons, but they cost 30 to 40 per cent. dearer, than the best qualities of Perigord iron.

The iron ores of this district, Gironde, Dordogne, &c., are preferred to all others; it is even said the difficulty of transport, and the high rate of freight, are the only obstacles to its shipment to England.

With respect to the admission of foreign ships to be registered as French, on a duty of 10 per cent., this experiment has failed to produce the hoped for results, owing to the insignificant difference in price and quality. The measure has not been renewed.

Shipments to England continue to be on a limited scale, and the few steamers engaged between London and Liverpool and Bordeaux are more than sufficient for the ordinary operations. In 1858, however, thanks to the vicinity of the pine forests, a certain quantity of wood, the produce of these forests, formed into railway sleepers and pit props, afforded some employment to freights; during that year thirty-two British vessels cleared hence loaded with this species of merchandize, viz:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
With Sleepers, for Spain ..	16 measuring	3,088
" " England ..	6 "	1,375
" Pit Props England ..	10 "	2,032
Total ..	32 "	6,495

One is led to suppose that this new source of exports, particularly pit props for England, will be still further developed; though it is probable, that, owing to its small value which cannot support a high freight, it will never be a very remunerative article of transport. Hitherto, many masters of vessels have declined it, preferring to return empty.

Maritime construction at Bordeaux, and the other ports of the Gironde, during the last year, has severely felt the effects of commercial stagnation, and the low rate of freights have greatly contributed to discourage this industry. Thirty-six vessels only were built in this district, against fifty-seven in the preceding year.

The number of vessels belonging to the Port of Bordeaux on the 31st December, 1858, amounted to 444, measuring 134,052 tons.

A singular fact, and worthy of observation, is that the Port of Bordeaux does not possess a single sea-going steamer, either screw or paddle.

On the whole, one may be fully justified in stating, that the commerce of Bordeaux is far from having attained to that degree of prosperity which more abundant harvests and a more liberal system of customs ought to confer on it.

The customs-duties in France, both outwards and inwards, being generally levied by the weight, measure, or number, shippers and receivers are not obliged to declare the exact value of their goods; hence the

impossibility to give accurate information on this head.

The Bordeaux merchants having always evinced an invincible repugnance to make known the prices at which they effectuate their purchases and sales, it naturally follows that the official price currents, published by the Syndical Chamber of Brokers, are completely erroneous, and can only lead into error those who consult them. Being deprived of any other source of information, and unable to rely on this one, I have deemed it useless to give, as on former occasions, a statement of wholesale prices of colonial and foreign goods, as well as of those of the country, since such a statement taken only from the price currents, deserves no kind of reliance.

The fluctuations of the exchange between Bordeaux and London in 1858, have been of small importance, and are as follows:—

	At Sight, per £ sterling.	At 90 Days, per £ sterling.
	fr. c.	fr. c.
January ..	25 25	25 10
February ..	25 12½	24 97½
March ..	25 07½	24 92½
April ..	25 07½	24 92½
May ..	25 05	24 90
June ..	25 05	24 90
July ..	25 05	24 90
August ..	25 12½	24 97½
September ..	25 15	24 97½
October ..	25 12½	24 97½
November ..	25 05	24 90
December ..	25 07½	24 92½

No public works of any importance have been effected in Bordeaux during 1858. The transformation of a public walk into public and botanical gardens, at the expense of the town, is the only one. A new bridge across the Garonne, a short distance above the other, is in course of construction, destined to unite the two railways of Orleans and the South. This undertaking, which will probably be beneficial to commerce and the public, is at the charge of the two railroad companies.

Agriculture, in spite of the laudable efforts of the Government to encourage it, makes but small progress, and, as I observed in my last report, one of the great obstacles to real improvement arises from the great division of property, which stands in the way of attempting new discoveries or systems. Another cause of this stationary state, arises from the want of hands in the agricultural districts. The distaste of the younger peasantry, who are not landowners, for the labours of the fields is very marked, especially since the revolution of 1830. They desert the country and flock to great centres of population, where they imagine they will raise themselves in the social scale, particularly those who have acquired the slightest learning. Hence the depopulation of the rural districts, and the rapid disappearance of the peasantry. Consequently, the great dearth of hands at the moment they are most wanted is a great source of embarrassment to the landholders, who can only obtain labour at a ruinous cost. To replace those who are the natural labourers of the soil recourse is had to strangers, and at the period of commencing the great operations of the agriculturist, an immigration of labourers from other parts takes place, especially from the mountainous districts, and also from Spain, chiefly from Catalonia.

Proprietors maintain that it is particularly since 1830, when a system of elementary instruction spread through the rural districts, that this disposition for emigration, and distaste to field-labour, first shewed itself among the rural youth of both sexes, and that ever since then it has only increased.

5th August, 1859.

CALAIS.

Report by Mr. Hotham, British Consul at Calais, on the Trade of that Port, in the year 1858.

THERE was a considerable falling off in the imports at this port during the year 1858. This occurred more particularly in wool, in which article alone there was a decrease of £311,443. This was attributable, in a great measure, to a large stock remaining in bond in the year 1857, and to the carpet manufacturers at Roubaix and Tourcoing having bought largely at the ports of Havre, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. There has been a slight decrease in pig iron, owing to the stagnation in trade in 1857. The import of timber from the Baltic has also decreased in consequence of the high prices asked by the Norwegian merchants. A decrease has also taken place in spirits, in consequence of the French Government having granted permission for the distillery of spirits from potatoes and beet-root.

The increase in the import of cotton, thread, and spun silk, is attributable to the improvement of the lace manufactories at St. Pierre lès Calais. The increase in the import of coal arises from the more general use of this article in the interior of the country, in preference to Belgian coal.

The general total of the values of imports from all countries during the two years 1857-58, was as follows:—

Gross Total in 1857	£922,699
„ in 1858	519,373
Decrease in 1858	£402,321

Two English vessels were lost on the coast during the year 1858, the “Excel” and the “John and James.” Only one of the crew of the “Excel” was saved, after remaining twenty-five hours in the rigging. The crew of the “John and James” were saved; but the cargoes of both vessels were lost. An English schooner was picked up at sea, and brought into this port, her crew having deserted her.

August 9th, 1859.

CHARENTE.

Report by Captain Hamilton, R.N., British Consul at Charente, on the Trade of that Port, during the year 1858.

DURING the year 1858, 86 British vessels, of the total tonnage of 14,071 tons, navigated by 67,742 men, entered this port; with a tonnage of 13,672 tons, and crews amounting to 717 men, cleared from it.

The value of imports is considerably below that of the previous three years, as is shewn by the following statement:—

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.
1854.. ..	105	18,235	£ 8,761
1855.. ..	141	22,242	31,532
1856.. ..	192	33,413	45,320
1857.. ..	118	19,781	46,847
1858.. ..	86	14,071	17,232

Coals have been the principal import from Great Britain during the year 1858.

The decrease on the imports is to be attributed to the difficulty of obtaining a return cargo.

Merchants held off from the high prices of brandies, and the prospect of a good vintage in 1858, which last reason has also affected the demand for British spirits.

The quantity of brandy exported, amounts to 11,998 tons, and from the high price demanded, the value of the exports, although below that of 1857, exceeds the average upon the last five years, as stated below—

In 1854	£975,825
1855	716,010
1856	281,392
1857	1,115,200
1858	946,280

The works of the new commercial docks between Tonnay Charente and Rochefort, are to be commenced early in 1859.

The town of Rochefort has voted the sum of 400,000 fr. towards their completion, and the navigation dues for the river Charente, between the sea and Tonnay Charente, have been conceded to the town of Rochefort for the same purpose.

Exchange at par 25 fr. per 1l. sterling.

NANTES.

Report by Mr. Curtis, British Consul at Nantes, on the Trade, &c., of that Port, during the year 1859.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annexed return of the British trade and shipping at this port, during the year ending the 31st December, 1859, which return, owing to the large number of vessels arrived, and the arrears in which I found the ship register in this Consulate, I have not been able to forward sooner.

The returns of the exports and imports from foreign countries, it will not be in my power to send forward until the French Government publish the returns from the Imperial Customs, which it is expected will take place in the month of May; and, consequently, in conclusion I merely beg leave to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the very considerable increase which has taken place in the trade from this port in British bottoms to Great Britain, namely, in 1858, 193, and in 1859, 422 vessels entered, shewing thus an increase of 55 per cent. for the year 1859.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Nantes in the Year 1859.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Crews.	Total Value.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Crews.	Total Value.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
343	75	418	43,058	9,542	52,600	2,818	£ 105,048	391	20	411	49,631	2,859	51,990	2,776	£ 727,886

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

ENTERED.									CLEARED.								
Countries whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Countries bound for.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.				Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.		
Peru ...	2	...	2	705	...	705	28	£ 12,480	Austria ...	3	...	3	436	...	436	23	£ 26,020
Sweden ...	2	...	2	231	...	231	13	1,310	Holland ...	1	...	1	180	...	180	16	2,300
									Sardinia ...	2	...	2	676	...	676	29	32,770
									France ...	...	5	5	...	399	...	24	...
Total ...	4	...	4	936	...	936	41	13,790	Total ...	6	5	11	1,192	399	1,192	92	60,990

GEORGIAN ISLANDS.

TAHITI.

Extract from Report by Mr. Miller, British-Consul at Tahiti, upon the Trade and Shipping at that Island, during the year 1858.

THE subjoined Table exhibits approximately, the total amounts both of trade and navigation, for each of the last five years, at the Port of Papeete—

Years.	Vessels Entered.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Imports.
					£
1854	In the foreign and coasting trade ..	171	24,668	1,466	161,079
	Whalers refreshing ..	30	10,732	807	
1855	In the foreign and coasting trade ..	160	20,323	1,197	
	Whalers refreshing ..	23	8,695	633	180,980
1856	In the foreign trade ..	114	12,076	747	112,795
	In the coasting trade ..	28	1,324	140	
	Whalers refreshing ..	13	4,881	374	
1857	In the foreign trade ..	111	8,548	637	107,612
	In the coasting trade ..	27	1,308	137	
	Whalers refreshing ..	17	7,708	538	
1858	In the foreign trade ..	110	10,511	698	83,862
	In the coasting trade ..	25	983	116	
	Whalers refreshing ..	19	6,972	574	
Years.	Vessels Cleared.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Exports.
					£
1854	In the foreign and coasting trade ..	169	24,545	1,467	70,779
	Whalers ..	29	11,593	822	
1855	In the foreign and coasting trade ..	165	22,078	1,243	
	Whalers ..	32	11,664	727	47,166
1856	In the foreign trade ..	109	11,394	727	62,549
	In the coasting trade ..	29	1,529	162	
	Whalers ..	9	3,139	252	
1857	In the foreign trade ..	111	8,433	640	42,864
	In the coasting trade ..	27	1,376	149	
	Whalers ..	20	8,746	608	
1858	In the foreign trade ..	109	9,863	691	37,113
	In the coasting trade ..	28	1,201	137	
	Whalers ..	18	6,850	547	

The coasting-trade included in the foregoing Table consisted almost exclusively of the inter-island trade between Tahiti and its dependencies, the Paumotu Islands, from whence are chiefly obtained the pearl shells and the cocoa-nut oil afterwards exported from Papeete.

The remarks contained in the commercial report from this Consulate for the year 1856, upon the employment of British capital in the trade of Tahiti, as likewise the observations respecting the origin and nature of the imports, and the character and state of the export trade, continue to be applicable, without alteration or addition, to the same matters up to the present time.

The tonnage dues, which first commenced to be levied at Tahiti on French and foreign shipping in July 1857, but which were abolished by a decision of the local government of the 2nd of December following, have, by a subsequent decision, dated the 8th of November, 1858, been directed to be again put in force from the 1st July, 1859.

The tonnage dues thus ordered to be re-established, are as follows: namely, on foreign vessels, 1 franc

January 19th, 1859.

(9½*d.*) per ton, register tonnage; on French vessels, and those treated on the same footing, viz., British, American (U.S.), and Chilian, ½ franc (4½*d.*) per ton, register tonnage.

The following vessels continue to be exempt from tonnage dues; 1st whalers; 2nd vessels that put into port from necessity; 3rd vessels which do not remain in port for more than twenty-four hours, and do not discharge or ship cargo.

By a local decree of the 17th of November, 1858, whaling-ships of all nations are, moreover, expressly declared to be exempt from tonnage-dues, even though they may engage in trading operations; and the same decree furthermore grants them the privilege of landing, free of import-duty, all kinds of merchandise, other than spirits, arms, and ammunition, up to the value of 3,000 francs=120*l.* The decree, likewise, declares that produce of the whale-fishery, such as oil, whalebone, &c., shall be admitted free of all duty on importation.

There have been no further changes in the local regulations affecting trade and shipping, that would seem to require notice in this report.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Report by Mr. Koch, British Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, upon the Trade, &c., of that Port.

PRIOR to the establishment of the Zollverein, there existed the possibility of procuring statistical data; at that period each German State, however small, had so to say, its own commercial frontiers, and it was then easy to procure annual returns of the articles which left or entered each such State; fortunately for these States, as far as their prosperity is concerned, the establishment of the Zollverein has done away with all internal commercial barriers, and each individual State forms an integral part of the Zollverein; authentic returns can now only be obtained of the exports and imports of all the Zollverein States collectively.

Soon after the Zollverein was fairly established attempts were made to carry on the previously existing mode of collecting the commercial statistics of each State, but the attempts proved abortive, and were given up.

The several States forming the Zollverein all, with the exception of Frankfort, participate on equal terms in the net proceeds of the duties levied; the amount of souls in each State is taken as basis in the yearly division of this income.

Frankfort, which was formerly a free port, was at the time forced or coaxed into joining the Zollverein; but in consideration of its great commercial importance, and its sacrifice in submitting to pay the Zollverein

duties (without any temporary redeeming material advantage) on articles which were up to that period imported and consumed free of duty, a concession was made by which, in the division of the net yearly receipts of the Zollverein, Frankfort should participate on more favourable terms than the other States; its share was to be calculated at the rate of 4½*th* to one, that is to say, the present census of the free city of Frankfort and its small adjoining territory now shewing a population of about 85,000 souls. Frankfort participates in the division for its town population (about 60,000 souls) in the proportion of 4½*th* to one of any other Zollverein State.

For the year 1857 the free city of Frankfort, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the Duchy of Nassau received for their respective shares in the division of the clear receipts, as follows:—

	Dollars.	£
Frankfort	191,253	say 28,700
Grand Duchy of Hesse . .	572,689	„ 85,900
Grand Duchy of Nassau . .	292,300	„ 43,800

I enclose a statistical Table shewing from the year 1834 to the year 1857, the net customs income of each year, and the proportionate share of each participating State in the division; it appears from referring to this Table that the net receipts of 1857 were nearly double what they were in 1834. The year 1834 yielded 12,178,761*l.*, say 1,826,800*l.*; and the year 1857, 23,937,333*l.*, say 3,590,600*l.*

- STATEMENT of the Net Receipts of the Customs Union, and of their Repartition, from the year 1834 to the year 1857.

Year.	Prussia.	Bavaria.	Saxony.	Wurttemberg.	Baden.	Electorate of Hesse.	Grand Duchy of Hesse.	Thuringia.	Brunswick.	Nassau.	Free City of Frankfurt.	Luxemburg.	Hanover.	Oldenburg.	Summary.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1834	7,101,727	2,205,174	827,718	846,969	332,336	332,336	332,336	471,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,178,761
1835	8,297,561	2,576,434	967,071	989,564	..	388,287	388,287	550,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,229,156
1836	8,668,119	2,691,396	1,010,223	1,030,136	779,927	405,613	487,294	575,160	..	236,528	125,048	..	..	..	16,009,744
1837	8,436,954	2,619,351	983,180	1,002,561	758,893	394,755	474,250	559,764	..	230,197	132,450	..	..	..	15,892,855
1838	9,537,080	2,967,593	1,134,837	1,145,783	868,740	448,431	544,578	639,959	..	230,607	163,715	..	..	..	18,014,413
1839	10,086,665	3,042,386	1,163,733	1,174,853	890,782	459,799	553,396	656,196	..	270,292	164,225	..	..	..	18,467,831
1840	10,478,339	3,164,104	1,203,922	1,220,475	924,663	477,653	580,078	681,677	..	280,791	173,043	..	..	..	19,186,684
1841	10,997,569	3,174,399	1,237,368	1,235,679	938,866	483,373	595,551	690,812	..	288,810	173,498	..	..	..	19,821,425
1842	11,679,354	3,294,331	1,312,324	1,282,559	974,435	529,058	618,146	732,363	119,680	299,767	184,351	..	..	..	21,385,203
1843	12,765,542	3,698,027	1,434,724	1,400,652	1,064,169	577,744	675,023	800,670	130,842	327,351	202,570	144,085	..	..	23,121,324
1844	13,403,526	3,687,409	1,505,041	1,443,232	1,105,262	596,733	700,708	834,104	202,927	342,011	203,312	149,245	..	..	24,172,500
1845	13,865,974	3,872,225	1,549,239	1,515,557	1,160,658	626,641	735,827	868,207	210,341	359,153	212,562	156,725	..	..	25,123,112
1846	13,173,161	3,727,115	1,664,370	1,457,698	1,116,343	602,714	707,736	810,747	206,423	345,441	204,522	150,742	..	..	23,967,521
1847	13,748,283	3,853,243	1,531,126	1,528,405	1,167,587	621,742	738,301	895,917	208,290	358,074	205,032	159,216	..	..	24,938,266
1848	11,142,760	3,062,194	1,242,575	1,213,059	926,685	493,461	555,971	674,759	167,939	284,195	172,133	126,366	..	..	20,090,097
1849	11,715,313	3,181,386	1,312,435	1,260,276	962,755	512,669	608,779	712,508	175,867	295,257	173,974	131,284	..	..	21,077,493
1850	11,333,632	3,046,238	1,293,632	1,215,085	915,641	492,333	580,717	693,099	167,844	286,474	184,904	127,718	..	..	20,342,427
1851	11,455,586	3,098,009	1,303,397	1,235,712	931,185	500,692	590,575	693,571	169,709	311,337	186,888	129,836	..	..	20,592,047
1852	12,123,321	3,304,167	1,375,952	1,317,943	993,193	534,009	633,872	737,177	179,806	310,767	195,295	133,555	..	..	21,544,057
1853	10,909,093	2,878,535	1,260,947	1,131,226	867,295	458,531	545,722	650,218	137,032	270,540	172,403	121,462	..	..	19,418,107
1854	10,269,747	2,667,096	1,186,559	1,012,601	791,477	424,913	505,628	611,859	146,603	250,664	193,612	112,639	2,092,522	260,417	20,492,137
1855	11,849,519	3,066,941	1,372,598	1,164,407	910,126	488,616	531,420	707,752	169,234	285,242	194,673	129,409	2,386,421	296,993	23,606,401
1856	11,880,672	3,051,622	1,384,250	1,123,638	881,950	476,243	569,155	696,234	166,161	287,388	199,381	127,160	2,386,056	299,833	23,525,783
1857	12,083,059	3,102,736	1,408,747	1,139,508	895,848	484,235	572,639	703,556	169,047	292,300	191,253	129,239	2,441,841	307,735	23,937,333
Total.	267,309,656	74,933,195	30,474,618	30,504,197	20,315,669	12,010,558	14,049,802	16,574,194	2,647,745	6,469,100	4,016,302	2,141,466	9,809,640	1,164,978	1,190,831,182

It appears from this interesting Table that the prosperity of the Zollverein had attained its greatest height in the year 1845; from that period up to 1857 (11 years), the net yearly receipts varied imperceptibly, with the exception of a falling off in the revolutionary year 1848, and the two or three years that followed it.

Taking 10 per cent. as a fair average of the duty levied at Frankfort on importations, out of countries not forming part of the Zollverein, the yearly amount of such importations at Frankfort would produce from 1,250,000*l.* to 1,500,000*l.* sterling.

Industry, intelligence, and prosperity have increased perceptibly in Southern Germany.

The old corporation system of Frankfort has prevented its attaining (in the manufacturing branches) that pre-eminence amongst the Southern Zollverein States to which it ought to be entitled by its antecedents, its intelligence and spirit of enterprise, its wealth, and its connexions.

The very numerous flourishing manufactories of every description in this neighbourhood are established most especially on Darmstadt territory, in most cases supported by Frankfort capital.

The most flourishing town in Hesse-Darmstadt is Offenbach, situated within three English miles of Frankfort, with which latter town it is connected by railway and river communications, so as to be almost a suburb of Frankfort. There are at Offenbach alone no less than from twenty-five to thirty manufactories, which employ collectively upwards of five thousand workmen.

Offenbach now exports 210,000 cwt. in the year, to 76,000 cwt. which it exported in 1854, and it is still on the increase; its staple articles of manufactory are objects made of leather and morocco, lacquered leather, wax cloth, wax lights, soaps and other perfumery, jewellery (and especially imitation jewellery), steam engines, carriages, snuff, and cigars, &c., &c., &c.

At the last Munich Industrial Exhibition, Offenbach had sixteen medals awarded to it. I understand that at the Great London Exhibition of 1851 it ranked as No. 5 amongst the German districts that were there represented.

Much of the snuff manufactured at Offenbach is smuggled into France.

There are at Mayence (Grand Duchy of Hesse) very considerable establishments for the manufacture of furniture, lacquered leather, and boots and shoes, both for exportation and inland use.

At Worms (Grand Duchy of Hesse) there are also two very extensive manufactories of lacquered leather; they export very largely to Great Britain, France, the United States, &c.

Again, at Worms, there is a very extensive establishment for cotton spinning and weaving.

Within an English mile of Frankfort there is, on Hesse-Cassel territory, a very extensive carriage manufactory, which supplies many railway companies with carriages. There is at Frankfort a quinine manufactory which has a European reputation, and is considered to be the largest on the continent.

From the year 1820 to 1835 the average amount of goods cleared at Mayence was from 600,000 cwt. to 800,000 cwt. coming up the Rhine, and about an equal amount forwarded down the Rhine.

After the establishment of the Zollverein the amount was doubled; it was nearly trebled in 1837, and rose from that period up to the year 1852 by 1,000,000 cwt. to 1,500,000 cwt. yearly; from 1852 up to the present period the yearly clearings remained numerically stationary, and may now be estimated at 7,500,000 cwt. coming up the Rhine, and an equal quantity forwarded down the Rhine, so that whereas the amount of goods cleared at Mayence, in the years

21st March, 1860.

1820 to 1835, averaged about 1,500,000 cwt. per annum, the average annual amount is now 15,000,000 cwt.

The bill-stamp duty at Frankfort, and which is levied on local bills of exchange exclusively, may be estimated to be levied yearly on from 13,000,000*l.* to 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

Of late years a bank has been established in this city; it is chartered by the Frankfort Government, and its notes are legal tender, and form the principal circulating medium here; all the leading bankers and merchants keep their accounts with this bank. From the annual report lately published by this bank it appears that it has in circulation about 1,200,000*l.* sterling of its notes, and that in the course of last year it turned over for its Frankfort clients a capital of 30,000,000*l.* sterling.

Years ago it was deemed advisable, in a period of commercial crisis here, to declare French silver five-franc pieces to be legal tender here; this regulation still holds good; in the course of last year the Frankfort bank at one time had upwards of 1,000,000*l.* sterling in French silver in their hands. This circumstance is interesting as shewing how the double currency in France of gold and silver tends to the exportation of silver out of France.

Frankfort ranks next to Berlin as the leading banking town of the Zollverein, as far as investments in public securities of every description are concerned. It has of late years increased considerably in importance in this respect.

Neither the Government of Frankfort, Hesse Darmstadt, or Nassau are encumbered with very heavy public debts. Their public credit is so good that the value of their public securities is quoted as follows:

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 3½ per cents.	..	96
Darmstadt	..	93½
Nassau	..	92

The value of the public securities of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden is approximately the same. Austria, amongst the numerous loans of every description which she has contracted, has no Three and a-half per cent. loan, her Four and a-half per cent. are quoted at 43 per cent.; whereas the Four and a-half per cent. of Prussia, Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Darmstadt, average from 100 to 104 per cent.

Nine-tenths of Grand Ducal Hesse is agricultural. As a proof of the progress and rising prosperity of the Southern German States, I may quote that the Hessian Grand Ducal Government has lately purchased from a private individual of Frankfort, for about 15,000*l.*, an estate of about 400 English acres, for which it had paid 1000*l.* in 1804, and which it had resold in 1813 to a private individual for 1,500*l.*

As a general rule it may be said that landed property in the Grand Duchy of Hesse has trebled in value since the year 1814.

Whereas formerly the Southern Germans were satisfied to insure merely their property, and even then in isolated cases only, insurance on property, on river and sea risks, and life insurance has become much more general. Formerly insurance against fire was almost exclusively effected by a couple of intelligent insurance offices long established. No such office existed in Frankfort.

The agents here of a few English and French Companies insured comparatively speaking to trifling amounts. At this present moment there exist at Frankfort two insurance offices, who, according to their annual reports for the past year, received insurance premiums for that year to the amount of 992,527 and 969,207 florins respectively, equal in round sums to 80,000*l.* each company. One of these two companies effects considerable insurances for sea risks.

GREECE.

PATRAS.

Report by Mr. Ongley, British Consul at Patras, on the Trade of that Port for 1859.

THE state of the trade at Patras by British vessels for the last five years is as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1855	66	12,641	33,795	213,810
1856	131	29,095	115,427	703,900
1857	102	25,270	112,340	447,672
1858	146	37,555	113,228	478,532
1859	120	32,332	69,172	482,882

The decrease in the amount of imports this year arises from the goods from England having been taken to Corfu, and there transhipped to foreign steamers and sailing vessels for this place.

The accompanying Tables of exports and imports will show that the imports at Patras have been about 298,989 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The exports have amounted to 499,874 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., of which 459,832 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. worth of currants, and 995 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. worth of tobacco have been sent to England.

From the accompanying copies of the returns made by the Vice-Consuls of Pyrgos and Calamata, it will be seen that the trade there has been as follows :—

	Exports.	Imports.
Calamata	£40,889	£13,320
Pyrgos	29,506	5,583

There does not appear to be any change worthy of notice in respect to the countries from which the goods have been imported, or to which the exports have been sent.

In consequence of the war between France and Austria, the Lloyd's Company's steamers ceased to ply in Greece, and their place has been taken by those of the Greek Company under the Hellenic flag. It is said the Lloyd's steamers will again touch at Patras

on their way from Trieste to the Levant, but that the line from this to the Piræus, up the Gulf of Lepanto, will not be resumed.

The Company formed lately for the purpose of making wine and brandy, under the superintendence of a practical Frenchman, has removed its establishment from Athens to this place, and operations on a small scale have commenced. The wine, both white and red, is good, and resembles that of France; the quantity made this autumn is about 17,000 gallons. The price at present for the Company's wine made at Athens two or three years ago, is about 2s. 6d. per imperial gallon; but it is intended to sell the new wine at a much lower figure. The usual fluctuations in the exchange have taken place at the fruit season, when bills are plentiful; the most disadvantageous sales made by the drawers of bills on London at three months' date, have been at the rate of 53d. per Mexican dollar of 6 drachms, equal to 27·17 drachms per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., whilst the Government rate for the English sovereign is 28·12 drachms.

The price at Patras of the principal articles of export and import during the year has been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Currants	1	2	6	per cwt.
Figs	0	17	0	"
Tobacco	2	3	0	"
Valonia	7	10	0	per ton
Crushed Sugar ..	2	7	0	per cwt.
Coffee	3	17	0	"
Pepper	0	0	6	per lb.
Iron Bars	9	10	0	per ton
Iron Hoops	13	0	0	"
Tin in Bars	8	10	0	per cwt.
Tin Plates	1	15	0	per box
Dried Herrings ..	1	15	0	per barrel
Cod Fish (English)	1	2	6	per cwt.
Sulphur	5	10	0	"
Cotton Twist	average	0	10	0 per bundle
Grey Domestics or T Cloth, 24 yds.	0	8	8	per piece
Maddapolams	40	0	15	6 "

GUATEMALA.

Extract from Report of Sir C. Wyke, C.B., late British Consul-General at Guatemala, on the Trade and Navigation Returns of that Republic for the year 1858.

THESE returns have been retarded this year fully a month, owing to the delay of the Government returns. They present no new features of improvement worthy of attention as respects the importations, which, with a very slight difference, reach the same figure as in preceding years; and it is only since the year 1854 that a marked improvement has taken place. A project for forming a railway from the Pacific coast to this city has been for some time past under consideration; but I fear this undertaking—which, if successful, would have given a great impetus to trade—will have to be abandoned for the present, owing to the failure in business of the house in whose name the contract with this Government was to be made.

As respects the exportations, they cannot but be considered as very favourable to the agricultural pursuits here; and as their amount exceeds that of the importation by fully 800,000 dollars, this would seem to indicate that the balance of trade with other countries is considerably in favour of Guatemala.

The principal articles produced in this republic, and exported from hence—such as cochineal, sugar, ox and deer hides, sarsaparilla, mahogany and other woods, coffee, &c.,—continue to figure in the annual returns of exports in quantities fully as large, and in some

instances much larger, than in previous years. Of cochineal, the crop of 1858 exceeds that of the preceding year by about 547,000 lbs.; and sugar, which only became an article of exportation since the year 1856, shows by the returns that rapid strides are making in its production and exportation. In 1856, there were exported only 3752 arabas; in 1857, the quantity increased to 67,278 arabas; and in 1858, the number of arabas reached as high as 119,031.

The quantity likely to be produced henceforward must be great, and it will have a progressive increase, as the cultivation of sugar is constantly extending itself, as is also the importation of machinery and appliances for the manufacture of it.

Coffee plantations are now extensive, and are on the increase; and as the climate and soil of this republic are peculiarly suitable to the rearing and propagation of this plant, and as extensive tracts of land are dedicated to its culture, it may be confidently expected that the time is not distant when coffee will figure in future returns to a very considerable amount, and indeed, become the staple production of Guatemala as cochineal has hitherto been.

On the whole, I am of opinion that trade is in a prosperous state in this republic, and that agricultural pursuits are increasing to an extent as to give reasonable hopes of a great improvement in the material prosperity of Guatemala.

HANSE TOWNS.

BREMEN.

Report by Mr. Pearkes, British Vice-Consul at Bremen, on the Trade of that Port, &c., in the year 1858.

IN regard to the intercourse with Great Britain, the following comparison is to be made between the years 1857 and 1858.

In 1857 the number of arrivals from Great Britain was 519, of the burthen of 81,707 tons, value of the cargoes 5,383,382 rix-dollars, or 887,248*l.* sterling; in 1858, 543 vessels, burthen 132,492 tons, value of the cargoes 8,212,469 rix-dollars, or 1,344,103*l.* sterling: and the departures to Great Britain in 1857, 621 vessels, burthen 117,631 tons, value of the cargoes 658,654 rix-dollars, or 108,554*l.* sterling; in 1858, 572 vessels, burthen 145,507 tons; value of the cargoes 978,545 rix-dollars, or 160,154*l.* sterling, with the observation that a number of the departures had to complete their cargoes in Great Britain, with British produce and manufactures for their further Transatlantic destination.

The principal articles of import here from Great Britain continue to be manufactures of all kinds, coals, iron of every description, machinery, copper and Muntz metal for shipping and other purposes, and oil of every description; as also all kind of colonial, American, East and West India produce, which, with corn, spirits, brandy, rum, wine, &c., form the most important articles of the commerce of this city. The principal fluctuations were in the articles of coffee, cotton, and tobacco; the loss on some was heavy, but nevertheless no failure of any repute occurred here.

The principal manufactures of Bremen and its territory continue to be soap, sugar, and tobacco, to which are to be added several distilleries and breweries; there are also three iron foundries and builders of engines and machinery on the Bremen territory, the greater part of the materials required for the same being imported from Great Britain.

The great difference in the duty of the raw and manufactured article on the import in the several States forming the Prussian Zollverein, has caused the partial removal of several establishments in the sugar refinery and manufacture of tobacco from hence to the adjoining Hanoverian and Oldenburg territory. Bremen has been for several years and continues to be one of the principal, if not the most important, market on the Continent for the sale of tobacco; notwithstanding the high import duty of the manufactured article in the Zollverein, the fabrication of cigars is here to such an extent, that of the 185,226 mille exported from hence this year, about 85,700 mille were made in Bremen. The distilleries here of gin, brandy, and rum, as also the breweries of strong beer and ale, are of great importance, the demand for the same being very extensive for shipment to the different Transatlantic ports, independent of the home consumption.

The import duty on earthenware in the Zollverein being nearly equal to the cost in Great Britain, has induced some merchants here to establish a pottery on the Hanoverian territory at a short distance from this city: the greater part of the raw material as also a number of the workmen are from Great Britain.

There are several shipbuilding yards on the banks of the Weser, as well on the territory of Bremen as of Hanover and Oldenburg. The vessels built here are considered to be well constructed; and the terms being moderate, there is constant employment for the different yards, not only for the merchants of this city but also by orders from other places. The generality of the ships are from 600 to 1,500 tons; therefore suitable for the more distant voyages, East Indies, &c.

The amount of marine insurances effected here in this year has been about 65,000,000 rix-dollars, or about 10,600,000*l.* sterling. The average rate of premium has been about 2½ per cent. The insurance companies, as well as the private underwriters here, are considered to be of stability, and liberal in the settlement of averages. The amount to be insured here on one vessel is about 30,000*l.* sterling.

No alteration has been made here in regard to the duty on import and exports. Goods arriving here for sale, pay two-thirds per cent., and on export one-third per cent., both on the value declared by the merchant on his burgher's oath, without any control on the part of the customs. The existing regulations require the declared value of the imports to include first cost, freight, and insurance; the export duty to be on the cost with the addition of the shipping charges till on board. Goods arriving here by land carriage or otherwise from the Inland States pay no import duty, but one-third per cent. on the value as before stated on their export in any way. Goods, which on arrival here are declared for transit without a change of hands, either by sale or otherwise, pay only a very moderate duty, in proportion to their value or description, the highest rate being about ¼*d.* per cwt. gross weight; the fourth, or most inferior class, pay about one-sixth of the said rate.

It is impossible to form an opinion respecting the part of the Bremen trade, which may be on the own account of the merchants of this city; it may, however, be supposed that it is in general about two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole amount, with the exception of the export trade to the United States, of which three-fourths or thereabouts are in all probability for American account.

In regard to the emigration, *viâ* Bremen, to the Transatlantic States in this year, the stated number is as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Passengers.
To New York ..	53	10,260
Ditto steamers ..	17	2,169
Baltimore	22	3,724
New Orleans	27	5,031
Galveston	7	499
Philadelphia	6	262
Charleston, S.C. ..	2	233
Quebec	1	169
Indiana	1	33
Sydney	2	517
Moreton Bay	1	142
Port Adelaide	1	16
Rio Grande do Sul ..	1	27
Buenos Ayres	2	13
Total	143	23,095
Total in 1857 ..	238	49,449

The flags were of Bremen	114
Oldenburg	13
United States	10
Hanoverian	5
Prussia	1

The passage money for steerage passengers from hence this year has been—to the United States, 24 to 28 rix-dollars, or 4*l.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* sterling; to South Australia, about 80 rix-dollars, or 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling: which includes everything from the day of embarkation till arrival at the destined port, namely:—provisions, water, &c., in conformity with the printed regulations; commutation and hospital moneys in the United States; the insurance premium on the emigrants' passage money; the same on 20 rix-dollars, or 3*l.* 5*s.*, for each. This sum is to be insured to serve for the

subsistence or other expenses which may be incurred, should the vessel, by stress of weather or damage, be obliged to put into any port for repairs, &c. The policies for such insurances, together with the certificate from the inspectors appointed to superintend the embarkation, the stock, and quality of the provisions must be handed to the proper authority, prior to the clearance being granted.

The number of vessels sailing under the Bremen flag at the close of the year was 279, burthen 90,602 lasts, or 135,903 tons, therefore with an increase of 11,128 tons when compared with 1857 : of these, three vessels, about 930 tons, are employed in the Greenland fishery, and two, burthen about 980 tons, in that of the South Sea. The Bremen vessels being principally built and intended for Transatlantic voyages (261 have chronometers on board) are generally of large dimensions. The consequence of which is that a number, under the Hanoverian and Oldenburg flag, are regularly employed in the Bremen trade with the European States ; there being no doubt the same are fitted out and navigated at less expense than is practicable under the Bremen flag.

The Hanoverian, but principally the Oldenburg, ship owners residing on the banks of the Weser, have within the last few years paid more attention to the larger sized vessels, and have therefore at present a number equally suitable for Transatlantic voyages, the greater part of which is employed by charter in the Bremen trade. The 210 vessels from the Weser under the Oldenburg flag, register 27,534 lasts, or 41,300 tons, and the 31 under that of Hanover 4,515 lasts, or 6,700 tons ; therefore the total number of vessels from the River Weser, under the three flags, was at the close of the year, 520, burthen about 184,000 tons, or about 11,500 tons more than in 1857.

The population of the city and territory of Bremen is stated to be about 92,000, which is an increase of about 20,000 in the last sixteen years.

Great desire continues to be entertained here for the Hanoverian-Bremen railroad being extended to Bremerhaven, there being no doubt the same would be of the greatest advantage to the trade of this city, as also to the inland States. Negotiations for this plan have been pending for a long time with Hanover, and serious hopes are now entertained that the same will ere long be brought to a conclusion. The cost of such a railroad is estimated at about 4,000,000 rix-dollars, or 650,000*l.* sterling, of which the two States, Hanover and Bremen, will probably have to pay each one-half. The present Bremen and Hanoverian railroad to the interior admits of a regular intercourse with Prussia, Saxony, as also the adjoining states ; likewise a daily correspondence with Great Britain by the way of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Ostend, or Calais.

The number of shares (each 100 rix-dollars, or 16*l.* 10*s.*) having been subscribed which were considered requisite for the establishment of an Association under the name of Nord Deutsche Lloyd (North German Lloyd), the operations of the same commenced this year ; namely, with six iron screw steamers, burthen about 600 tons each, for the line from hence to Great Britain, and four iron screw steamers, each about 2,500 tons burthen and 700 horse power, for the regular trade between this port and the United States. The unfavourable turn in commerce, together with several other unforeseen occurrences, frustrated, however, the expectations, and has caused a decline to about one-half of the original value of the share, with great prospect for a further depression. In addition to the before-mentioned ten steamers (the cost of which was 2,117,200 rix-dollars, or about 347,000*l.* sterling), the North German Lloyd has two steam-tugs stationed at Bremerhaven for assisting the arrival and departure of vessels, as also to be of service to those which may be signalled from the lighthouse to be on shore, or otherwise in distress.

The light-vessel stationed at the entrance of the Weser, together with the lighthouse, are of great benefit to the navigation of this as well as the neighbouring ports. There is likewise an electro-telegraph from hence to the lighthouse, Bremerhaven, and Brake.

The Discount and Deposit Bank established here, with a fund of 2,500,000 rix-dollars, or about 400,000*l.* sterling, has in every respect answered the expectations which were entertained ; and the capital, being now mented with the further sum of about 280,000*l.* sterling, proves of great benefit to the commercial public. This bank is privileged to issue notes of 5 rix-dollars, or about 1*l.* 6*s.* each, payable in cash on demand, the amount not to exceed one-third of the sum actually in cash or bullion in the coffers of the bank ; a statement of which, and other particulars relative to its transactions, with the rate of interest, is published every month.

An income-tax of 1 per cent. was levied here again this year, but had a material reduction when compared with 1857, caused by the heavy losses which had been sustained by the commercial public.

The exigencies of the State are continually on the increase, and the estimate for 1859 is about 1,451,600 rix-dollars, or 238,000*l.* sterling ; occasioned partly by the public buildings, erected in conformity with the Convention concluded with the Prussian Zollverein, to serve as bonding warehouses, this being considered more for the interest of the commerce and navigation of this city than an actual incorporation with the said Zollverein. The deficiency in the estimate for the year 1859 is about 23,000*l.* sterling.

HAMBURG.

Report by Colonel Hodges, late British Consul-General at Hamburg, on the Trade and Navigation of that City, during the year 1858.

IN consequence of the mercantile crisis of 1857 the trade of Hamburg during the year 1858 was but in a depressed state. Indeed, the attention of merchants was much occupied by the measures for liquidating the concerns of firms affected by the crisis, and great caution was observed on the part of merchants and bankers in all their transactions.

The great falling-off in the revenue of Hamburg, both in the direct and indirect taxation, the amount of which, as the Senate stated to the Bürgerschaft, is calculated to be, marks currency, 778,000, or 47,000*l.*, likewise prevented further reforms and improvements of the Hamburg laws and regulations relating to trade and Navigation being carried out in the year 1858.

The excise-duties, and the charges for passing the gates at night, were continued for the years 1859 and 1860 ; the Senate, in proposing the renewal of these taxes, and the Bürgerschaft in agreeing to them, did not enter upon the question as to their entire abolition, the necessity of which in the interest of trade, and for the prosperity of the town, had been urged in former years by the Bürgerschaft, and in part acknowledged by the Senate, it being considered expedient in the present depressed state of the Hamburg finances not to diminish the large revenue received through these two taxes.

The customs'-duties were likewise continued for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, with some slight alterations ; namely, that vessels, the tonnage of which shall not exceed 20 to 40 *commerzlost* (60 to 120 tons) shall be exempted from payment of pilotage, provided they enter the Elbe without the assistance of a Hamburg pilot ; and that the duty of 2*s.* currency (about 2*d.*) per last, hitherto levied on the exportation of corn, shall be abolished.

The Senate further desired to effect a change respecting the right to declare goods in transit ; by the present law, goods passing through Hamburg, or warehoused here for three months, during which time they must be held by the original owner, are exempted from the payment of the import-duty of one-half per cent. This privilege, which is limited to citizens of the first-class, to the exclusion of all other persons—second-class citizens, or merchants, not Hamburg citizens—has been the subject of much complaint. A large proportion of the merchandise imported into

Hamburg is destined for the interior of Germany ; in the year 1858, of the whole imports into Hamburg, to the amount of marks banco 688,849,300, marks banco 195,886,180, or above one-fourth of the whole imports, were declared in transit. This fourth of such importations the law requires shall be passed through Hamburg by citizens of the first class, and when not the property of first-class citizens, the owners must employ the agency of such citizens ; and thus an undue advantage is given to the Hamburg citizens of the first class over all other citizens and foreign merchants. The Chamber of Commerce, in 1857, had petitioned the Senate to bring before the Bürgerschaft, a law to abolish this privilege, or to grant it at least to all merchants that are Hamburg citizens. But the Senate considered this would be too sweeping a measure ; they proposed, however, to extend the privilege to the railroad-companies and ship brokers, in order, as they stated, to encourage the transit-trade, which to a certain extent, has left Hamburg, and is carried on through the other Elbe-ports, Harburg and Altona. Nevertheless, the Bürgerschaft rejected this moderate proposal of the Senate, on the grounds that the statistical returns of 1858 showed that the transit trade of Hamburg had not declined, and that the existing competition amongst the first-class citizens afforded a guarantee that the privilege would not be misused to the disadvantage of the other citizens and foreign merchants ; and thus the monopoly is continued. It is reported, however, that the Senate mean to renew their proposal to abolish the privilege enjoyed by the first-class citizens ; which privilege is certainly unsuited to the present times, and not in accordance with the free-trade policy generally pursued by Hamburg.

The works for enlarging the harbour of Cuxhaven, whereby an improved winter-harbour will be provided, and for which the money was voted by the Bürgerschaft in 1857, have been progressing this year ; but nothing has been done for the improvement of the navigable channel of the Lower-Elbe, except the purchase of an island likely to be useful in further improvements of the Elbe navigation.

The negotiations with the Hanoverian Government, as to the building a bridge across the Elbe, between Hamburg and Harburg, and for constructing a railroad from Harburg to Cuxhaven, so long pending, have not yet led to any result ; and under these circumstances the Hamburg Government have thought it proper to place a steam ferry-boat across the Hamburg branch of the Elbe, with a view of at least establishing some regular communication for the increasing traffic between Hamburg and the opposite shore of the Elbe.

A treaty for the construction of a direct railroad from Lübeck to Hamburg was concluded between the Governments of Denmark, Hamburg, and Lübeck on the 17th June, 1858 ; by this railroad a more speedy and economical communication between the Baltic and the North Sea will be established than that afforded by the present circuitous railroad, *viâ* Büchen.

By an additional treaty concluded between the different German Governments forming the Austrian-Prussian Post-union, some further regulations with reference to the despatch of the mails, and the reduction of the rates of postage, have been adopted ; but, unfortunately, these regulations do not remove the very long and unnecessary delay of four hours that takes place on the Government railroad at Hanover, in transmitting to Hamburg the mails sent from all parts of the world through the posts of Great Britain ; which delay, being equal to one-eighth of the whole distance from London to Hamburg, causes great inconvenience to the large and important British trade carried on with Hamburg and the North of Europe. As yet all representations to the Hanoverian Government appear

to have failed to induce them to remedy the evil so keenly felt by the mercantile community, and this is the more to be complained of, as all private railroad-companies in Germany are compelled by law to forward the mails as speedily as possible, without remuneration on the part of the different Governments.

The Hamburg Government adopted, on the 1st of October, 1858, the British regulations concerning lights and fog-signals, and similar rules are enforced in regard to Hamburg ships to those laid down for British vessels.

The Commissioners appointed by the States of the German Confederation to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a "German Code de Commerce," assembled at Hamburg in the month of April, for the purpose of discussing that division of the "code" relating to maritime insurance and other matters connected with navigation, and regular conferences have been held during the year ; but as yet the labours of the Commission have not terminated.

By a declaration signed at London on the 6th of February, 1858, the citizens and vessels of the Hanse-Towns, now enjoy in the Ionian Islands all the advantages in commerce and navigation which are there granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain, and the Hanse-Towns have reciprocally accorded the same advantages to Ionian vessels and subjects.

During this year the Governments of the Hanse-Towns sold their property at Antwerp, called "The Vesterlinger Hans," the last of the establishments which the Hanse-Towns formerly possessed in foreign countries in the flourishing times of the Hanseatic-League.

It was stated in the commercial report for 1857 that the fourth meeting of the Revision Commission, for examining into all matters connected with the Upper-Elbe dues and navigation, would be held at Hamburg in the course of the year 1858.

The Commission opened their sittings on the 17th of June and closed them on the 1st of December, but nothing was effected towards the reduction of the heavy and onerous dues levied on the Upper-Elbe.

The full rates of these dues that are at present actually levied, amount, as will be seen from Table 1, to 13s. 8d. per ton from Hamburg to Magdeburg, to 15s. 9d. per ton to Dresden, and 49s. 1½d. per ton to Prague, and *vice versâ* ; while the freight on the Elbe to these different places amounts respectively to 11s. 2d., 20s. 3¾d., and 38s. 4¾d., and the charges for transport per railway respectively to 18s. 3¾d., 38s. 4¾d., and 69s. 0½d. per ton. From these returns it is clear that the amounts of the dues exceed the charges for freight of goods on the river, and that the rate of charges for conveying goods, subject to the full dues, by the river, is higher than by railroad. At present, therefore, articles subject to the full dues, such as manufactured goods, sugar, coffee, zinc, rags, &c., cannot be conveyed by the Elbe ; and only bulky articles, which are subject to one-half, one-fourth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, and one-fortieth of the full dues, can be sent by that route.

The complaints against the burden thus imposed on the traffic of the Elbe are of long standing ; and though the Governments of Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Hamburg, which have either entirely abolished, or reduced to a mere nominal charge, the dues granted to them by the Elbe Act, often urged, especially on the second and third meetings of the Revision Commission that were held in the years 1842 and 1850, that the rate of dues should be materially reduced, still all their endeavours have been decidedly opposed by the Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark, which, as will be seen by Table 1, levy in every instance the full amount of the rate of dues granted to them by the Elbe-Act of 1821.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Amounts of the full Votes of Upper-Elbe Dues, the Freights on the Elbe, and the Charges for Transport on the Railways running on both sides of the Elbe.

	Elbe Dues as established by the Elbe-Act of 1821, per ton.	Actually levied, per ton.	Freight on the Elbe, per ton.	Elbe Dues and Freight per ton.	Charges for transport by the Railways, per ton.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
From Hamburg to Magdeburg	By Hanover ..	6 5·2	6 5·2	11 2	24 10
	Mecklenburg ..	4 6·9	4 6·9		
	Denmark ..	2 0	2 0		
	Prussia ..	33 8·4	0 7·6		
	Total ..	46 8·5	13 7·7		
From Hamburg to Dresden ..	By Hanover ..	6 5·2	6 5·2	20 3½	36 0½
	Mecklenburg ..	4 6·9	4 6·9		
	Denmark ..	2 0	2 0		
	Prussia ..	33 8·4	*5 5		
	Anholt ..	5 1	*5 1		
	Saxony ..	12 10·4	..		
	Total ..	64 7·9	15 8·6		
From Hamburg to Prague ..	By Hanover ..	6 5·2	6 5·2	38 4½	87 6¼
	Mecklenburg ..	4 6·9	4 6·9		
	Denmark ..	2 0	2 0		
	Prussia ..	33 8·4	22 5·8		
	Anholt ..	5 1	5 1		
	Saxony ..	12 10·4	8 6·4		
	Austria ..	4 2·8	..		
	Total ..	68 10·7	49 1·3		

The Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark levy in every instance the full quota of the dues granted to them by the Elbe-Act of 1821, as noted in Column 1.

The reduction of the rates of dues established by the Elbe-Act, on the part of Prussia, Anholt, and Saxony, are made in consequence of special Treaties between these three States, and by decrees of the Governments.

The Austrian Government has levied no dues since the 20th of July, 1850.

Several articles are only subject by the Elbe-Act to one-half, one-quarter, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, or one-fortieth of the full dues; but all the Governments that have reduced the full dues on their own accord calculate the one-half, one-quarter, &c., on the full dues as reduced, and shown by Column 2.

The Lübeck and Hamburg Governments, for joint account, levy a toll only on goods ascending the Elbe from Hamburg, amounting to 2*d.* per ton, called the Esslingen-Toll. Goods ascending the Elbe from Altona or Harburg are free of this toll.

The Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark objected to the proposal for a reduction of the dues; that notwithstanding the high rate of such dues, the navigation of the Elbe was increasing; that other routes in Germany were burdened with similar charges; and that a large outlay was required for improving the navigable channel of the Elbe.

But though these objections might to some extent have been valid in former times, within the last ten or twelve years great alterations have taken place, as, the transit-dues by land in the Zollverein have been considerably reduced; on both sides of the Elbe railroads have been constructed, the dues on the Weser, are no longer levied, and the Sound dues have been abolished, and, thereby, the same description of goods formerly sent by the Elbe to different parts of Germany can now be conveyed more cheaply by other routes; for instance, by Stettin and Bremen, to the prejudice, as is obvious, of the Elbe-navigation.

Under these circumstances the traffic on the Elbe, in articles subject to the full and half of the full dues, having declined from 2,033,000*l.* in 1845, to 297,000*l.* in 1857, and the Technical Commission (a sub-committee of the Revision Commission) having further reported in 1858 that the navigable channel of the

Upper-Elbe was in a worse condition than it was in 1842, when it was last inspected by the Technical Commission, and that the impediments to navigation had much increased since that year, the Hamburg Government proposed to the fourth Commission of Revision that the Upper-Elbe dues should be redeemed on a similar plan to that by which the Sound-dues were abolished. But the Governments of Austria and Prussia refused to entertain this proposal, on the ground that the Elbe-dues could not be treated on the same footing as were the Sound-dues; for while there existed no legal right to compel Denmark to abolish or to reduce the Sound-dues, the Vienna Act expressly provided that "the Elbe tariff should be proposed in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation."

The Hamburg Government, as an alternative, then proposed that all articles now passing the full, and the half of the full dues, should be subjected to only one quarter of the full dues; and this proposal was supported by the Governments of Austria, Saxony, Anholt, and Lübeck.

As to Prussia, which is so much interested in the question, the Prussian Commissioner declared his Government were of opinion, that the Hamburg proposal was not sufficiently extensive, and that in order to relieve the Elbe-traffic, they deemed it necessary that articles paying at present the full, or the one-half, one-quarter, one-fifth, or one-tenth of the full dues, should be subjected to only one-tenth of the full dues; and articles paying at present one-twentieth or one-fortieth of the full dues, to only one-fortieth of the full dues; yet he stated that rather than that the proposed reduction should not be agreed to for want of unanimity, he was instructed in the worst case to vote for the Hamburg proposal.

However, the Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark refused to agree to the Hamburg proposal, and the two first-named Governments emphatically stated that they could not assent to the principle endeavoured to be upheld by Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, namely, that the Vienna Act imposed an obligation on the Elbe-bordering states to reduce the Elbe-dues, provided it was shown that a reduction was required for the encouragement of commerce; and they further asserted, that in their opinion the non-

* Of these 7*s.* 9·5*d.* are repaid by the Saxon Government.

consent to a reduction of the present tariff involved no breach of their special confederate obligations, nor was it in opposition to important international obligations towards third States that had signed the Treaty of Vienna. The Governments of Hanover and Mecklenburg maintained, on the contrary, that the Vienna Act gave them a right to levy the present dues, which could only be reduced by the unanimous consent of all the Riverain States, and that they would not relinquish, without indemnification, the revenues derived by them from the Elbe-dues. But in order to show their readiness, as they stated, to meet the wishes of the other Riverain States for a reduction of the present Elbe-tariff, they expressed their willingness to a temporary arrangement, terminable at the end of 1865, by which the full and the half of the full dues on goods sent to Prussia and Saxony should be reduced by one-third, and all dues on goods sent to Bohemia by two-thirds.

Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Hamburg refused to agree to this proposal of Hanover and Mecklenburg, on the ground that it would not relieve the trade of the Elbe from the burden it is at present subjected to; and many angry discussions ensued as to the confederate and international obligations imposed by the Vienna Act and the Elbe Act of 1821, which declares that the Elbe-tariff should be prepared in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation; and whether or not it was established by Treaty, that questions as to the reduction of the tariff should be classed with those which the Revision Commission can only decide unanimously.

These discussions, however, produced no alteration of the present high tariff, and, as stated above, on the 1st of December the fourth Commission of Revision adjourned. The Austrian, Prussian, and Saxon Commissioners declared at the last sitting that their Governments were resolved to use every effort to bring about a reduction of the present Elbe-dues; and the Hamburg Commissioner added, that the Hamburg Senate would, if necessary, appeal to the Diet at Frankfurt and the parties to the Vienna Act in order to obtain redress.

Since the adjournment of the Commission the Prussian Chambers have passed a resolution urging the Government to reduce the Elbe-dues, and the Prussian Minister for Trade declared that the Government, as far as lay in their power, would not fail to act in accordance with the resolution of the Chambers.

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce addressed in March, 1859, a memorial to the British Chambers of Commerce, showing by statistical tables, the large amount which British commerce contributes towards the Upper-Elbe dues, and which amount is computed to reach the yearly sum of 52,000*l.*; and requesting the British Chambers of Commerce to support the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce in their endeavours to abolish these obnoxious Elbe-dues, which are so injurious to British trade, and which the memorial asserts, are levied in direct violation of the stipulations of the Vienna Act.

With reference to the Stade-toll, the fourth Revision Commission was not authorized to enter upon that subject, as the Dresden Convention of the 13th of April, 1844, by which the relations of that toll were regulated, expressly declares that only at the expiration of twenty-five years shall the Revision-Commission have the right to discuss and examine the tariff, and all that relates to the Stade-toll.

The mercantile community of Hamburg are, however, in good hopes that, now, that a Committee of the House of Commons have resolved that it is expedient that notice should be given to terminate the Treaty concluded in 1844 between Great Britain and Hanover, and as in compliance with that resolution Her Majesty's Government have given notice to Hanover to that effect, this heavy charge will ere long be abolished.

Connected with the Upper-Elbe dues, are the transit-dues, which are levied by the Governments of Mecklenburg, Denmark, and Hamburg and Lübeck, on goods conveyed by the Berlin-Hamburg railway. These

transit-dues, which amount to 5*s.* 1*d.* per ton (see Table No. 2), operate most detrimentally; as, though they are imposed to compensate for the loss of dues on goods that are now sent by the railway instead of by the Elbe, yet, in reality, they act as an additional tax, as it is obvious that for many goods the railway must have a preference, notwithstanding the higher railway charge and the Elbe-dues. And, besides, it may be observed that though at times the railway carriages cannot take all the goods offered, yet the Elbe affords no relief, as the high dues levied thereon prevent the merchant availing himself of that route to convey his goods, detained for want of railway conveyance.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Amounts of the Transit-Dues levied on the Berlin-Hamburg Railway.

	per ton.
By Mecklenburg	3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
Denmark	1 6 8
Hamburg and Lübeck	0 7 7
Total	5 1 1

Some articles, such as cotton, wool, corn, zinc, &c., are exempted from the payment of the Danish and Hamburg and Lübeck dues, and only subject to the Mecklenburg dues.

The Hamburg and Lübeck Governments exempted in August last, upon the payment of their share of these transit-dues of 1*s.* 4½*d.* per ton, all those articles (adding cotton, wool, corn, and zinc), which, by Article 250 of the Treaty of the 14th of March, 1857, for the redemption of the Sound-dues, are exempted from the payment of the Danish transit-dues; and they further proposed to the Danish Government that they would relinquish such proportion of the transit-dues as they receive, provided that Government would abolish the present Danish transit-dues, levied on the route between Hamburg and Lübeck, and on the Berlin-Hamburg railway. As yet the Danish Government have made no reply to this proposal; but the Government of Mecklenburg have peremptorily refused to enter into any negotiations respecting their share of the transit-dues, which share amounts to the large sum of 3*s.* 1½*d.* per ton.

The liquidation of Hamburg merchants of the claims on them, and the arrangements for winding-up the transactions arising out of debts due to them, which were rendered so complicated by the crisis of 1857, and the settlement of the affairs of those houses that suspended payment or failed, were brought to a more satisfactory termination than the most sanguine had hoped for.

In the first place, the leading houses that had applied for the assistance afforded them by the Government at the close of the year repaid the advances made to them before the middle of June last, and on the 8th of July the Senate was enabled to communicate to the *Bürgerschaft* that the measures adopted by the State for the relief of the mercantile community had fully answered their purpose, and that there was no further necessity for the assistance of the State; which assistance, as the Senate had stated at the time, was objectionable in principle, and had only been granted to meet the extraordinary embarrassments and the total want of confidence among merchants and moneyed capitalists.

The Senate informed the *Bürgerschaft* that Government bonds to the amount of 8,153,000 *banco* marks, (611,475*l.*) had been advanced to 193 firms against the deposit of goods, and that these advances had been repaid in full, no loss having been incurred by the State; and that the State discount bank had discounted bills to the amount of 3,029,578 *banco* marks (239,200*l.*), at the rate of 10, 8, 6, and 5 per cent., and that such bank had been closed in March, its aid not being further required.

The Senate further informed the *Bürgerschaft* that the 15 millions marks *banco* (1,125,000*l.*) in silver bars, borrowed by the Hamburg Government from the Austrian Government at the rate of 6 per cent. interest, had been repaid (5 millions on the 3rd of March, 10 millions on the 19th of June), and that, besides, the

2½ millions of francs (100,000*l.*) borrowed for Government account from a Hamburg banking-firm, and imported from Belgium before it was known that the Austrian Government would lend the above mentioned sum, had been refunded by the end of March.

The Discount Guarantee Association, which was formed in November, 1857, to facilitate the discounting of bills, and towards which the sum of 13,000,000 marks banco (about 1,000,000*l.*) was subscribed for by all classes of merchants and brokers, and of which sum 10 per cent. was paid up, has likewise nearly liquidated its affairs; the greater part of the 10 per cent. paid up has been refunded, and it appears that the ultimate loss on this fund, the credit of which, by indorsement, was liberally given to the current bills, will not amount to more than 1 per cent. of the 10 per cent. paid up.

As to the firms that suspended payment in November and December, 1857, and availed themselves of the law of the 2nd of December, 1857, passed to aid the winding-up of the affairs of suspended firms, it appears now, that generally larger dividends have been paid by them than the creditors had hoped for.

The Court of Commerce has made great exertions to wind up the affairs of such firms, and three additional judges, one lawyer and two merchants, were appointed in April to facilitate the despatch of business.

From an official communication made by the President of the Court of Commerce, in March, 1859, it appears that 175 firms availed themselves of the law of the 2nd December, 1857, to place their affairs under administration, and that seven of such firms were declared bankrupts by order of the Court of Commerce. Of the remaining 138 firms, the affairs of 68 have been finally settled, and of these 43 firms have paid in full, and the other 25 have made private arrangements with their creditors, paying dividends varying from 66½ to 25 per cent. The affairs of further 25 firms, the President stated, were on the eve of being settled, and it was to be expected that 1 or 2 of them would pay in full, and the other dividends varying from 80 to 20 per cent. As to the affairs of the 75 firms still under administration, the President said it would be premature to venture upon any opinion as to how the liquidations might terminate; but he hoped that at least 7 of them would pay in full. The aggregate sum of the liabilities of the 145 firms under administration, the President stated, amounted to 98 millions marks banco (7,350,000*l.*), of which the

large sum of 70,200,000 marks banco, (5,265,000*l.*) is liabilities arising from acceptances on account of "open credits."

The President of the Court of Commerce further took occasion to allude to the benefit derived by creditors from the operation of the law of the 2nd of December, and to the various complaints made against this law (referred to in the Commercial Report for 1857); and he expressly stated that the Court had in no case sanctioned the transfer of property to particular creditors, made in contemplation of suspension of payment. Indeed, the Court had in several cases induced the parties transferring to acknowledge the illegality of such transfers, by threats that otherwise they should be made bankrupts, and so obtained the sums in question for the benefit of the general creditors.

The President also declared that the law of the 2nd of December had operated most beneficially for the creditors of such houses, the embarrassments of which had been but of a temporary nature, and which, by availing themselves of this law, had been enabled ultimately to pay in full. The law had likewise prevented particular creditors from attacking property to the prejudice of the general body of creditors, and left it to the majority of the creditors to decide what was best to be done to secure the settlement of the affairs of firms that suspended payment.

As was mentioned in the commencement of this Report, the merchants observed in 1858 great caution in all their transactions; and, consequently, the importations into Hamburg of the chief articles of commerce, such as coffee, sugar, hides, rice, wool, cotton, &c., were by no means so extensive as in 1857; and the exportations from Hamburg, particularly those to Transatlantic places, were on a much smaller scale than in previous years.

In general prices, as will be perceived from Table No. 3, have not so much receded since the mercantile crisis of 1857 as was at first expected; but at the reduced prices the large stocks of all descriptions of goods held by Hamburg merchants at the beginning of 1858 were cleared off and, the importations being moderate, the stocks on hand at the end of 1858 were but small, and there were fair prospects for an increased trade in 1859; which, however, were not realized, owing to political events since January, 1859, and the war in Italy.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Prices of various Articles during the years 1841—50, 1851, 1856, 1857, and 1858, compared with those during the years 1831—40; and showing the per Centage Fluctuations in the above years, taking the Prices of 1831—40 on the basis of 100.

Articles.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat	100	120·7	108·3	206·9	144·4	133·3
Wheat-flour.. ..	100	119·6	107·7	191·4	154·7	123·9
Rye	100	112·9	118·2	203·6	140·0	125·5
Barley	100	113·1	112·8	212·8	180·9	161·7
Oats	100	111·7	117·4	191·3	169·6	169·6
Butter	100	108·4	105·0	154·0	155·5	152·1
Beef, salted.. ..	100	119·5	113·4	172·9	175·3	168·0
Sugar, Brazil ..	100	83·3	75·8	122·6	127·8	105·6
Coffee, Rio	100	68·5	75·6	86·2	95·4	79·8
Cocoa, Guayaquil	100	100·0	88·4	149·9	265·0	172·7
Tea, Congo	100	110·7	86·5	83·4	94·0	86·9
Tobacco, Porto Rico	100	99·0	112·0	98·7	120·7	105·3
Rice, Java	100	85·5	65·1	86·0	76·7	66·3
Pepper	100	82·3	84·8	120·4	112·2	108·6
Wine	100	77·5	98·4	189·7	197·8	188·6
Cotton, Georgia ..	100	70·6	88·3	84·1	105·6	94·5
Wool	100	87·3	85·6	102·9	109·9	92·7
Hides, Rio Grande .	100	76·3	79·2	143·3	185·7	127·1
Iron, English	100	94·2	72·0	114·0	112·9	100·0
Zinc	100	139·4	95·3	163·3	191·3	160·0
Lead	100	107·7	98·3	137·6	138·2	126·0
Copper	100	96·2	94·3	126·0	135·0	112·4
Saltpetre, East Indies	100	97·9	89·1	164·2	145·8	119·3
Coals, small	100	100·0	85·7	128·6	100·0	100·0

The statistical Returns, shewing the quantity and value of the Hamburg importations during 1858

have not yet been published, but it appears that about 32,000,000 cwt., in value of about 500,000,000 marks

banco (37,500,000*l.*) were imported in 1858, against 37,971,938 cwt., in value of 688,849,300 marks banco (about 51,500,000*l.*) in 1857.

Money, in consequence of the stagnation of trade,

and more particularly on account of the decrease in the number of bills drawn against "open credits," was abundant, and, as will be seen from Table No. 4, the rates of discount were very low throughout the year.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Average Rates of Discount at Hamburg, during each Month of the Years 1854 to 1858, and during the seven Years 1852 to 1858.

Months.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
January	2·87	2·50	5·08	5·37	2½
February	2·00	2·12	5·22	4·00	2
March	2·25	2·50	5·50	5·20	1½
April	2·37	2·50	6·47	6·87	1½
May	2·00	2·50	6·40	5·50	1
June	2·75	3·00	6·65	6·38	1½
July	2·37	3·12	6·05	6·13	1½
August	2·25	4·00	6·26	6·08	1
September	2·62	5·25	7·43	6·06	1½
October	3·37	5·62	7·45	8·00	2
November	3·12	6·25	5·73	9·38	2
December	3·50	6·12	5·84	8·19	1½

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1852	2·50	5·50	3·18
1853	1·75	4·25	3·45
1854	1·75	4·25	2·50
1855	1·75	6·75	3·75
1856	4·37	9·00	6·16
1857	3·87	10·00	6·43
1858	1·00	2·50	1·75

These low rates of discount induced merchants in the course of the year to lay out the greater part of their spare capital in funds and shares, which were then considered a safe investment, offering a fair rate of interest; but the considerable fall in the prices of all such securities must cause a severe loss to the mercantile community of Hamburg.

The two Hamburg joint-stock banks—the Union Bank and the North German Bank—paid dividends of five and six per cent. to their shareholders in 1858. However, these dividends were chiefly paid from the fund set apart in 1857 to meet expected losses on unpaid bills, and which losses were much less than was at first feared; and it appears now to be the general opinion that under a normal state of trade, with low rates of discount, and under the peculiar system of discounting prevailing at Hamburg (referred to in the Commercial Report for 1857), these joint-

stock banks will never be able to realize large profits; and under such circumstances great exertions continue to be made to induce the majority of the shareholders to dissolve the Company and divide the capital.

The rates of the foreign exchanges have not varied so considerably this year as they did in 1857, when money was so scarce; but since January, 1859, the exchange on Austria has declined 20 to 30 per cent., and as it is the custom in some branches of trade to invoice goods in the currency of the country to which they are sent, the Hamburg merchant dealing with Austria must bear this heavy loss, arising from the depreciation of the Austrian paper currency. The failures that have taken place in the Austrian dominions have already led to further suspensions in other parts of Germany; and in Hamburg, though the transactions have been of late on a very limited scale, still it is feared that some embarrassments will ensue.

STATEMENT of the Average Rates of Exchange in London, during each Month of the years 1857 and 1858; and during the Years 1851—55, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Month.	Average at two and three Months' Date.			
	1857.		1858.	
	Marks Banco.	Shillings.	Marks Banco.	Shillings.
January	12	17½	12	15½
February	13	0½	13	1½
March	13	0½	13	1½
April	12	15½	13	2
May	13	0½	13	3
June	12	15½	13	3
July	13	0½	13	2½
August	13	0½	13	4½
September	13	0½	13	4½
October	12	15½	13	3½
November	12	14½	13	2½
December	12	11½	13	3½
Yearly average ..	12	15½	13	2½

Years.	Average at two and three Months' Date.		Highest.	Lowest.
	Marks Banco.	Sh.	Marks Banco.	Sh.
1851—55	13	2½	13	7½
1856	13	1½	13	3½
1857	12	15½	13	1½
1858	13	2½	13	5

The Hamburg maritime insurance companies experienced great losses in 1858. The destruction of the Hamburg screw-steamer "Austria," and the total loss of several vessels in different parts of the world that were insured by the Hamburg companies, have seriously diminished their funds. One company has already declined to undertake further risks; and most of the other companies will this year pay no dividends to their shareholders.

AMOUNT of Sums insured against Sea-Risks at Hamburg.

Years.	—	—	Average Rate of Premium.
	Marks Banco.	£	Per centage.
1854	522,611,200	38,713,000	1 ⁹ / ₁₆
1855	527,644,800	39,820,000	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₆
1856	678,679,200	50,900,940	1 ⁷ / ₁₆
1857	733,697,900	55,027,340	1 ⁸ / ₁₆
1858*			

The official Returns relating to the Navigation of the Lower and Upper Elbe for the year 1858 (Appendix 2 and 3), have just been published by the Statistical Department. They show:—

VESSELS entered Inwards at the Port of Hamburg.

	1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Vessels laden ..	4,306	1,136,457	3,878	1,026,192
Ditto in ballast ..	761	117,042	486	78,468
Total	5,067	1,250,499	4,364	1,104,660
Of which English:				
Vessels laden ..	1,741	596,862	1,672	559,869
Ditto in ballast ..	90	19,341	26	8,568
Total	1,831	616,203	1,698	568,437

STEAMERS entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, at the Port of Hamburg in 1858.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Inwards	1,017	470,109
Outwards	1,012	469,437
Of which English	540	266,682

VESSELS cleared Outwards at the Port of Hamburg.

	1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Vessels laden ..	3,112	826,803	2,234	646,689
Ditto in ballast ..	1,921	405,039	2,143	461,847
Total	5,033	1,231,842	4,377	1,118,536
Of which English:				
Vessels laden ..	781	329,289	595	271,623
Ditto in ballast ..	1,050	285,273	1,104	297,681
Total	1,831	617,562	1,699	569,304

VESSELS owned by Hamburg Citizens, and carrying the Hamburg Flag.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1st January, 1858	491	191,244
1st January, 1859	488	187,332
Of which, steamers	19	13,920

Forty-three new vessels were registered under the Hamburg flag, and forty-six Hamburg vessels were sold or lost.

In general the shipping interest was in a very depressed state during this year; many vessels were lying unemployed in the harbour of Hamburg, and freights to and from all parts of the world were considerably lower than in previous years.

* Not yet ascertained, but estimated one-third less than in 1857.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company, owing to the loss of their steamer "Austria," and the falling off of trade in general, have again paid no dividend this year.

The shareholders of the Elbe-Humber Steam Packet Company sold their four screw-steamers and dissolved the company. These steamers were bought at a very low price by a Hamburg shipowner, who employs them in the old trade between Hull and Hamburg. As yet this Hamburg shipowner has not claimed exemption from the payment of the Stade-Toll for such parts of the cargoes of his vessels as are the property of Hamburg citizens, which exemption he might certainly claim by virtue of Article II of the Dresden Convention of the 13th of April, 1844, but which was refused to the dissolved Company by the Hanoverian Government, on the ground that all the shareholders were not Hamburg citizens.

Notwithstanding the exemption arising to Harburg from the privilege exempting goods landed at that port from the Stade-Toll, the Harburg Steam Packet Company, running two small screw-boats to London, and two to Hull, has not been able to compete with the large English and Hamburg steamers coming to Hamburg, and bringing goods liable to the Stade-toll. As was stated in a former Report, vessels at Harburg find no return freight for England, and the want of a return freight has caused such losses to the Harburg Steam-Packet Company that the company will be obliged to wind-up their affairs and sell their steamers; and thus the privilege given with a view to benefit Harburg has caused serious losses to Hanoverian shipowners, though it is most unfair towards British and Hamburg shipowners.

Owing to the very stringent measures that have been adopted by the different German States, with a view to prevent emigration, the number of emigrants shipped at this port in 1858 was considerably less than that of previous years; and in consequence of the preparations for war now being made by the German Confederation, by which the greater part of the male population will be compelled to serve as soldiers, but few persons can or will be permitted to emigrate in 1859.

NUMBER of Emigrants shipped at the Port of Hamburg in the years 1857 and 1858.

	1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Persons.	Vessels.	Persons.
To Canada	15	4,208	5	748
Australia	13	1,203	10	900
The Cape of Good Hope*	..	..	6	2,564
The United States	75	20,948	49	10,763
The Brazils, and other American States	24	2,209	28	3,498
Indirect, via England	127	28,568	98	18,473
	..	2,672	..	977
Grand Total	127	31,240	98	19,450

Of which 98 vessels there were 85 Hamburg (of which 18 were steamers), 5 Oldenburg, 3 Bremen, 1 Hanoverian, 3 Danish, and 1 Norwegian.

Several investigations took place in 1858 with reference to the manner in which emigration is conducted by German shipowners. It appears from them that there is a total absence of any proper separation of the sexes on board, and a want of proper medical assistance, and that great mortality occurred on board of a Hamburg vessel proceeding to the United States. The Senate of Hamburg, in concert with the Senate of Bremen, are now considering what measures ought to be adopted to remedy the evils complained of; and it is said that ere long a law analogous

* Under contract with the British Colonial Government for settlers in the neighbourhood of the German Military Colony.

to that under which emigration in British ships is conducted will be passed by the legislative assemblies of the two Hanse-Towns.

Hamburg, April, 1859.

LÜBECK.

Report by Mr. Paton, British Vice-Consul at Lübeck, on the Trade, &c. of that City, during the year 1859.

The Population.

It is not necessary to touch on the ancient and well-known constitution of the Hanseatic League, which radiated the civilization of Germany among the Ugrian and North Slavic provinces lying beyond the most easterly shores of the Baltic, during the same centuries in which Ragusa was the conductor of the trade, the manufactures, and consular system of Italy, to all the principal centres of the South Slavic family. Every reader of modern history is familiar with the entrance of Lübeck, Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Bremen, into the Germanic Confederation on the fall of the first French Empire, and Lübeck still maintains her historical precedence as the first of the Hanse-Towns, and as the seat of the Supreme Court of Appeal for the remaining members of this once powerful Confederacy.

Various modifications of the fundamental constitution have taken place since the conclusion of the Treaty of Vienna; it is sufficient for our purpose to give a brief outline of the definitive shape which this interesting Government assumed in 1851, after the agitation to which public opinion was subjected after the German Revolution of 1848.

The Supreme Power bears the stamp of the double functions of Lübeck, as a centre of independent jurisdiction and as a mercantile community, the Senate consisting of fourteen members, of whom eight must belong to the learned professions, and of these eight, at least six must be jurists; of the other six, five at least must be merchants. Every citizen of Lübeck, arrived at the age of thirty, may be a senator; but, to prevent nepotism and jobbing, no man can hold this office whose father, son, brother, half-brother, step-father, stepson, father-in-law, or commercial partner, is already a senator.

In order to keep the conservative and progressive principles in harmony, and to guard against either the destructive impulses of popular passion, or the corruptions of stagnant hierarchy, the following device is resorted to, with the object of making the Senate and the citizens, joint constituents, of the fresh members brought into the former assembly. The Senate names those of its members who are to take part in the election, and the Chamber of Citizens also chooses as many electors, as there are senators: taking part in the elections. These form themselves, by lot, into three electoral committees, each committee consisting of two senators and two citizens. They then unite, name and discuss the qualifications of the candidates; each electoral committee then proceeds separately to the choice of senators, and by withdrawal of the least favoured candidate, arrive at the choice of the person who is nominee of the committee; the three committees then re-assemble altogether, and the three successful candidates of the separate electoral chambers are then pitted against each other, and the final choice is made.

This honour is sometimes costly, as the penalty for refusing to be a senator is the loss of citizenship, and the tenth part of the fortune of the chosen. This falls heavily upon lawyers in good practice, who must give it up, and devote themselves to public functions, with a salary far below their previous gains, the term of office being for life, except in case of bad health. The chosen head of the senate is the *Bürgermeister*, who is President of this little republic.

The *Bürgerschaft*, a chamber of elected citizens, consists of 120 persons, chosen for six years, by universal suffrage, with the exception of the minors, insolvents, paupers, and criminals. The Chamber of Citizens acts

in all cases of change of constitution and laws, and in the matter of taxes and State property. But the Senate, from its popular constitution, unites both the executive and the active legislative power in a greater degree than what is usual in other States; and contrary to the practice of monarchies, it is rather the Citizen Chamber, than the Supreme Senate, which acts as the Court of Review.

For the sake of convenience there is a committee of the assembly called *Ausschuss*, (literally Outchoice) consisting of thirty persons, chosen for two years, who are empowered to vote sums out of the taxes, not exceeding 180*l.*, and who aid the Senate in the management of the State ecclesiastical, and charitable bequest property, to the extent of double this sum; and this "*Ausschuss*" is always consulted by the Senate before appeal is made to the Chamber of Citizens.

In the case of long continued differences between the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, the matters in dispute are determined by the Court of Appeal of the four free towns, the seat of which is in Lübeck, or else by a commission named for the purpose.

The tribunals of Lübeck are administered in the first instance by those judges who have that special function. The last instance, is the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Hanse-Towns, whose seat is in Lübeck. Between these two courts is that of the second instance, which is the Senate. There is now an agitation to separate the judicial from the administrative functions of the Senate, and on this point public opinion is much divided, some alleging that in so small a state the Senate can easily undertake both functions; others, that it is more logical for the second instance to consist of a special judicial bench. Up to the present time (March 1860) no decision has been made, and my arrival has been too recent, to authorize my offering any well-grounded opinion on this matter.

Lübeck being a sovereign and independent state of the Germanic Confederation, the most opposite concluding question that can be asked in relation to the population, is, whether the difficult problem has been solved, of the full exercise of rational liberty, in a manner compatible with the satisfactory action of the executive. And to this we must answer in the affirmative, and admit that the union between the governors and the governed is remarkable, and that this republic shows its capacity for the successful endurance of the fiery furnace of a suffrage fundamentally universal; so as to point to the existence in this part of Europe of distinct ethnological qualities which cause the free institutions of all the Saxon and cognate Scandinavian nations to derive their force, not so much from the mere letter of the law, as from the sanction it receives from a rational temperament, full of cool calculation, of forbearance, and of indisposition to that useless expenditure of hostility and vengeance which characterises those inconstant and explosive races, whose convulsions almost invariably end in a foreign, or domestic military despotism.

The movement of the population of Lübeck is characterised by a constant influx of the labouring and humbler classes, particularly from Mecklenburg and Holstein, who serve as porters, day-labourers, assistants to builders, &c., and an influx of a large proportion of the male children of the wealthier classes to Hamburg, Russia, England, and the United States, and particularly to South America. The total population of Lübeck, according to the last census, taken on the 1st September, 1857, amounts to 43,225 souls, of whom 26,672 inhabit the town, 4,045 the suburbs. In the town and suburbs together 30,717 souls, and in the rural district 12,508.

Of the total number of 43,225 souls we find that 32,665 are natives of Lübeck, the rest are foreign to the State; we may therefore say that nearly a fourth of the inhabitants are not born subjects of this Free State. From the immediate vicinity of Holstein, and from the fact that Lübeck is the radiating centre of the trade resources and civilization of Eastern Holstein, the subjects of the King of Denmark are the most numerous, amounting to 4,439 souls.

Nearly the whole of these persons (born foreigners, but naturalized Lübeckers) are natives of the Germanic Confederation. The exceptions, that is to say the pure foreigners, not born in the Germanic Confederation, do not, in my opinion, amount to more than 300 souls; but their numbers cannot be given with precision, because in the census all Austrian and all Danish subjects are reckoned under the heads Austria and Denmark; therefore, pure Danes are not distinguished from Holsteiners, or pure Germanic-Confederate Austrians from Italians, Poles, and Hungarians. British subjects number twenty-five.

If we pass from the division of the population, according to local nativity, to the religious divisions, we find that nearly the whole of the inhabitants, whether subjects of the State or not, are Lutheran; this confession numbering 42,814 of the total population of 43,225. The Jews, with 522 souls come next. Calvinists, 410, Catholics, 204, and among other sects, we find 9 Anglicans, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Greek.

Passing to the secular occupations and sources of income of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs, and including the families, servants, and dependants in our enumeration, we find that of the 30,717 souls therein, 3,956 individuals derive their sustenance from the preparation of food (butchers, bakers, flesh and fish-curers); 2,911 from preparation of clothing; 1,673 from construction of dwellings; [the old architecture of Lübeck has a European renown from its beauty and solidity; and the excellent cellarage on the plateau, high above the level of the Trave, although not free from damp—in consequence of either defective water pipes or, as asserted, of subterraneous springs—is, nevertheless, not subject to overwhelming inundations as at Hamburg. And this ample old cellar accommodation is no doubt the cause of the large trade which exists here in all wines, particularly those of France, which suit the taste of Finland, and other countries supplied by Lübeck]; 1,555 from the completion of dwellings; 3,643 manufacturers of objects of general utility; 4,598 persons are engaged in wholesale and retail trade, including brokers; 1,134 derive their sustenance from navigation, foreign, coasting, and internal; 690 persons connected with the arts; 1,077 persons connected with the learned professions, including students; 1,026 under the head of independent persons without occupation, and annuitants. This number, including all families and servants, as above stated. The actual recipients of independent income being 391, so that this favoured few, amount to nearly 1 per cent. of the whole population; 989 are paupers, supported by public or charitable institutions, and mendicancy can be scarcely said to exist at all; 21 criminals are under lock and key; 912 persons are public functionaries; and in this number are included police officers, but not firemen; 487 males belong to the Lübeck Contingent of the Germanic Confederation, with 107 dependents.

This small amount of the dangerous classes, the total absence of persons who live by crime, and the almost total absence of mendicancy, the complete provision for the pauper population, the habits of order and economy, the sentiments of good faith in the commercial sphere, with the spread of the arts of civilization, and the conveniences of life, constitute altogether one of the most refreshing spectacles which it can fall to the lot of the statistician to contemplate. On the other hand, the spirit of sluggish conservatism and antiquated caution of Lübeck forms a striking contrast to the enterprise of Hamburg and Bremen, with their rapidly increasing population. It is scarcely credible, and yet nevertheless true, that thirty years ago, when railways were in their infancy, the attention of foreign capitalists was drawn to the project of a direct railway from Lübeck to Hamburg, and proposals to that effect were made to the Lübeck Senate of that day, and declined on the ground that Lübeck would lose its commission-trade by the goods passing too rapidly through. This golden opportunity was thus lost, and subsequently, when sounder views prevailed, the Danish Government, interested in the railway-connexion of Kiel with Hamburg, was no longer dis-

posed to give those privileges, which it would have yielded without any difficulty, at the previous period.

More liberal views now prevail in the Senate of Lübeck, but still some important reforms are required; for instance, the system of guilds is most stringent, obsolete and illiberal. A foreign merchant cannot settle here without becoming a citizen. Trades are so sub-divided and hemmed in that a man cannot do anything out of his prescribed article, although fully within the sphere of his capital and skill. The argument in favour of the guild system is, that a loose pauper population is kept away from the town, and as the State is administered in a great measure by unsalaried citizens, foreigners, even if contributing their quota of taxation, would be relieved from military service, and the obligatory civil offices. It is unnecessary to refute this obsolete and illiberal argument, so contrary to the great economical maxim, that the best stimulus to commercial prosperity is to ensure its spontaneous action with as little obstruction as may be compatible with the necessities of the public revenue.

The Port.

The proper function of the Trave is that of one of the chief German outlets to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Finland; and this has created the necessity for an improvement of the port, so as conveniently to accommodate the growing steam traffic with all parts of the Baltic, having mediate relations with Hamburg, and immediate relations with Lübeck, but without going to the extent of attempting to create accommodation for the larger class of vessels, such as are usual in the American trade of Bremen and Hamburg.

The Trave has often been called the Baltic Haven of Hamburg, which it in reality is; and as it shares this function with the less proximate Kiel, which enjoys, however, a less circuitous railway communication with Hamburg, the improvement of the port, and the direct railway to Hamburg, have been the two great objects which the Senate has had in view in latter years.

Above Lübeck the Trave is only navigable for flat-bottomed boats in connexion with the small canal to the Elbe, which is kept up by the State of Lübeck to the extent of three-fourths of the total expense, the other fourth by Denmark, but which canal is gradually going out of use since the construction of the railway to Büchen. Below Lübeck the distance to the Baltic by the Trave is between fifteen and sixteen English miles, the lower half so mingled with stagnant lake water that the motion of the current is imperceptible, and marshy land composed of humid alluvial deposit, overgrown with reeds, environ these lakes. The object of the improvements was to enlarge the port of Lübeck, to cut off the excessive windings, to deepen and define the channel between Lübeck and Travemünde, and to make a wide passage of several hundred feet through the bar of the river at the latter place, which, as the name denotes, is the mouth of the Trave.

Nearly 200,000*l.* has been expended on these objects, under the direction of Mr. C. Müller, an able engineer, and with a success quite adequate to the wants of any amount of trade with either the Baltic or the English ports, in vessels of the size at present usual. The average depth of the river in mid-channel, which was 11½ feet, has been increased to 16 feet. The river, in the port of Lübeck, which used to range from 110 to 250 feet in breadth, according to the amount of water, has been basined, so as to have a minimum breadth of 240 feet, and a steamer 220 feet long, can now put about with convenience. Vessels of 1,200 tons can come up to the town, and vessels of above 1,000 tons are built and launched in the dock-yards of Lübeck; and the harbour is to be still further extended, by removal of a portion of an overhanging mound.

On the left bank of the Trave, at its mouth, is the Travemünde lighthouse and the lantern, 92 English feet above the level of the water, is visible at a distance of 16 geographical miles in clear weather. Right

under the principal light is a smaller one, 62 English feet above the level of the sea, and visible six miles; both lights burn from sunset to sunrise, except during the ice periods of winter, when no open sea is visible. By the improvements I have indicated the bar at the mouth of the river has been cut through, so as to secure a depth of 18 feet. The entrance is marked by buoys, and ample provision is made for pilotage.

In conclusion, after the harbour is widened by cutting away the lower slope of the overhanging mound, which will be soon completed, it is not to be expected, that after so expensive an improvement, any material change should be made in the access to Lübeck for a considerable time to come.

Communications.

A single railway connects Lübeck with Germany through Büchen, a point on the Hamburg and Berlin line. Beyond this point it is continued for a short distance to the Elbe, in the direction of Lüneburg, but is separated from this town by the Elbe itself and two and three-quarters German (or about thirteen English) miles distance without rail. In order, therefore, to connect Lübeck directly with the lines that lead through the Hanoverian territory with the Upper and Lower Rhenish railway net, it is requisite to complete these thirteen miles between the Elbe and Lüneburg, and it is also desirable that a bridge should be built at this spot, in order to avoid trans-shipment, and enable trains to run continuously from Lübeck into the Hanoverian territory. But the enormous expense of a bridge across so wide a river as the Elbe has deterred the Hanoverian and Lübeck Governments from entering into this part of the enterprise; but the thirteen miles of railway will be completed without delay, and the passage will be effected by the existing ferry at Lauenburg. At the present time, the result of this interruption is, that passengers and goods from Lübeck to Central and Western Germany go round about by Hamburg and Harburg.

The report of the Lübeck-Büchen Railway for 1859 will not be published in time for transmission with this report; but I learn that the speculation as a whole has not been, up to the present time, very remunerative. The dividend this year will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so as to be not far off the grand average of railway speculations in Germany. But the mercantile body of Lübeck and Hamburg, who are the principal proprietors, have had their advantage in the increased facilities for the trade which it has afforded to them as individuals. Still, as a means of communication with Hamburg, the Lübeck-Büchen Railway is far from satisfactory, in consequence of the great angle which it makes; so that Lübeck and Hamburg, although apparently so near, are nevertheless removed from each other by this indirect route—a journey of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, or only twenty minutes less than the time taken from Stettin to Berlin. It is much to the credit of the Danish Government that more enlarged views of international utility have prevailed over autonomic prejudices, and that there seems no longer the smallest doubt of the concession of a direct railway to Hamburg, which will reduce the journey to one hour and a-half.

The value of this boon would, however, be much diminished, if trains were to be stopped for one-half or three-quarters of an hour's examination of baggage at the Holstein frontier. The Lübeck Government and capitalists, therefore, propose to avoid collision with Danish customs' regulations by having customs' guardians to accompany the trains into and out of the Holstein territory, for through-going goods and passengers, while the intermediate stations in Holstein would be constituted as custom-houses, with barriers, so as to guarantee the Danish Customs' revenue by every precaution that can be reasonably demanded.

When this long-impending concession is at length made, and the now variable working plans and estimates are definitively determined on, I shall have the honour of reporting further on this project, which will no doubt be brought before the eyes of the British capitalists. That heavy Baltic produce will ever take

this route to England seems improbable, from the expense of trans-shipment; but Hamburg and Bremen, as ship-building and sea-faring places, are such large consumers of Baltic produce, that it is clear, a direct railway communication from Lübeck, in connection with the proposed Hamburg and Bremen Railway, will be the means of a large transport of Baltic produce to these places; for the stores of Lübeck, as a dépôt for these articles, will be accessible during all the winter. This addition to the now existing passenger and goods traffic, in which exports to Sweden and Finland enter so largely, is presumed to constitute a sufficient inducement for the direct scheme.

With regard to the great ulterior project of a continuation of this line from Bremen to Holland and Belgium, crossing the line at a point much below Ruprort, it has been surveyed and reported on in eulogistic terms; but has not, as yet, met with any tangible support of capitalists, although not altogether a chimerical project, if we consider its distance from all competing lines—the dead flatness of the territory traversed—and that Lübeck, with its steam navigation to all parts of the Baltic, is one terminus, while the other is the Belgian net of railways, which are so closely connected with Paris and London. Hamburg, Bremen, and the rich pasture districts of Holland also lie on the line. On the other hand may be stated, the vast distance to be traversed, the comparatively small local traffic beyond Bremen, and the heavy outlay for bridges, dams, and dykes; as well as the difficulty of getting Governments to co-operate in subordinating local objects to those of a national character.

The British Navigation.

The port of Lübeck can scarcely ever be expected to be the seat of any very extensive trade with England. This results from its geographical position; for so long as the Danish peninsula all but blocks up the western outlet of the Baltic, the Elbe, and the Weser, rather than the Trave, must necessarily be the great inlets of imports from Britain, and outlets of German exports to the west. Lübeck, therefore, subsists chiefly on a commission trade with Finland and Sweden; and as an independent money market and seat of commerce, it is completely overshadowed by the neighbouring Hamburg. But the comparatively limited trade and navigation of this ancient Hanseatic city is on a secure and solid basis; and although the fortunes here are not so large as in Hamburg, yet the proportion which the accumulated capital bears to the extent of the commercial transactions is undoubtedly and unquestionably larger than in the more active and enterprising Hamburg.

On examination of the British ships' register for the five years 1855–59, I find the British shipping that entered and cleared to be as follows:—

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage, British.	Crews.
1855	11	1,717	66
1856	7	1,111	44
1857	7	1,010	33
1858	3	255	12
1859	13	1,606	67

In the first of these years the war with Russia, which closed the ports of the Eastern Baltic, while those of the West remained open, does not appear to have acted otherwise than favourably for the direct trade between Britain and Lübeck. In the two following years we find that instead of 11 ships with 1,717 tons which entered and cleared in 1855, the entrances and clearances in 1856 and 1857 fell to 7 ships in each year, with a nearly proportional diminution of tonnage. The fall in 1858 was still greater, in consequence of the commercial crisis of the previous autumn; for we find that only 3 vessels, with 225 tons, and 12 men, entered and cleared from Lübeck; this blow having fallen with peculiar weight on Hamburg, on which city Lübeck depends so much for its commission business. Lastly, the circumstance of the entrances and clearances of British ships having, in

1859 risen to 13 ships with 1,606 tons burden, leads to the conclusion that the shipping between Great Britain and Lübeck is in course of a natural and spontaneous revival.

If we examine the Tables of the total foreign ships that entered Lübeck from British ports, during the years 1855-59, we find the results to be as follows:—

			Ships.		Hoisting Lübeck Flag.
1855	..	..	112	..	18
1856	..	..	125	..	20
1857	..	..	168	..	16
1858	..	..	123	..	12
1859	..	..	137	..	9

I was very much struck with the diminishing proportion which ships hoisting the British flag appeared to bear to the total shipping engaged in the trade between Lübeck and Great Britain; but found on enquiry that, in addition to the permanent and organic causes of Baltic shipping sailing more cheaply than most other mercantile fleets—arising from the cheapness of timber, cordage, pitch, tar, and labour in general—there has been latterly in operation a special cause for this disproportion, which we will explain below.

In those years the total tonnage from England was the following, in lasts of 4,120 lbs., according to the calculations of the Statistical Bureau of this place:—

			Total.		British.
1855	..	..	9,791	..	947
1856	..	..	11,412	..	692
1857	..	..	14,567	..	247
1858	..	..	10,772	..	158
1859	..	..	13,034	..	892

Thus British bottoms were about a tenth of the whole in 1855, a sixteenth in 1856, a fifty-ninth in 1857, a sixty-eighth in 1858, and a fourteenth in 1859.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Articles.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Alkali	lbs.	371,008	334,958	495,881	173,394	938,644
Cement	"	117,480	59,155	201,392	273,151	..
Coals	tons	131,930	228,585	281,658	224,617	1,305
Colours	lbs.	16,369	71,222	73,103	36,600	265,678
Drugs	"	15,651	26,871	18,614	7,332	47,935
Molasses	"	705,887	868,615	1,048,052	646,523	20,651
Linseed oil	"	9,637	126,999	24,318	145,395	312,436
Salt	tons	12,109	7,363	8,004	4,407	658,518
Iron	lbs.	2,009,013	1,684,229	1,911,169	973,085	6,112
Iron Manufactures	"	123,040	232,063	183,388	146,553	1,548,868
Block Tin	"	129,494	47,443	84,348	52,121	203,221
Steel	"	19,522	29,929	18,282	18,392	35,277
Smear Fat	"	221,176	30,063	21,189	76,175	18,906
Stone-ware, value	marks current	83,367	183,375	185,321	129,818	188,677
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	£ sterling	5,355 11 7	11,113 12 10	11,231 11 7	7,867 15 2	11,434 19 4

The action of the crisis of 1857 shows itself clearly in 1858 by a great diminution in most articles, from which must be excepted cement, which is used in building, and is imported chiefly from London, Hull, and Hartlepool; in linseed oil, which is imported from Hull, and much of which is re-exported to Finland and the Baltic; in steel, imported chiefly from Hull; and in smear fat, which is also imported chiefly from Hull, also in small quantities from London, and used for the extensive steam navigation of the Baltic.

If we pass to the end of the five years, we find unmistakable symptoms of a tendency to a general revival after the stunning blow of 1857. Sodas and alkalies, imported from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and used in the soap and other manufactures of Lübeck, have, in 1859, risen to the double of the importations of any of the previous four years. Coals, mostly Cardiff, Charleston, and West Hartley, which are generally all mixed together in Lübeck for the Baltic navigation, show a considerable increase in 1859; but not quite so much as the estimate of 22 per cent., which I transmitted in January, and which was founded, not on the statistical returns, but on the estimate of the leading broker. Drugs for local use

I have made particular enquiry into this matter, and find that, from the great increase of steam traffic in the Baltic, there is a certain number of sailing vessels hoisting Lübeck, Danish, and Mecklenburg flags, which, driven out of their former trade, go to Rostock and other places for corn for England, and bring back coals, iron, and other British exports, at so low freights, as not to make Lübeck an attractive or remunerative port of destination for the British ship owner. When those ships are used up, it is clear that a considerable increase of the British shipping might be expected, were it not for the simultaneous extension of the British trade to Lübeck, *viâ* Hamburg, where the large imports of British productions, through the extensive navigation in the Elbe, make the back freights comparatively moderate, and therefore render the export of corn from Lübeck, *viâ* rail to Hamburg, more remunerative than by the Sound; and it is to be expected that the direct railway to Hamburg will even increase the attraction to the Elbe than to the Sound.

The British Trade.

The total imports from England, during the last five years, may be estimated as follows:—

		£
1855	..	67,725
1856	..	85,342
1857	..	84,687
1858	..	50,169
1859	..	78,125

The estimate of the last year's importations is necessarily approximated, as the calculations are not terminated before midsummer of the year following; and in the meantime I have procured, in manuscript, from the Statistical Bureau, a summary of the leading imports, to complete my present contrast.

from Newcastle show great increase over the two previous years, but are not up to the amount of the year of prosperity of 1856. Molasses show a surprising diminution, attributable to Hamburg competition. In linseed oil, a great increase of this import, for re-export to Finland, is to be attributed to the extraordinarily high prices of Russian hemp oil this year. Liverpool salt, which is preferred for preserving meat, although showing, in 1859, an excess of more than a third over 1858, yet shows a diminution on the average of five years. On the completion of the railway to Lüneburg, an effort will be made to utilize the salterns of that locality, which are of excellent quality; but from what I have been able to learn, the working expenses will be an obstacle to any serious interference with the import of Liverpool salt. We may also say of iron and steel in 1859, that, although not coming up to the average of the five years, the importations of these articles show a great increase over those of 1858. The importations of stone ware are most satisfactory, being more than double what they were in 1855, and even surpass the highest value of previous years.

The imports that arrive here from England, *viâ*

Hamburg and per rail, cannot be distinguished from those arriving from other countries; therefore it is impossible to collate our English landward with the British seaward imports, there is therefore no possibility of arriving at an estimate of the total imports from Britain into the State of Lübeck. That the landward importations are considerable may be seen by the following Table, which contrasts them with those by sea :—

			Landward.	Seaward.
			per cent.	per cent.
1855	..	..	34·60	65·40
1856	..	..	34·89	65·11
1857	..	..	33·22	66·78
1858	..	..	35·01	64·89

Altogether, we must regard the trade of Great Britain with Lübeck as on the ascendant, for it must be remembered that the years 1855–59 include the two crisis years, and therefore are marked by wide and deep intervals in the diagram of the general upward slope of British trade.

With regard to exportations, I have experienced, and have to record, the same sense of regret as that expressed by my predecessors in their able reports on the total want of all data on this subject. Exports are neither examined, declared, taxed, nor registered. But the exports from Lübeck to England must be very trifling, as there appears to be no staple article which Lübeck can send to England; and I notice that most British ships leave this in ballast, in order to take in corn at other Baltic ports.

As all articles are admitted at a duty of one-half per cent., there are no fiscal obstacles to the freest development of British commerce, and the doctrine of free trade has, in the Lübeck tariff, the fullest application that could be wished. As the accession of other countries to the system of free exchanges is desired, the spirit in which the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce has been concluded has met with general approbation, but in detail, it is not expected to have any favourable effect on the trade of Lübeck; on the contrary, it is anticipated that Bordeaux wine, which is the chief importation from France, and the favourite drink of the Lübeckers, will be enhanced in price; and that coals, which are also a chief import from England, may also be subjected to a slight rise.

The trade of Lübeck with foreign countries, including a full account of the steam navigation in the Baltic, will form the second division of my general report, which I have purposely reserved, in order to include the returns for 1859, which, as I learn, are not accessible till a more advanced period of the year.

13th April, 1860.

OLDENBURGH.

General Review by Mr. Schultze, British Vice-Consul at Rostock, of the Trade of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, in the year 1858.

THE trade of this Grand Duchy continues generally improving, and shows a steady gradual increase; it has, however, in the course of the year afforded no subject for new and interesting communications.

The importation cannot be any way accurately ascertained. The chief import articles consisted of cotton twist, cotton, and cotton ware, chiefly British and direct, and partly from Hamburg and Bremen; coals, cinders, and pig iron from England; bar and loop iron, iron ware of all descriptions, machinery, &c., chiefly from Great Britain; coffee, from Bremen, Hamburg, and Holland; sugar and molasses, from Bremen, Holland, Belgium, and partly from England; rice, from Bremen chiefly; tobacco and stems, principally from Bremen, partly manufactured, from Holland; wine and spirits, from France, Holland, the Baltic, Bremen, and the interior; deals and planes, from Norway, the Baltic, and America.

Quantities could as yet not possibly be ascertained. Of coals about 22,000 tons, pig iron about 4,200 tons, and of cotton, nearly all East Indian, about 550 tons, have been imported from Great Britain.

The chief export articles were oats, beans, rape-seed, and barley to England and Holland, as specified in the Return, which can, however, only contain approximate statements; it having hitherto been impossible to get in any way accurate accounts from the various small outports, where no regular control is kept, corn not being subject to any export duty; considerable quantities are also exported to Bremen. The other export articles were—butter, principally sent to Bremen; pork and hams, to Hamburg and Bremen chiefly, and partly to England; oil-cake, bones, cattle, sheep, and horses to England, Hamburg, Bremen, and the interior.

The quantities of each are as yet not ascertainable; as also the tonnage of British shipping, which partook in the export trade.

The exportation of live stock to England amounted to 4,615 head of cattle and 111 sheep, about one-fourth less than in the year previous, owing to the insufficient quality of the cattle, in consequence of the want of grass; about one-third were transported by British steamers.

The port of Brake was visited this year by 578 vessels, 102 of which were British, of the measurement of 17,376 tons, with 994 seamen.

Three British steamers were employed this year in the trade to Brake, and outports of the Grand Duchy, and made together thirty-nine voyages, viz. :—

	Tons.	Men.	Voyages.
"Zephyr," of Liverpool ..	104 ³ / ₁₀₀	11	27
"Adonis," of Waterford ..	334 ² / ₁₀₀	21	11
"Luna," of Waterford ..	391 ² / ₁₀₀	24	1

which shows a considerable decrease, owing to the active interference of the North German Lloyd, which, however, may scarcely be expected to last long, as the proceedings of the company have been attended with great loss.

The interest in shipping has not increased this year, and the tonnage of Oldenburgh vessels may still be computed at about 40,000 tons; but the number of manufactories has been augmented by one for cotton warps.

The Greenland fishery, in which five vessels were employed this year, having again proved very unsuccessful, only yielding 3,490 seals, will not be extended, nor will the herring fishery be recommenced. Only one small vessel has been sent twice to Scotland, buying and curing the fresh herrings there, and has brought home 184 barrels this year.

The works at the marine establishment of Prussia on the Fahde, have had but a very slow progress this year.

The harbour of Brake is considerably improving now, and the work will be finished in the course of the year.

Other public works worth mentioning are at present not in contemplation.

10th February, 1859.

ROSTOCK.

Report by Mr. Schultze, British Vice-Consul at Rostock, on the Trade, &c., of Rostock, during the year 1858.

On reviewing the same, the general condition of the country appears in an unaltered satisfactory light. The agricultural interest is the prevailing one, and the agricultural classes have prospered much during the last years; and as the crop of 1858 has again been abundant, though prices of corn have ranged materially lower than of late, all the other articles of produce—as cattle, butter, and wool—having retained very high prices during the whole year, the prosperity and wealth of the landed proprietors has not abated.

There is, however, a general conviction through the whole country that the laws which regulate the customs'-duties are not longer tenable, weighing too heavily upon commerce; and that the laws which regulate the right of settlement, and which are very restrictive, not allowing the subjects to settle anywhere else than where they are born, are too great obstacles to industry to be longer durable. Railroads and telegraphs are here also powers which prove irresistible to reform, and it appears that they will ere long give a fresh impulse to overthrow antiquated and rotten institutions.

The Government has proposed a new railroad from Rostock to Stettin, and the Diet has acknowledged the public utility thereof; but the representatives of the towns on the Diet only on the condition that the reform of the customs'-duties be first carried into effect; and it is to be hoped, and it has for the moment, indeed, the appearance that the new sensations which are going on will lead to a finally satisfactory result.

Trade has meanwhile moved its wonted sluggish and merely local course. There is generally no alteration or impulse perceptible, and how could it be otherwise? The small country excluded from the interior of Germany by the Prussian customs'-duties on its frontier, and in the interior encumbered with seventy-two toll bars in the small impoverished towns, offers no field for enterprise to the merchant, and confines him to the exportation of the country's over-produced corn, and to the importation of the consumption of the inhabitants of such articles which are not cultivated or fabricated in their own country. The mercantile crisis of the year before has also lain heavy on commerce in general; though it has not caused here such emotion as in the great emporium of the world, yet some failures have here also taken place, but not among the merchants who trade with England.

The exportation of corn has, under such circumstances, even been smaller by sea than the year before, but this must be ascribed also in a great measure to the very low rates of prices for corn which have ranged throughout the year, in England and abroad, whereas in the interior of Germany the prices were higher at times, and, therefore, a considerable part of the corn stocks was sent on the railroads to Saxony and Prussia. Hence the decrease in the exportation by sea.

The quantities of corn exported from Rostock last year by sea were as follows:—

			Lasts.	Scheffels.		Quarters.
Wheat	..	..	6,555	4½	=	8,521,512
Rye	..	..	788	0½	=	10,244
Barley	..	..	187	49½	=	2,437
Oats	..	..	86	92	=	517
Peas	..	..	2	88	=	38
Malt	..	..	130	76½	=	1,700
Rapeseed	..	..	7	24	=	94

			Vessels.	Lasts.	Schls.		Quarters.
1858	..	..	160	..	7,708	41	= 100,245
1857	..	..	233	..	11,840	26	
1856	..	..	95	..	5,160	11	
1855	..	..	182	..	10,969	24	
1854	..	..	171	..	11,503	80	

The exportation since 1830, taking always seven years together, has been as follows:—

			Lasts.
1830—1836	..	..	63,281
1837—1843	..	..	75,095
1844—1850	..	..	91,243
1851—1857	..	..	82,841

Upon the whole there is, therefore, a considerable increase, which is owing to the increased productiveness of the country, the same being, by a better and more rational cultivation of the soil, which is brought to a very high state of culture, so that the exportation of the whole country, which is besides chiefly going over Hamburg, has augmented about in the same proportion as that of the port.

As generally the whole trade of the port is directed to and from Great Britain, so also the last year. Of the 160 vessels which last year cleared the port with corn, 103 were destined for England, but of these 5 only were of the British flag. The value of the corn exported to England is about 180,000*l.* sterling.

The export of wool has lately not gone over the port, but on the railroads to Hamburg and Germany, and remains always nearly on the same level, amounting to about 20,000 cwt., of a value of 200,000*l.*

Rags and oil-cakes are also exported to a small extent, most of them to England.

The imports by sea have always chiefly consisted of coals, iron, salt, coffee, rice, and sugar. 117 cargoes were from Great Britain, of which 5 were of the British flag. Besides herrings, timber, iron from Sweden, some raw produce from Denmark and Russia, and altogether not more than about 150,000*l.* value.

Of the 569 vessels which arrived, 158 were in ballast; and of the 548 which cleared, 274 were in ballast; a great number of the vessels have therefore again only had ballast to carry.

Last year 85 vessels less have arrived, and 90 vessels less have departed than in the year 1857.

The shipowners have had a very bad year, and if freights should continue so low as they have been during 1858, the business must get ruinous. Vessels have been offering during the whole year almost at any freight, and, nevertheless, they could not find employment. The year's balance of account, therefore, shows in most instances in this branch considerable loss, and the owners conceive with fright that they have been building vessels too precipitately, and in a much greater scale than necessity required. Since ten years, the fleet of this port is nearly doubled; but last year the mind for building, or to enter upon new contracts, has fully relaxed, and the dockyards are getting empty here, as well as up Wismar, and only a very few vessels are here still on the stocks.

Number of Vessels belonging to Rostock at } the end of 1857	339
Building during the course of 1856	11
Total	350
Lost	6
Remaining at the end of 1858	344

Of these, 324 are measured at 40,237 lasts, and estimating the other 20, at an average of 100 lasts, as 2,000 makes 42,237 lasts, or 126,711 tons, belonging to Rostock.

To Wismar belonged at the end of 1857, 51 vessels; added newly built 1, and lost 2, remain at the end of 1858, 50 vessels, measured to 5,184 lasts, equal to 15,552 tons.

The trade of Wismar has been comparatively small, the exports can be estimated at the highest to one-fourth of those of Rostock, and the imports are still less owing to the higher duties there, and are reduced to some cargoes of coals from England, and timber from Sweden.

JAPAN.

Extract from a Despatch from Mr. Alcock, British Minister at Japan, to Lord J. Russell.

H.M.S. "Sampson," Nagasaki,
June 16th, 1859.

In my despatch from Shanghai of May 29th, I stated my intention of touching at Nagasaki on my way to Yedo, and decide as to the expediency of at once establishing a Consulate, when on the spot. H.M.S. "Sampson" arrived on the 4th instant, after a somewhat lengthened passage, owing to thick and rainy weather for six days; and I have now the honour to report the steps taken prior to my departure for Yedo, which is fixed for the 18th instant.

The information received at Shanghai had not misled me as to the necessity there existed for the appearance of a British authority to enter into relations with the Governor and other local officers; I found fifteen square-rigged vessels in the harbour, men-of-war and merchantmen under British, Dutch, American, and Russian flags, and some fifteen British subjects resident on shore, and actively engaged in trade, most of it transacted by means of contracts with the Government or its officers. 15,000 tons of shipping appear to have found profitable employment here within the last six months. All trade has been carried on under the provisions of the Dutch Treaties, and additional Acts of January 30th, 1856, and October 16th, 1857, or the Russian of the 12th October, 1857, signed by Admiral Pontiatine, opening the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi to trade under certain restrictions and prohibitions; and as in conformity with these, any advantages or privileges they conferred had been secured to British subjects by the favoured Nation Clause of Admiral Stirling's Treaty, signed on the 14th October, 1855, I conceive the Queen's Order in Council was not directed against those conforming to such Treaties, and violating no established law or usage; and therefore felt under no necessity of ignoring the existing trade and mercantile community. Having ascertained that the trade under Dutch, British, and other flags indiscriminately had thus been carried on with the direct sanction and official cognizance of the Governor of Nagasaki, who had in many instances facilitated the merchants acquiring houses and places of business, I entered into immediate communication with His Excellency, and was two days after my arrival officially received at his residence. A similar visit of ceremony was returned on board H.M.S. "Sampson" a few days later. Since then I have had a long conference with him on several matters of pressing importance in regard to the near opening of the port under British and American Treaty Regulations, the substance of which will be found in a précis I transmitted to him the next day, copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

Your Lordship will not be surprised that under such circumstances, at the earnest request of the Governor, I determined on immediately placing a Consular establishment at the port; and seeing that I had no other officer with any knowledge or experience of Consular affairs, as they are conducted even in Europe, there seemed to be no doubt as to the expediency of selecting Mr. Hodgson to place temporarily in charge.

Inclosure.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, having to day in a personal interview with His Excellency the Governor of Nagasaki discussed various matters connected with the administration of affairs at Nagasaki, where the interests of British subjects are involved, he deems it expedient to recapitulate in writing the chief points, in order that His

Excellency the Governor may in reply state how far his impressions of the results derived at are in unison with the Consul-General's, and thus, before the departure of the latter for Yedo, correct any misconception.

His Excellency the Governor, undertakes as a provisional arrangement, to attach to the British Consulate here two subordinate officials (one of whom shall understand Dutch), in order to facilitate communication between His Excellency the Governor and Her Majesty's Consul, and prevent intrusion by Japanese at the Consulate, for objects of curiosity, as well as to secure due respect for the Consul on the part of Japanese subjects ignorant of his rank and office. When it may be necessary for the transaction of any official business that Her Majesty's Consul should enter into *vivâ voce* communication with His Excellency the Governor, the latter will be prepared to give the Consul every facility and ready access.

Her Majesty's Consul-General having drawn the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the near approach of the 1st July, when it will be necessary that all preliminary arrangements for the trade, under the regulations of the Treaty signed at Yedo on the 26th August last, should be completed, is informed that the Governor hopes to be perfectly prepared. The custom-house administration will be organized and ready to carry out the trade regulations attached to the Treaty; the treasury with sufficient supply of Japanese coin to exchange against foreign gold and silver, and notifications will be issued, publicly declaring all government interference in the hire of boats or coolies, purchase or payment of goods, etc., at an end.

So in like manner His Excellency assured the undersigned, in answer to his enquiries, that the Chinese at this port will no longer be allowed to claim an exclusive right to the export trade in certain articles of produce, such as dried oysters, sea-slug, gensing, etc.; but that these and all articles hitherto monopolised by the Chinese guild shall be open to competition for foreign merchants, and they will have the right to buy without control of interference in the market.

That rape-seed and and all other seed (not being wheat or rice) may be freely exported by British merchants.

Also that when copper is to be sold the British merchants shall be duly advised of the quantity to be brought forward at each government sale, as well as the time and place of sale.

In reference to arrangements for levying the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty provided by Treaty for exports, it was represented to His Excellency the Governor, that it would be highly desirable to have a fixed tariff of value for all the principal articles, to be revised from time to time, so that a merchant in making his contracts for produce to be brought from the interior would know the exact amount of duty to be paid. This would be advantageous to both parties, by removing between merchants a custom-house, a common cause of doubt or dispute, as to the value on which the duty was to be levied, the quantity of produce alone under such arrangement would have to be settled. The undersigned understood His Excellency the Governor to prefer fixing the value by the joint declaration of purchase and seller as to the price actually paid, the fluctuations in value from day to day, or month to month, being too great to allow of a fixed value for any period in anticipation.

The undersigned called the Governor's attention to the difficulty there might be in providing a silver or gold currency adequate to the probable requirements of trade, and the possibility of supplying the deficiency of the issue of treasury or bank notes payable to bearer, convertible at pleasure, and transferable therefore from hand to hand, as in China and over Europe

generally, by which means transactions to a vast amount are carried out daily with scarcely any actual transfer of coin or bullion.

The Governor was understood to admit the possible advantage of adopting a paper currency at Nagasaki; but was not prepared to take any steps in anticipation of the difficulty of providing in sufficient quantity a metallic currency.

In relation to a proposed site for the location of foreigners, with adequate water frontage, in the bay of Nagasaki, the result of a lengthened conversation was the refusal on the part of the undersigned, after communication with the Dutch and American ministers, to accept under any conditions of ultimate extension by bunding or filling up the ground indicated in the plan forwarded to him by the Governor, as only in reality affording accommodation for two mercantile firms, with a frontage of 150 feet each, while there are more than a dozen British merchants already in the place claiming ground for a permanent location. His Excellency the Governor, pending the representations which the ministers of Treaty powers may see fit to make at Yedo on this subject, stated his readiness to undertake, as a provisional measure, to assign at once, wherever it may be found possible, at fair and equitable rates, whether in or beyond the city, and along the whole face of the bay, such warehouse-room or vacant ground for temporary accommodation as might be found suited to mercantile purposes, such locations to be

assigned to British merchants, in common with the merchants of other Treaty powers, in proportion to their respective *bond fide* wants, upon representation from their respective consuls. And although such location is to be held as provisional, and, therefore, no foreign merchant may claim to build thereon a permanent tenement, giving him other than provisional right of location, yet such adaptation of buildings already existing, or new premises as he may choose to incur the expense of building provisionally, on such temporary tenure, or that Japanese proprietors of the ground may feel disposed to build for him, may be erected without let or hindrance on this understanding.

Some enquiries about postal communication with Yedo, the supply of coals from Check-en-gan, Hurado, etc., led to the information that the first existed at regular dates three times a month, namely, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the Japanese months, taking a period of from twenty to twenty-five days, and was available to the consul.

Regarding the coal mines the undersigned was informed that they were the property of certain Princes, and His Excellency the Governor could facilitate no communication with them, even for the purpose of offering the assistance of scientific and practised men to insure their more profitable working.

(Signed) R. ALCOCK.

LIBERIA.

Report by Mr. Roberts, British Acting-Consul at Monrovia, on the Trade of the Republic of Liberia, for the year 1859.

THE year 1858, owing to the failure of the rice crops throughout the country, was one of great depression in business on all parts of this coast. A large portion of the native population not only abandoned the manufacture of palm-oil during the season, but was driven to the necessity of subsisting themselves for two or three months on the bud of the palm-tree, in consequence of which many thousand palm-trees in various parts of the country were destroyed, and the general impression was that several years must elapse before even the ordinary supply of palm-oil would be brought again into the market. But I am gratified in being able to report that the year just ended has been marked by great activity, alike in the palm-oil trade as in all other departments of business, at the several ports of this republic.

The imports and exports during the present year equal those of any previous year, and considerably surpass those of last year—1858. And I have also much satisfaction in stating that present indications are decidedly favourable to the belief that the ensuing year will be one of still greater commercial activity. Palm-oil is the principal article of export from this republic; the supply is steadily increasing, and may be increased almost indefinitely.

The palm kernel, hitherto considered almost useless, is now being sought after, and doubtless in a few years will be an important item in the commerce of Liberia. Camwood is again being received from the interior in

such quantities as to make it once more an important item in the list of exports from this republic. Some years ago camwood constituted the principal article of trade in Liberia, but in consequence of tribal feuds and wars—mostly the result of the Slave Trade—among the natives of the interior, where it is found in greater abundance than near the coast, the supply was greatly diminished. But now that these feuds have subsided in a great degree, interior natives are renewing their intercourse with the coast, and supplying traders with increasing quantities of this article.

Ivory, which some years ago stood second as an article of export from Liberia, is now obtained in very small quantities, and the supply seems to be annually diminishing. This decrease in the supply of ivory is not easily accounted for; some assert that there are but few elephants now found near the coast; that they have been killed off by hunters or driven far back into the interior.

My own observation, however, leads me to the conclusion, that many of the natives of this neighbourhood, who formerly devoted much time to hunting, have abandoned the hardships and risk of a hunter's life for the more safe and certain pursuits of agriculture, the manufacture of palm-oil, and the collecting of camwood. Hence palm-oil, palm kernels, and camwood are likely to be, for some years to come, the staple articles of exports from this republic.

The following Table will show the total amount of trade and navigation with this republic from foreign countries, during the four years last past, viz., from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1859.

Year.	Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.	Total Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value of Exports.
				£	£	£	£
1856	English	58	23,350	14,591	33,159	23,961	41,652
	American	20	4,324	11,868		6,537	
	Hamburg	11	11,540	6,540		11,139	
	Dutch	3	425	160		15	
	French	2	254	..		..	
1857	English	56	14,928	16,529	49,051	15,303	29,188
	American	51	11,549	23,400		8,044	
	Hamburg	14	2,778	8,536		5,831	
	French	2	415	586		..	
1858	English	49	15,901	7,111	20,068	14,443	29,498
	American	39	7,785	10,901		7,623	
	Hamburg	10	1,497	1,968		7,432	
	French	7	1,194	..		..	
	Sardinian	1	170	88		..	
1859	English	56	16,324	13,186	49,954	26,031	49,121
	American	48	10,685	23,365		12,366	
	Hamburg	8	1,893	8,303		10,709	
	Sardinian	1	190	100		15	

I beg here to observe, that the difference which appears in this Table between the amount of imports and exports, in respect to American vessels, is owing to the large supplies of provisions, with other articles, ordered out annually from the United States by missionaries resident in Liberia, for their respective mission operations, and which are usually settled for by bills of exchange drawn on their respective missions. The amount expended in Liberia by these societies, and payable in bills of exchange, is from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum. Some of these bills of exchange pass of course into the hands of British, German, and other traders.

A large portion of the trade of this republic, especially in respect to British merchants, is carried on directly with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country at numerous trading stations within the territorial limits of the republic, but at points where no custom-house is established.

And this coasting trade, in which 8 of the 56 British vessels enumerated in the foregoing Table were engaged during the year 1859, is conducted according to the following general regulation.

Foreign vessels arriving on the Liberian coast, and intending to engage in this coastwise trade, enter at some one of the ports of entry, and pay the customary import duty on their entire cargoes. Upon which they obtain from the custom-house a general permit and a license to trade, and land their cargoes, in whole or in part, at any point on the coast designated, at

their pleasure, in said license. For several years the impression has prevailed here, that under this regulation extensive frauds have been, and are still being, practised on the revenue of this republic, and that these frauds can only be prevented by confining the trading operations of all foreign vessels to ports of entry.

This subject is now engaging the attention of the Legislature, and the enactment of some such restrictive law seems to be very popular. There are, however, strong conflicting opinions, both in and out of the Legislature, as to the right of the Legislature to impose such restriction on the commerce of Great Britain and some other powers, with whom this Government have entered into Treaty stipulations, granting to them—as understood by some here and as confidently denied by others—the privilege of this coasting trade. I have conversed with several legislators on the subject, and all seem to think that some restrictive measure is necessary, and will probably be adopted during the present session; but possibly not such as at present urged, or such as is likely to embarrass materially foreign commerce.

This coasting trade is conducted mostly under an extensive credit system, and foreign traders often have much difficulty in inducing the natives to conform to their engagements. Hence it is thought that the occasional visits of some one of Her Majesty's ships off these trading stations would greatly facilitate British interests in this respect.

NETHERLANDS.

Report by Mr. Flower, British Acting-Consul at Amsterdam, on the Trade of the Netherlands, in the year 1858.

THE official Returns of the commerce of the Netherlands, during the year 1858, which are only just published by the Dutch Government, show the following results:—

	Guilders.	£
General imports ..	416,736,699	35,618,521
General exports ..	330,740,977	28,268,460

When compared with 1857, the imports have increased to the value of 3,053,829 *fr.*, and the exports decreased to the amount of 12,591,781 *fr.*

The imports from England to Holland are on the increase, and since the passing of the Navigation Laws in both countries, have risen from 60,000,000 guilders to 100,000,000 guilders. The imports from

England are even greater than those from Java, and in the year 1858 to the amount of 18,000,000 guilders.

The general imports in 1858, compared with 1857, have increased in the following articles:—

	Value in florins.
Gold and Silver, in bars and ingots ..	17,600,000
Ornamental Gold and Silver and Jewellery ..	1,500,000
Wheat	2,100,000
Flour	1,100,000
Coals	700,000
Oil	2,400,000
Oil, seed	800,000
Sugar, raw	3,100,000
Tobacco, manufactured	1,700,000
Fruits	800,000
Wine	700,000
Wool	700,000
Seeds	2,400,000
Drugs	300,000

The general imports have decreased of—

	Value in florins.
Thread, Twist, &c.	5,623,000
Rye	2,500,000
Hides, not tanned.	1,800,000
Iron, raw	2,300,000
Iron, wrought	1,400,000
Cotton Yarn	4,200,000
Coffee	3,000,000
Manufactured Goods	4,000,000
Tobacco	1,000,000

There has been a decrease in the general exports of—

	Value in florins.
Butter	1,400,000
Drugs	500,000
Machinery	300,000
Gold and Silver in bars, ingots, &c.	14,000,000
Thread	2,700,000
Hides, not tanned.	1,700,000
Cheese	600,000
Haberdashery	700,000
Manufactured Goods	1,000,000
Garancine	200,000
Horses	300,000
Rice	3,000,000
Spices	500,000
Sugar, raw.	5,200,000
Tobacco, manufactured	1,400,000
Tea	1,100,000

The exports were greater of—

	Value in florins.
Wheat	600,000
Rye.	600,000
Iron, raw	1,000,000
Iron, manufactured	400,000
Coffee	13,000,000
Madder	400,000
Oil	2,200,000
Oil, seed	1,000,000
Sugar, refined	4,000,000
Tin	1,200,000
Flax.	800,000
Wool	1,400,000
Seeds, Rape and Cole	1,500,000

There has been a decrease, compared with 1857, in the exports of those articles, more especially belonging to the produce of this country.

	lbs.	cwt.
Butter	1,700,000	33,393
Cheese	1,800,000	35,393
Garancine	400,000	guilders.

However, an increase has taken place in the exports of—

	lbs.	casks
Spirits	10,913	
Madder	400,000	
Oxen and Cows	1,545	
Calves	8,907	
Pigs	16,906	
Sheep	7,309	
Lambs	113	
Sugar, refined Candy	41,000	
Flax, raw	1,000,000	

The import duty paid on manufactured goods amounts to full 38 per cent. of the total amount of import duties.

STATEMENT showing the relative Value of Imports per centum of Total Value of Imports.

	General Imports.
Manufactured Goods	9.56 per cent.
Gold and Silver	9.08 "
Sugar, raw.	3.96 "
Corn	3.11 "
Twist	7.37 "
Coffee	7.03 "
Iron	4.47 "
Rice	3.49 "

STATEMENT showing the relative Value of Exports per centum of Total Value of Exports.

	General Exports.
Coffee	10.01 per cent.
Twist	6.77 "
Sugar, refined	6.38 "
Manufactured Goods	6.13 "
Corn	4.29 "
Iron	4.18 "
Cattle	3.85 "
Cotton	3.31 "

Navigation.

In 1857. 81 ships more entered with cargoes, measuring 55,766 tons, than in 1857; in ballast, 59 ships less, measuring 4,885 tons.

In 1858. 300 Dutch ships, with cargoes, measuring 24,533 tons, entered less than in 1857.

There were 327 ships, with cargoes, measuring 18,147 tons, cleared out less than in 1857. In ballast, however, 390 ships more, with 53,115 tons.

315 Dutch ships, with cargoes, measuring 29,194 tons, cleared out less than in 1857. In ballast, however, 35 more were cleared out.

Steam Navigation.

There were 7 steamers less entered than in 1857; the tonnage, however, was 52,783 more. In ballast, 117 steamers, with 36,803 tonnage, less than in 1857. Cleared out 66 steamers less than in 1857. The tonnage, however, exceeded the former year by 24,311 tons.

There were 2,904 Dutch ships, with cargoes, of 498,375 tonnage, employed in the indirect trade, and 1,039 ships, of 169,090 tons, in ballast.

For the first time goods have been imported direct from Australia by two vessels—one Dutch and one French.

Likewise for the first time goods have been exported direct to Japan.

The average rate of exchange on London has been 11 f. 20 c. per pound sterling.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate Value of Imports and Exports in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, during the year 1858.

Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Guilders.	Guilders.
Great Britain	100,989,897	66,575,818
Java	82,771,477	28,950,178
German Customs Union (Zollverein)	77,697,010	131,910,925
Belgium	56,971,445	35,248,793
France	18,275,392	13,341,646
Russia	14,440,708	5,976,955
United States of America	10,327,100	9,815,991
Hamburg	8,959,736	6,591,173
English possessions in the East, &c.	8,221,853	1,026,329
Norway	5,912,491	773,063
Naples and Sicily	4,466,233	3,329,833
Hanover and Oldenburg	3,667,023	4,834,174
Surinam	3,078,333	1,553,757
Denmark	2,729,440	1,405,524
China	2,711,106	277,117
Bremen	2,635,061	642,515
States of America	1,739,567	780,970
Cuba	1,371,036	449,033
Brazil	1,659,683	359,738
Spain	1,215,819	910,815
Austria	1,128,416	4,353,579
Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, &c.	1,243,002	3,962,090
Sweden	990,121	780,023
Tuscany	601,253	1,895,502
Coast of Guiana	602,753	593,297
Sardinia	382,996	3,270,350
Australia	365,287	257,139
Curacao	305,788	222,262
Portugal	583,031	336,750
Mecklenburg	95,525	69,406
Lubeck	54,455	16,245
Philippine Islands	22,486	
Greenland, &c.	19,042	
Papal States		177,892
Japan		52,147
Stranded Goods	503,099	
Total	410,766,660	330,740,977
	£	£
Average rate of exchange, 111.70	=35,613,521	28,263,460

STATEMENT showing the aggregate Value of Imports and Exports in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, from 1846 to 1858.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Guilders.	Guilders.
1846	255,544,644	210,352,634
1847	260,721,037	209,037,026
1848	254,278,732	192,786,651
1849	275,339,395	217,219,059
1850	284,415,276	230,002,066
1851	303,993,224	242,744,806
1852	322,719,559	272,484,635
1853	321,051,729	272,801,666
1854	356,484,519	308,780,801
1855	342,654,063	314,053,073
1856	411,741,153	337,948,371
1857	413,682,340	343,332,758
1858	416,736,669	330,740,977

12th November, 1859.

SURINAM.

Report by Mr. Munro, British Consul at Surinam, on that Consular District.

THE colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is situated between the British and French colonies in Guiana, extending on the seaboard from 5° 44' north latitude and 53° 57' 11" west longitude to 6° 2' north latitude and 57° 2' longitude west of Greenwich; it is bounded on the east or windward side by the River Marrowwyne, which river separates it from the French colony of Cayenne; and on the west or leeward side by the River Corentyn, which separates it from the British colony of Berbice, and makes the length of coast to be about two hundred English miles; the whole length of which is low, flat, and muddy, with occasional sandbanks, especially at the confluence of the several rivers, which intersect the colony and empty themselves into the Atlantic; the land continues flat, muddy, and swampy for many miles into the interior; it is thickly wooded with the best of timber, for which the South American continent is famed.

The different rivers in the colony have many branches as creeks which connect in the interior. Many of the creeks are navigable for vessels drawing twelve to fourteen feet water for sixty or eighty miles, and for boats, coryaals, and punts through the greater part of the colony; many of the creeks also empty their waters into the Atlantic. The coast being so flat, vessels are generally obliged from the shallowness of the water to keep a long way out from land, which makes the land not easily discernible in hazy weather; but as there are now buoys placed outside the entrance of the Marrowwyne river, and a light-ship outside of the Surinam, there is less danger of vessels falling to leeward, or getting on shore on the flats, with but ordinary care or attention to the soundings.

The principal rivers in the colony are the Marrowwyne, Commowwyne, Surinam, Saramacca, Coppename, and Nickerie, most of which are navigable for vessels from two hundred to six hundred tons burthen. At the entrance of the Marrowwyne river there are many sandbanks, which makes the ships' channel very narrow and difficult to enter; there are buoys placed to show the channel. Vessels above two hundred tons should not risk the entering of the river. The principal article exported therefrom being timber, which has lately been exported to Barbadoes and the islands of, Guadeloupe and Martinique. The wood-cutters are principally a free race, called Bush negroes, and a few Indians, also a few German settlers. From the Marrowwyne to the Surinam river is eighty-two miles. Outside the entrance of the latter is placed a light-ship with several buoys, leading into the channel of the river, which is navigable for vessels drawing up to eighteen feet water. On sailing into the river, about seven miles up, Fort New Amsterdam is placed; where vessels coming from other ports, and not direct from

Holland, have to anchor until visited by a medical officer, when, if all is found in order, the master of the vessel has to go and enter his vessel, and give a list of his crew to the commander, who transmits the same under cover, by the master, to the proper authorities in Paramaribo, and the vessel is allowed to sail up to town.

The Commowwyne river flows into the Surinam at Fort Amsterdam, and both flow together till they empty themselves into the Atlantic at Braamspoint. On these two rivers are the principal part of the plantations—consisting of sugar, coffee, plantains, cacao, and cotton—on the coast; further up and into the creeks are many wood-cutting establishments. About forty-two miles to the westward is the Saramacca and Coppename rivers; on the former there are three good sugar estates, with several coffee, cacao, and plantain plantations, and several small wood-cutting grounds. The vessels generally load the sugar and rum opposite the estates, though part of the produce is carried through a creek and canal connecting with the Surinam. There was formerly in the Coppename a Government wood-cutting establishment, but which has been broken up for about ten years, the negroes being taken to cultivate the cane on the Government estate in the Saramacca. The only other place of consequence in the Coppename is a leprosy establishment at the entrance of the river, where most of those afflicted with leprosy are sent and provided for by Government: there is a doctor, priest, and Moravian teacher stationed there, with a director or superintendent.

Both the last rivers are navigable for vessels of 250 tons. From the latter river to the Correntyn River is seventy-one miles. The Correntyn separates Surinam from the county of Berbice, British Guiana. Into the Correntyn empties itself the Nickerie creek or river, outside and in the channel of which there are several buoys. The town of New Rotterdam is situated at the east side of the entrance of the creek, which with the creek is settled principally by British subjects and their descendants. There are five sugar estates in the creek, which produce upwards of three thousand hogsheads of sugar annually, the greatest part of which is shipped to Britain, to the Liverpool and London markets, besides about six hundred puncheons of rum. There are three or four coffee, cacao, and plantain estates belonging to Dutch proprietors, also some thriving wood-cutting establishments. The timber is principally shipped to Barbadoes, Antigua, and the French islands for building purposes, as also for windmill arms. Owing to the many sandbanks at the mouth of the Correntyn, the vessels best suited for navigating the creek should not be above 250 tons. Such vessels sail right up to the estates where they are loaded, and the timber ships to the wood-cutting establishments; the expense of lighterage is saved in unloading and loading.

Half-way on the coast between the Nickerie and Coppename is the district Coronie, also settled by British subjects. There is there one sugar estate which produces annually about eight hundred hogsheads of sugar, with a considerable proportion of rum and molasses. There are besides eleven cotton estates, the produce of which is chiefly shipped to Liverpool. The whole extent of coast is well suited for the cultivation of cotton, and that of a quality superior to much that is exported from the United States. The Dutch estates are principally owned by what are called Funds-holders, who are generally represented in the colony by one or two administrators. Many of their estates in latter years, have, from mismanagement, been obliged to be sold, and have generally been bought in by a resident proprietary, in whose hands they are more fruitful and prosperous. The English estates are generally managed by the English or their descendants, the people on such estates seldom liking to have foreigners to have to do with them: several have greatly improved machinery, and produce more in most districts than the other estates in proportion to their gangs. There are about 88 sugar estates, 53 have steam

engines to express the cane juice, 33 are propelled by water, and 3 without machinery, having their canes worked off on the neighbouring estates; there are 57 coffee estates with plantains; 15 cacao and 30 cotton estates; 23 wood-cutting grounds; 30 provision grounds; and 9 cattle farms, the largest of which are in Coronie and Nickerie.

The population of the colony, as registered, is about 52,446, of whom about 37,000 are slaves, 500 Chinese immigrants, and about 200 Portuguese immigrants from Madeira, who are all principally employed on the estates.

The population is distributed over the colony, as follows, as registered on the 31st December, 1856:—

	Total Free.	Plantation Slaves.	Private Slaves.
Surinam and Thorarica ..	204	4,262	522
Para division	207	3,325	440
Upper Commowyne	84	2,449	218
Upper Cottica and Perica ..	171	4,191	506
Lower Commowyne	96	2,665	841
Lower Cottica	189	6,590	464
Saramacca	94	1,492	141
Coronie	67	1,820	215
Nickerie	60	1,120	519
		31,780	
Other private slaves in Paramaribo and elsewhere }	..	5,979	
Total	1,182	37,759	

Free population, principally in Paramaribo and New Rotterdam, amount to 14,687.

The population of Paramaribo may be reckoned at about 18,000.

The city of Paramaribo is well built, with fine broad streets, and is generally healthy.

Besides there are the free Bush negroes, supposed to be about 8,000 in number, and the aboriginal Indians about 1,000; the latter are fast decreasing in numbers from their intemperance.

Religion.—There are 13,500 baptised members belonging to United Brethren or Moravian Missionary Society, and about 8,000 Roman Catholics. The Reformed Dutch Church have about 5,000; the Lutheran about 1,600; belonging to the Portuguese and Dutch Jew synagogues there are nearly 1,500 members. There is no English place of worship; the want of which has long been felt by the British subjects and their descendants, as also by the transient trader and the seamen visiting the port, of which there are generally several ships' crews.

But few of the Bush negroes or Indians have embraced Christianity, though a mission has been for some years established amongst the former. They are

a people who enjoy perfect freedom, and are highly privileged by the Government. Their few wants are easily supplied from the products of the virgin forests; they generally cut and square timber, such as greenheart, bulletree, brownheart, &c., which they float down the river on rafts hung upon their canoes or coryaals, which they dispose of to the planters on the estates, or carry the same to town; they generally grow a sufficiency of rice for their own consumption. They are governed by a headman or governor, who annually pays a visit to Paramaribo to pay his respects to the Governor, when some presents are made to him and his followers.

Products.—Principally exported are sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, coffee, cacao, and timber—as greenheart, bulletree, purple, and brownheart, with several sorts of furniture-wood, some of which are beautiful, and are well suited for cabinet work. Previous to 1848 all produce was obliged to be shipped to Holland, with exception of molasses, which was permitted to be carried by United States vessels. Since 1851, when Surinam was made a Free Port, the different kinds of produce have been exported to Britain, France, and other countries; the quantity exported both in English and Dutch vessels to Great Britain has been annually increasing, as may be seen from the following statistical tables. The quantity of produce made last year is much below the average, supposed to arise from an unfavourable season, the sugar-cane yielding but little, and the canes frequently stunted in growth; though, I believe, in many instances, such results were caused by the planters being too anxious to make all they could during the high prices which was obtained for colonial products in the European markets in 1857.

The crop of coffee is annually decreasing, and will ere long almost cease to be an article of export to any great amount; while that of cacao is yearly increasing, from the little labour required in keeping up a cultivation when once established. Cotton, though the coastlands are well adapted for its cultivation, is also annually declining as an article of export, and will, it is no doubt, ere long be abandoned, should the emancipation of the slaves take place, which must ultimately be the case, and, as is anticipated, the event is not very far distant. The uncertainty attending its cultivation would render it too hazardous for its being profitably cultivated with free labour, unless obtainable at a very cheap rate of wages. There is no very authentic register kept of the timber exported, this article being free of export-duty, while all other articles, products of the colony, are subject to an export-duty of 5 per cent. upon the value, according to a tariff made up quarterly.

The exports of produce for the last seven years is much as follows:—

Years.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cacao.	Molasses.	Rum.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gallons.	gallons.
1852	32,422,584	1,131,503	1,183,045	179,100	771,012	80,817
1853	33,083,018	666,618	677,705	194,254	950,112	104,408½
1854	33,765,339	720,277	606,464	224,276	820,360	134,324
1855	33,869,401	459,633	1,036,309	232,271	830,182	124,765
1856	32,362,303	383,707	807,190	245,041	820,047	100,454
1857	31,896,993	716,649	556,023	354,844	854,994	112,267½
1858	25,168,103	184,101	775,059	361,337	629,290	118,628

During the year 1858 the produce was shipped as follows:—

	Sugar.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cacao.	Molasses.	Rum.	Timber.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gallons.	gallons.	cubic feet.
To Netherlands	17,447,308	127,020	451,999	146,527	9,426	17,015	..
United States	1,376,383	2,320	..	152,695	580,242	1,002	..
Foreign Countries	6,344,417	4,761	323,060	62,115	39,622	100,611	31,584

The value of the above exported products of last year may be estimated much as follows:—

	florins	cts.
To Holland	2,005,349	74
United States	373,100	05
Foreign Countries	933,483	94
	3,311,933	73
At 12d. per £ sterling =	£275,914	9s. 6½d.

Of the exports to foreign countries five-sixths are sent to Great Britain and the British colonies.

The exports to the United States are principally molasses, sugar, cacao, &c.; the former is bartered for the fish and estates' supplies, which are imported from there, which for many years was a monopoly in the hands of a few merchants, but which has latterly very much broken down; the molasses being now more generally sold to the highest bidder, though some of the planters still continue to give their molasses to the

merchant supplying the estates with fish, which keeps up a rotten and ruinous credit system.

The imports into the colony were in the year 1856, which is a fair average, much as follows, with the exception that imports from Britain direct are annually increasing in British and foreign vessels, though many manufactured goods, as well as earthenware and ironmongery, as also machinery and coals, are imported. *vid* Holland, which adds to the cost of the latter article considerably.

Articles.	From Holland.	From North America.	From other Countries.	Total.
	florins cts.	florins cts.	florins cts.	florins cts.
China, Glass, and Stoneware	42,584 48	387 50	12,148 95	55,115 93
Beer	29,565 01	254 50	5,880 00	35,699 51
Flour	491 13	153,385 00	61,826 50	220,702 63
Books and Printed Works	9,280 00	..	125 15	9,405 15
Butter	98,442 30	887 87	394 00	99,724 17
Cement	7,337 53	..	634 00	7,971 53
Confectionery	9,742 32	1,461 52	845 15	12,048 99
Trinkets and Haberdashery	18,162 56	265 00	3,089 14	21,516 70
Gold and Silver Bijouteries and Military Ornaments	11,730 63	..	728 75	12,459 38
Wood Hoops	30,723 49	..	1,164 90	31,888 39
Wares	12,274 06	77,809 00	9,897 77	99,980 83
Instruments	3,297 85	..	1,386 00	4,683 85
Candles, in sorts	8,728 44	33,815 80	1,750 00	44,294 24
Cheese	36,624 38	..	100 00	36,724 38
Lime, building and temper	9,621 94	..	2,650 20	12,272 14
Clothing	108,151 04	183 50	16,934 09	125,268 63
Leather and Brushes	16,969 65	..	757 45	17,727 10
Machinery	54,687 09	1,087 50	19,098 85	74,873 44
Manufactures	283,917 23	2,329 80	42,990 45	329,237 48
Materials	65,658 13	3,335 00	11,109 35	80,102 48
Medicines and Drugs	20,708 17	1,984 10	1,006 15	23,698 42
Furniture	3,944 25	3,862 50	5,787 35	13,594 10
Patent Oil	45,362 55	..	62 00	45,388 55
Paper, in sorts	3,941 35	..	561 70	4,503 05
Perfumery	5,945 00	..	1,030 40	6,975 40
Provisions	83,519 23	20,581 90	9,470 77	113,571 90
Rice	9,573 72	1,582 00	205,574 00	216,729 72
Saddlery and Harness	1,011 15	..	2,423 50	3,434 65
Tools and Utensils	37,310 05	2,905 57	7,059 15	47,274 77
Writing materials	6,386 46	..	116 40	6,502 81
Pork, smoked and salted	15,017 76	78,361 25	21,917 50	115,296 51
Coals	28,245 46	2,290 00	25,735 80	56,271 26
Gin	30,939 58	..	..	30,939 58
Brandy	5,869 40	..	1,233 35	7,102 75
Rum	341 98	..	52 00	393 98
Bitters	196 53	..	..	196 53
Liqueurs	2,042 47	..	1,505 40	3,547 87
Sugar	13,447 10	..	303 00	13,750 10
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	31,905 94	29,310 15	4,066 00	65,282 09
Tea	5,582 74	161 70	686 65	6,431 09
Ropes and Twine	12,831 75	..	228 20	13,059 95
Cattle	..	..	2,850 00	2,850 00
Paint stuffs	32,873 84	888 50	1,827 15	35,589 49
Salted Fish	2,409 40	213,003 67	23,229 98	243,643 05
Beef, salted	6,468 15	54,547 50	10,225 70	71,241 35
Weapons	770 02	..	331 25	1,101 27
Mineral Waters	2,554 60	..	1,228 30	3,782 90
Wine, in sorts	33,292 61	..	7,998 56	41,291 17
Garden and Flower Seeds	253 26	..	..	253 26
Soap, in sorts	3,450 26	13,149 51	9,450 90	26,050 67
Salt	2,295 66	1,370 00	5,351 42	9,017 08
Sundries	13,655 07	2,562 44	1,159 76	17,377 27
Total	1,320,598 81	706,762 78	550,978 05	2,578,339 64

Of the above imports those from Great Britain consists principally of coals, slates, machinery, iron, and copper, sugar teaches, fire and building bricks, temper, lime, estates' supplies generally, negro clothing, matt, liquors, Madeira wine, manufactured goods and ironmongery, earthenware and cordage; there has been for some years past imported a large quantity of rice from Demerara, as also some cod and hake-fish, and flour; and from British North America, hake and pickled-fish, British cutlery, implements, and carpenter's tools, are preferred, with exception of felling-axes and some cooper's tools. The American felling-axe being preferred on account of its peculiar wedge shape and the tempering of the steel, which covers the face and edge, it being found much the best for working at the hard timber to be found here. There is also preferred, on the Dutch estates, a light yellow-handled

hatchet, manufactured in Germany; which, though not so durable as the better class article of Birmingham, is still better and cheaper than the inferior sorts shipped from there. The English and Scotch machinery is found far superior to that manufactured on the Continent, even though made upon the plans and models of those manufactured in Britain. Good Irish linens and drills are generally much in request; and for the poorer classes, cotton drill, a large quantity of which used to be imported from the United States and Curacao, Manchester and Glasgow; printed calicoes and muslins are always in fair demand, as well as the plain white fabrics.

Imports from the United States are generally salted provisions, as hake-fish, herring, mackerel, alewives, beef, pork, hams, lard, flour, pilot-bread, tobacco, soap, candles, pinned shoes, felling-axes, molasses casks, pitch

and white pine planks, pitch and tar, with some of their domestic manufactures, as also occasionally a cargo of ice and ice provisions, which generally gives a good return.

The imports from Holland are principally butter, cheese, hams, salted and smoked provisions, potatoes, beer, gin and brandy for consumption and exportation, paint, stuffs, patent and linseed oils, plantation supplies,

bricks, lime and cement, &c., &c., jewellery and toys, as well as manufactures from England and Germany.

Imports from France direct there are few or none, but from the French colony of Cayenne there is imported occasionally wine, brandy, and liquors, the amount of which is still but trifling.

Import duties are charged according to the following tariff:—

Articles.	Duty.	Remarks.
Hake and Cod Fish	per 100 lbs. ..	florins cts.
Animal Charcoal	Free.	0 20
Beer	value	3 per cent.
Brandy and other Spirits	"	"
Cider	"	"
Asses	"	Free.
Herrings, American	per 100 lbs.	0 20
Rosin and Gum	"	0 15
Pitch Pine	per mille feet	2 50
White Pine	"	1 50
Candles, American, tallow	per 100 lbs.	1 00
" Spermaceti	"	2 50
Lime, temper	"	Free.
Mackerel	per 100 lbs.	0 30
Flour, Wheaten	"	0 30
" Rye	"	0 20
Corn or Maize	"	0 15
Horses and Mules	"	Free.
Pitch	per 100 lbs.	0 15
Lard	"	0 50
Rice	"	0 25
Pork, American	"	0 50
Sheep	"	Free.
Tobacco	per 100 lbs.	0 30
Pigs	"	Free.
Beef, American, salted	per 100 lbs.	0 30
Machinery and Working Tools for Plantations, &c. ..	"	Free.
Wine	value	3 per cent.
All Wares and Merchandize that are not above named, and that are not free, are charged with	"	With an extra duty of 4 cents per pint, or 6 cents per bottle

Where the price of merchandize is not fixed, the percentage will be reckoned according to invoice costs and charges, with a fair rate of freight.

The articles free of import-duty are articles sent to be repaired, furniture, implements, work tools, and riding carriages, cattle, and everything belonging to the household of a family, or persons wishing to settle in the colony, plants and herbs of every sort, horses, asses, mules, horned cattle, coats, implements for agricultural purposes, and for the working-off of agricultural products, as also animal charcoal, timber lime, and mill grease, clothing, &c., for allowances to plantation slaves when in proportion to the strength of the gangs, gold and silver specie, and the precious metals in bars, or old and broken.

Export duties are charged according to the following tariff, made up quarterly according to the average market value, at the rate of five per cent. :—

Tariff for Export.

Arrowroot and Starch	per 100lbs. Amst.	florins cts.
Plantains	per bunch	25 00
Preserves	per flask	0 40
Hides	per 100lbs.	2 00
Cacao	"	13 00
Cotton, clean	"	25 00
Cotton, seedy or dirty	"	34 00
Coffee	"	17 00
Coffee, broken	"	28 50
Chin in barrels	"	14 25
Quassia Wood	"	10 00
Molasses	per 100 gallons*	1 00
Orange Peel	per 100lbs.	30 00
Sweet Potatoes	"	10 00
Pineapples or ground Nuts	"	1 00
Rice, colony	"	4 00
Rice in husk	"	12 00
Rum of 20 hydrometer proof and over, per 100 gals.	"	6 00
Rum and Dram, under 20 hydrometer proof ..	"	125 00
Sugar	per 100lbs.	93 00
Tonquin beans	"	11 00
Isinglass, or Fish-glue	"	50 00
English. All other products of the colony are calcu-	"	25 00

* Old wine measure.

lated at a reasonable rate of value, with exception of timber, which is free of export duty.

The average price of the leading imports has been during the year, say—

Hake fish	per quintal	florins cts.
Herring and Alewives	per barrel	8 00
Pork, mess	per 200lbs.	10 00
Beef, mess	"	45 00
Flour	"	30 00
Tobacco, leaf	per lb.	18 00
Lard	"	0 30
Pilot Bread	per barrel	0 35
Candles, Tallow	per lb.	10 00
Rice, East India, in bags	"	0 30
Pitch and Tar	per barrel	0 08
Oakum	per lb.	8 00
Tallow	"	0 25
1 and 1½ inch pitch pine Plank ..	per mille feet	0 30
1-inch white pine Boards	"	90 00
Hams, Dutch	per lb.	50 00
Butter	per keg of 14lbs.	0 50
Dutch Cheese	per lb.	10 00
Madeira Wine	per pipe	0 45
Claret	in cases of 50 bottles	1,200 00
Claret	in hogsheads	40 00
Salt, in barrels	per barrel	135 00
Coals, engine	per ton	3 50
Lime and Cement	per tierce	22 50
Timper Lime	in jars	8 00
14 feet wood Hoops, in coiled bundles, of 25 each ..	"	5 50
Patent Oil	per gallon	2 50
Linseed Oil	"	2 00
White Lead	per cwt.	20 00
Iron, Carron teaches	per lb.	0 20
Countess Slates, 10 by 20	per mille	180 00
Beer and Porter, per barrel, containing 48 quarts. ..	"	20 00

Depending entirely on Quality :—

Earthenware—from \$80 to \$100 per crate.
 Fire bricks—\$90 to \$100 per mille.
 Rum, puncheons—\$12.
 Manchester printed calicoes—from 12c. to 35c. per ell, of 27 ins.
 White and coloured muslins—25c. to 50c. per ell, piece of 12 and 25 yards.
 White cotton—10c. to 30c. per ell.
 Coloured domestic—\$4 per piece of 30 yards.
 Cotton drill—20c. per ell of 27 inches.
 Shirting—\$12 per piece of 40 yards.
 Negro blankets—\$2 50c.

Ironmongery is slow of sale, but a good profit is realized from well-assorted stocks.

Guns and gunpowder are only allowed to be retailed by a few, who are obliged to pay a separate license for the privilege.

English jewellery is too expensive to come in competition with the French and German, which is generally in fair demand.

The average price of exports during the year has been much as follows :—

	florins.	cts.
Sugar per lb.	0	10
Molasses per gallon	0	30
Rum, 80 cents over proof	1	00
Coffee per lb.	0	25
Cacao "	0	25
Cotton "	0	30
Hides each	5	50
Arrowroot per lb.	0	30
Timber, as greenheart per cubic foot	1	00
Indian corn per barrel	5	50
Quassia wood per lb.	0	1

Vanilla and ground nuts could be largely produced and exported, the lighter soils of some districts of the country being very suitable for the culture.

The harbour-dues on shipping, are as follows :—

	florins.	cts.
Doctor's visitation on board	3	00
Harbour-master	5	00
Tonnage money per ton	1	50
Light money for a vessel over 100 tons register	10	00
Ditto, under 100 tons	5	00
Landing and pier money for a vessel above 100 tons	10	00
Ditto, under 100 tons	5	00
Visa of manifest at the bureau of police	1	00
Certificate of the lands dues being paid	3	00
Book of harbour regulations	2	00
Weigh-master's certificate	5	00
Bill of health	3	00
Stamp for manifest	5	00

The number of vessels which arrived in the colony during the year 1858 are as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
From the Netherlands	40	9,688
United States	28	6,177
Other Countries	134	11,753
Total	202	27,618

The number of vessels which sailed from Surinam and Nickerie during the year 1858 were as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
To the Netherlands	41	10,284
United States	26	5,729
To other Countries, principally to Great Britain and the British Colonies	135	13,332
Total	202	29,345

Of the above vessels to other or foreign countries there were 88 British vessels; 6 French from Cayenne; 1 Danish from Demerara; 1 Norwegian from Liverpool; 10 Hamburg from Demerara; 1 Portuguese from Madeira; the other vessels were Dutch from foreign and colonial ports. The 88 British vessels measured 7,837 tons.

There were several of the Dutch vessels that came direct from British ports with cargoes of coals and estate supplies, and returned again to British ports with cargoes of sugar and other colonial products. There is no doubt the trade with Britain may be considerably increased when the emancipation of the slaves takes place, and were British capital and energy employed to improve and extend the cultivation, as well as many modes in which it might be employed, it would put new life into the dormant energies of the inhabitants.

British capital has established steam communication between the rivers Commowynne and Surinam, by the placing of a small steamboat of about twenty horse power, sent out from the Thames; there are three colonial Government steamers, two of which are employed principally in carrying the mails and passengers from here to Demerara twice a month, calling at Coronie and Nickerie; there is also stationed on the river a man-of-war steamer, and one or two other vessels of war, and a gun-boat stationed at the entrance of the Nickerie river. Had the Netherlands Government paid or contracted with the Royal West India Mail Packet Company at the commencement, Paramaribo would have been a regular port of call for their vessels; which would, no doubt, be a great saving of expense, instead of, as now, to have to keep up three colonial steam-boats.

NEW GRANADA.

PANAMA.

Report by Mr. Bidwell, British Acting-Consul at Panama, on the Trade of the Isthmus of Panama, during the year 1858.

SINCE the last report was transmitted from this Consulate, there has been but little change in the commerce generally; and from the following statements furnished by the Panama Railroad Company, showing the amount of transportation over the railway during

the past year, it would appear that no very important variations took place in that period in this the principal branch of the trade of Panama.

The amount of gold and silver, however, which was conveyed across the Isthmus will be shown to have been somewhat in excess of that transported during the year 1857; and the quantity of coals supplied by this route for the use of steam navigation in the Pacific appears also to have amounted to nearly double that of the previous year.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Transportation over the Panama Railroad, for the year 1858.

	Towards Pacific.	Towards Atlantic.	Total.
Passengers	22,627	10,969	33,596
Gold dollars	..	46,674,692	46,674,692
Silver "	..	9,199,464	9,199,464
Jewellery "	382,763	..	382,763
Mails, American lbs.	631,829	166,947	798,776
" British "	35,185	8,755	43,940
Baggage "	65,479	36,514	101,993
Express freight, feet	57,798	1,024	58,802
1st Class "	260,105	6,661	266,766
2nd Class lbs.	1,043,592	1,469,568	2,513,155
3rd Class "	1,385,913	2,053,642	3,439,555
4th Class "	5,626,169	297,094	5,923,263
5th Class "	227,613	1,853,262	2,080,875
6th Class "	88,451	1,250	89,701
Special freight "	1,739,922	1,303,208	3,043,130
Coal feet	21,979	827	22,806
Way freight lbs.	21,376,240	..	21,376,240
	1,925	572	2,498

The shipments of bullion for England, *via* the Isthmus, during the year, were as follows :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
From Mexico ..	189,959·79	2,603,947·65	2,793,907·44
California ..	9,218,992·90	39,020·16	9,258,013·06
S. America ..	739,465·83	6,052,569·00	6,792,034·83
Panama ..	391,185·54	42,500·98	433,686·52

The railroad has now been in operation for about four years, and the daily communication between Panama and Colon is maintained without difficulty. A line of telegraphic wires connecting the termini is also in successful operation.

During these four years it has been estimated that 121,820 passengers have been transported by the railway; and the amount of specie conveyed over the Isthmus during the same period has been calculated at upwards of 200 millions of dollars, or 40,000,000*l.* sterling, in the following proportions, viz. :—

	\$
Gold	171,157,421·25
Silver	29,408,793·49
Sent to England	65,426,120·87
the United States ..	135,135,073·87

But it is estimated that of the merchandize conveyed across the Isthmus nine-tenths is received from, or destined to, Europe, comparatively nothing being sent from California by this route, except a few cases of silk received there from China, and small parcels of ores and whalebone; the shipments to California consisting also only of valuable goods, which can bear a high rate of freight.

Notwithstanding these facts, erroneous impressions not unfrequently appear to prevail with regard to the source of the traffic over the Isthmus, which has even been referred to simply as a highway for the United States and California. If, however, it be remembered, that although the population of California is estimated at 450,000, that of Central America may be computed at over two millions; and that the portion of South America whose means of communication with the Atlantic is either by the Isthmus, or *via* Cape Horn, is calculated to contain nearly eight millions of inhabitants, it is sufficient, without reference to Her Majesty's colonies, Australia and British Columbia, &c., to make apparent the narrowness of such a view.

The following statement shows the quantity of British merchandize which arrived at Colon from England direct, and passed over the Isthmus during the years quoted :—

	lbs.	cubic feet.
1855	423,699	35151
1856	693,999	87337
1857	3,160,156	95338

1858 not computed, but the quantity is supposed to be in excess of 1857.

There may be mentioned, as the existing ocean communication in connexion with the Isthmus of Panama, the following lines of vessels: the contract steam packets of the Royal Mail Company, running twice a-month from Southampton to Colon, *via* the West Indies, and conveying the British mails in conjunction with the contract steam packets of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which maintain the communication between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at seventeen different ports on the west coast of South

America, and by a branch steamer from Valparaiso, conveying the mails as far south as Ancud and Port Montt. Lines of English screw steamers and sailing vessels between Liverpool and Colon. A line of sailing ships between London and Colon. A line of sailing vessels between Bordeaux and Colon. A line of sailing vessels between Bremen and Colon. A line of sailing vessels between New York and Colon. A steam-ship line, conveying the United States mails, fortnightly, between New York, New Orleans, and Colon, calling at Havannah, and connecting with the California mail steamer between Panama and San Francisco. An American steam-ship line, carrying the mails for Central America, monthly, under contract with the Governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Occasional vessels also frequently visit the ports of Panama and Colon from foreign countries, besides the numerous smaller craft engaged in the coasting trade,

Panama is now distant by steam from England (*via* the West Indies), 23 days; from New York, 9 days; from San Francisco, 12 days; from Lima (Peru), 9 days; from Valparaiso (Chile), 21 days; and from Guatemala (Central America), 9 days.

Steam tugs and large iron launches have recently been provided in the bay of Panama, by means of which the conveyance of passengers and the lighterage between the ships and the shore is performed with safety and dispatch.

The only important law affecting foreign commerce passed by the Congress of Bogota during the year, was that of the 23rd May, which the undersigned had the honour to communicate to the Earl of Malmesbury on the 8th July last, declaring the port of Tobago distinct from that of Panama, and closing the ports in the islands of the Confederation to foreign trade.

No great progress has been made in the cultivation of tobacco, referred to in the preceding reports from this Consulate; the essays have, however, on the whole been attended by favourable results, and the quality of tobacco produced is considered to be equal, if not superior, to the Ambalema.

The law passed at Bogota dispensing with a legal money tender, and the proceedings of the managers of the Panama railroad, in reference to the currency, (alluded to in Mr. Consul Perry's commercial reports for the year 1857), have created a great anomaly and inconvenience, and a depreciation has in consequence taken place in the circulating medium. The United States coinage, which was formerly current at par with the *plata fuerte* of this country, now commands an average premium of about three per cent., much having been remitted to the United States, which has been replaced to a great extent by French gold and silver coin; and the currency of South America and these coins, although generally paid and received without discount, are actually from five to ten per cent. inferior in value to the North American. This change, however, apart from the causes assigned, would appear to be but a reaction, the United States currency having been first received for less than its intrinsic value.

There has been no important fluctuation in the rate of exchange on Europe and the United States during the year.

In the month of August an hospital for distressed foreigners was established in Panama under the auspices of the French Government. This institution, which is supported chiefly by subscriptions, is available for the sick of all nations, and promises to be of good service to distressed seamen and others.

PERSIA.

TABREEZ.

Report by Mr. Dickson, British Acting Consul-General at Tabreez, on the province of Azerbaijan, and on the Trade of Tabreez for 1859.

AZERBIJAN is the most important province in Persia. Bounded on one side by Turkey, and on another by Russia, its position is admirably adapted for commerce. Its climate generally is healthy and bracing, its soil fertile, and its inhabitants hardy, active, and industrious. From this province Persia is supplied with its best troops. Its capital, Tabreez, is the principal emporium of Persian trade.

It were difficult to state accurately the population of this province, no census having been taken by the Persian Government; but according to the opinion of some intelligent Persians, the population of the principal towns of Azerbaijan may be reckoned as follows:

Tabreez	200,000
Khoe	30,000
Dilman (Selmas) ..	6,000
Oroomieh	50,000
So-ojboolak	10,000
Maragha	25,000
Binab	10,000
Mianeh	3,000
Serab	3,000
Ardebil	20,000
Ahar (Karadagh) ..	20,000

Among the population of Tabreez there are about 2,000 Persian Armenians, 150 Russian Armenians, and a few Europeans and Jews; the rest are Mussulmans, of which about one hundred are Russian subjects. Besides these, a large number of Georgians visit this town annually for commercial purposes.

The principal productions of Azerbaijan are wheat, barley, rice, fruits, butter, wax, galls, tobacco, wool, cotton, fox skins, manna, gums, and madder roots.

The cultivation of cotton is as yet very limited. It is of inferior quality, and only a small quantity is exported to Turkey and to Russia.

Wool is exported to Turkey direct from Koordistan, and consequently does not appear in the Tabreez trade returns.

The present mode of transport being too expensive for the exportation of madder-roots, such quantities only are grown as may be required for local consumption.

Copper and iron veins abound in Karadagh; but they are almost entirely neglected, and this province is supplied with those minerals by Russia.

Coal also exists in the neighbourhood of Tabreez, but it is not used.

Owing to drought, the grain crops have for the last two years proved very short, and great distress consequently prevails. In ordinary seasons, however, wheat and barley are very abundant and cheap; and, were proper precautions taken, not only ought scarcity never to be felt in the province, but a large quantity of grain might annually be exported to Georgia.

The fruits produced in Azerbaijan are grapes, peaches, pears, apples, plums, apricots, cherries, mulberries, almonds, walnuts, and melons. Of these, raisins, dried apricots, plums, and almonds are exported.

Carts are not used in this province; everything is transported on mules, horses, camels, or asses.

In Tabreez and its neighbourhood water is scarce: it is ordinarily sold at the rate of 25 kerrans (about 22s. 9d.) per looleh (or stream of the thickness of the tip of a man's little finger) per annum; but in summer, the owner of a garden will frequently pay 12l. for the use of a full stream for twenty-four hours.

To remedy this deficiency of water, the introduction of Artesian wells has often been recommended to the

Persian authorities, but the suggestion has not yet been adopted.

A great drawback to commerce and agriculture in this country is the want of cart roads. Considering the general flatness of the country, and the cheapness of labour, the expense of constructing them would be small; yet this important subject is still neglected.

Azerbaijan furnishes to the Persian army 23,000 infantry, 4,000 artillerymen, and 5,000 irregular cavalry.

The revenue of this province amounts at present to 484,701l. 16s. 4d. A very small portion of this sum is remitted to the Shah's treasury; the remainder goes towards defraying the civil and military expenses of the province, and the salaries of Persian agents serving abroad. The amount stated in this return, however, though that for which credit is given in the Government accounts, is, I am assured, far from representing the amount really collected from the tax-payers. Every Government officer holds one or more villages in what is called "Teecool" (a kind of fief); he receives the taxes that are leviable from the said property on account of the Government, and which are supposed to correspond to the amount of his salary. But as the Government assessment of taxes are invariably under-rated, the "Teecool" holder is a considerable gainer by the above arrangement, and it is thus that the State is deprived of a very large amount of its revenue. The Persian Government occasionally sends agents to make fresh assessments of the village taxes; but these agents are easily induced by bribery to draw out their reports conformably to the wishes of the "Teecool" holders.

The village taxes annually levied are as follows:—One-third of the grain produce, collected mostly in kind; one-third of the straw produced, the value of which is generally paid in cash; fruit-gardens are taxed at the rate of 8 shahes (4½d.) for every ten square arsheens (an arsheen is equal to 44 inches); vegetable-gardens, and fields used for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, or madder-roots, are taxed 10 shahes (5½d.), for every ten square arsheens. Every family pays a house-tax of 11 kerrans and 5 shahes (10s. 2d.); every mare, mule, and female buffalo is taxed 2½ kerrans, (2s. 3d.), and every sheep and goat 7½ shahes, (4d.)

Two-thirds of the above taxes, being the share belonging to the State, are paid to the "Teecool" holder, and the remainder to the proprietor of the village. In many cases the "Teecool" holder is also the proprietor of the estate.

Besides the above contributions, the villagers are bound annually to furnish (gratis) to the "Teecool" holder, a certain quantity of lambs, fowls, eggs, milk, wood, &c., and a certain number of labourers if required.

So long as such a system of oppression lasts, no improvement can be expected in the condition of the peasantry; yet such is their patient and cheerful disposition, that so long as they are not reduced to absolute starvation, they readily yield to the extortionate demands of their chiefs.

Notwithstanding the many existing obstacles to the development of commerce in this country, the trade of Tabreez continues steadily to increase.

The imports through Turkey amounted to—

	£	s.	d.
In 1858	1,589,071	7	3
1859	1,749,407	5	5
Increase in 1859..	£160,335	18	2

Among these, dyed and printed cotton goods form the largest figure. They comprise several descriptions of British coloured cotton manufactures. Under the

same name a small quantity of Swiss manufactures is also imported.

Next in importance to prints are the British grey calicoes; large quantities of these are cut up at Tabreez into small pieces, dyed blue, and then sent to Russia as Persian manufactures.

A large portion of the tea imported, and nearly all the rum, is smuggled into Russia.

Broad-cloth and most of the miscellaneous goods come from Germany.

Cotton-twist is mostly sent to Yezd, where the best Persian dyed calico, called "Kadek," is made.

Indigo is an article of great consumption in Tabreez, and is chiefly imported direct from India, through the Persian Gulf. Importing it from Constantinople does not appear to answer so well, and the trial made in 1858 was not consequently repeated.

The imports from Russia amounted to—

	£	s.	d.
In 1858	50,154	10	10
1859	37,081	16	4
Decrease in 1859	£13,072	14	6

This is at all times an insignificant and fluctuating trade. The silks imported from the districts near the Arras is of an inferior quality.

The amount of the exports to Turkey has been :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1858	576,535	9	1
1859	567,577	5	5
Decrease in 1859.. ..	£8,958	3	8

This return shows an improvement in 1859 over 1858 in the silk and tobacco branches of the export trade, while it exhibits a falling-off in the other branches. This decrease may be partly accounted for by the prices of dried fruit at Tabreez having risen considerably, in consequence of the vines and fruit-trees having suffered from blight. This circumstance, however, does not appear to have prevented a large supply from being sent to Georgia. The crop of galls, also, was not last season satisfactory, and only a small quantity was brought to the Tabreez market.

A quantity of silk-worm eggs was exported last year to Europe; but this article, having paid its full duty at Resht, was not noted in the accounts kept by the custom-house of Tabreez.

The exports to Russia exhibit in 1859 a slight decrease, as compared to those of the preceding year. This deficiency, however, is compensated by the smuggling trade, which is said to have reached last year the amount of 400,000*l*. The goods smuggled into Russia consist chiefly of the higher qualities of British prints, Swiss manufactures, European and Persian silks, tea, rum, &c. This trade is carried on by the natives of Karabagh.

The general trade of Tabreez with Turkey and Russia in 1859 may be summed up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imports through Turkey ..	1,749,407	5	5			
Exports to Turkey ..	567,577	5	5			
Balance in favour of Turkey ..				1,181,830	0	0
Exports to Russia ..	397,563	12	8			
Goods smuggled into Russia ..	400,000	0	0			
	797,563	12	8			
Imports from Russia ..	37,081	16	4			
Balance against Russia ..				760,481	16	4
Balance against Persia ...				£421,348	3	8

Remittances to Turkey are made partly in specie through Trebizond, and partly in bills on Odessa purchased at Tiflis.

The accounts of the Tabreez custom-house are very carelessly kept. No separate note is kept of the precise quantity of each description of merchandize that may reach or quit it. Customs-duties being levied at the rate of so much per horse-load, those goods that pay the same duty are noted under one head. Thus we

have shawls, carpets, and dried-leather all jumbled together; the same with galls, safflower, &c., and I have found it impossible to obtain a separate note of each article. A little more attention is paid to the imports from Turkey, but even these are not always sufficiently specified. The aggregate number of packages, however, noted in the trade returns is perfectly correct, but their respective value is not accurately known at the custom-house, and I have, therefore, formed my estimates upon the opinions of some intelligent merchants.

Considering that a quantity of merchandize, destined for Khoe and other districts on the western frontier of Azerbaijan, never reaches Tabreez, and is not, therefore, noted at its custom-house, we may, I think, safely reckon the total amount of the imports from Turkey into Azerbaijan during the past year at nearly 2,000,000*l*.

Another serious obstacle to the extension of commerce in Persia is the "Rahdarees," or internal transit duties. Every small town in Persia levies its rahdaree on the goods that may pass through it. Thus, by the time the carpets of Khorassan, the shawls of Kerman, and the tobacco of Sheeraz, reach the Tabreez market, the amount of transit duties to which they have been subjected, enhances their prices so considerably, that the speculator is prevented from purchasing for foreign markets to the extent he might otherwise wish. The same remark is applicable to the goods that are sent from Tabreez to those distant provinces.

The number of mule loads of goods received at Tabreez from the interior of Persia, was—

In 1858	13,753
1859	11,648
Decrease	2,105

and the number of loads forwarded to the interior of Persia, was—

In 1858	19,486
1859	20,313
Increase	827

The customs and excise duties of Tabreez, Khoe, Ardebil, and Merced for 1859, have been farmed out for 207,000 tomauns. The receipts of the purchaser, however, do not exceed 204,000, leaving him a loss of about 3,000 tomauns.

The specie remitted to Constantinople consists almost exclusively of Russian gold imperials and silver roubles. Besides these coins, the Persian gold tomaun (worth 9*s*. 1*d*.), the silver panabat (5½*d*.), and the coppers hahee (1½*d*.), form the currency of Tabreez.

The Russian gold imperial is ordinarily worth 18 kerrans; the Russian silver rouble, 3½ kerrans; the Persian gold tomaun, 10 kerrans; the Persian silver kerran, 2 panabats; the Persian silver panabat, 10 shahees.

To the great inconvenience and annoyance of merchants, a large quantity of panabats has lately been thrown into circulation, and as they are obtained by melting down Russian silver roubles, this latter coinage, so valuable for remittances, disappears from the market in proportion as the other increases. The counting of panabats involves a great waste of time, and being, besides, generally short of weight, merchants are now obliged to incur an agio of about 4 per cent. when they wish to exchange them for Russian gold imperials.

The rate of exchange on bills on England, varies from 21½ to 22½ kerrans per pound sterling.

British manufactures are generally sold at from two to six months' credit; grey calicoes, however, frequently fetch ready cash.

The rate of discount is one per cent. per month.

A small quantity of silk pieces is manufactured in Tabreez. They are either plain, called "caneviz," or with checked stripes, called "alajah." These goods are exported both to Turkey and to Russia. They are coarser, but more durable than European silks.

"Nemeds," or felt carpets, are also made in this town.

Other coarse carpets are manufactured in different parts of the province. These are exported to Russia, but seldom to Turkey.

Persian and Russian posts ply frequently between Tabreez and Tehran; and English, French, and Turkish mails are despatched monthly from Tehran to Erzerum through Tabreez. Couriers generally take about five days in performing the journey between Tehran and Tabreez, and about four days between Tabreez and Erzerum.

Tabreez is considered one of the healthiest towns in Persia, and not undeserving, therefore, of the epithet from which it has derived its name—the dispeller of fever. This disease, however, is occasionally to be met with, but it is generally of a mild character, and easily cured. The water of Tabreez is slightly brackish, and on strangers frequently produces diarrhoea.

The suburbs of Tabreez are very extensive, occupying a space of about sixteen miles in circumference. They are surrounded with gardens, producing a variety of fruits and vegetables.

There are in Tabreez thirty-two caravanserais, occupied by merchants, containing 1,189 counting-houses, and a proportionate number of store-rooms. Besides these, there are 37 caravanserais for the special accommodation of muleteers and their animals. Tabreez contains also 79 mosques, 8 medressehs, 2 barracks, now occupied by two regiments of infantry, and 46 baths.

The Prince-Governor of Azerbaijan resides at Tabreez. His Royal Highness is assisted by the second highest military officer in Persia, who conducts the internal affairs of the province, civil as well as military; by an agent for foreign affairs, who attends to the requisitions of the foreign consulates; and by another high officer who superintends the revenue department. The Prince-Governor alone has the power of punishing with death; the other high military and civil officers can fine, imprison, or inflict the bastinado at their discretion.

There are at present established in this town a French, a Swiss, and five Greek commercial houses; of the latter one is under the British, two under Russian, and two under Turkish protection; their operations are almost exclusively confined to importing British manufactures from Manchester, and exporting raw silk.

Could the Persian Government be induced to construct cart-roads, and to abolish “rahdarees,” substituting a moderate duty payable once for all at the time of importation and exportation, the trade of Persia would rapidly develop itself to a very considerable extent. Next to Persia Great Britain would derive the greatest benefit from these reforms. As it is, the consumption of British manufactures in Persia has, within the last twenty years, increased nearly four-fold.

February 13th, 1860.

P E R U.

ISLAY.

Report by Mr. Wilthew, British Consul at Islay, on the Trade of his Consular District, during the year 1859.

In the city of Arequipa business has been bad during the past year, arising in a great measure from the reaction after the over-trading in 1858. The commerce with the interior has suffered incalculable injury from a revolutionary movement that took place in the city of Cuzco in the month of May, which proved destructive to the fair of Vilque, held annually, at the latter end of the same month; and subsequently by recruiting, and the presence of the army on the frontier of Bolivia.

Vilque is a small town in the Department of Puno, distant from the city of that name about five leagues, and from that of Arequipa about forty-five leagues. At the fair held there, considerable mercantile transactions take place; a large quantity of merchandise is sent there by the merchants at Arequipa, and buyers arrive from Cuzco, Bolivia, and the Argentine Provinces, those from the latter country bringing with them large numbers of mules for sale: it is there like-

wise that considerable contracts are made for the delivery of wool, the raw material which forms the chief export of this district; it will, therefore, be seen that the success or failure of this fair is a matter of no small importance to the mercantile community. The average prices of the different wools have been much the same as last year.

The direct foreign commerce of Arequipa continues to be injured by the system of selling their bills in Lima against their guano consignments, at the fictitious rate of 42*d.*, while the current rate has been about 39*d.*, no part of which can be procured by the merchants at Arequipa, and thus a premium is given to the direct importers of Lima.

The imports at this port during the past year have been less, from the loss of a British ship called the “Anne Baker,” off Cape Horn, bound to Arica and this port with a valuable cargo of British goods; in consequence of which there was no vessel direct from Europe during the last six months of 1859.

The total amounts both of trade and navigation at this port for each of the last four years stand as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	
			Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
	£	£				
1856	392,724	401,786	60	19,060	60	19,060
1857	402,142	294,036	62	22,372	62	22,372
1858	258,125	432,737	50	20,071	50	20,071
1859	253,012	336,839	49	19,612	48	19,139

This does not include the coasting trade.

The mole at this port was very much injured by a heavy swell of the sea in the month of September, rendering useless one of the two cranes, breaking several of the iron beams which supported the planks,

&c.; and although it has been partially repaired, a new mole must inevitably be constructed.

Exchange has continued to fall for many months, which is attributed by some to the limited sales of guano in England, and consequent inability of the

Government to draw against their shipments, and guano is so important an article of export, that from it alone appears to have arisen the balance of trade against this country. The fall in exchange has naturally attracted attention to the currency. The dollar current in coin is intrinsically worth about 32*d.*, and exchange has for years ruled at 44*d.*, and 47*d.* the dollar, but has now fallen to 39*d.* and 40*d.*; and it is

impossible to foresee whether it may not fall to 32*d.*, when coin itself would be exported. Had the coin in circulation been worth intrinsically 42*d.*, a large amount would have already been exported.

The crying evil of which the community has to complain is the false coin in circulation.

March 14th, 1860.

PORTUGAL.

AZORES—ST. MICHAEL'S.

Report by Mr. Samuel Vines, British Consul at St. Michael's, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1859.

ALTHOUGH the trade of St. Michael's, during 1859, does not exhibit any very material change, yet in a general point of view it may be considered satisfactory.

The total value of imports in British vessels, during the past year, is 47,847*l.*, being an increase of 22,829*l.* over that of 1858.

The total value of imports in Portuguese vessels within the period under review is 159,564*l.*, an increase of 142,657*l.* over that of 1858. This great augmentation in the value of imports in Portuguese vessels is accounted for by the fact of there having been no Brazilian vessels employed in the carrying trade with Brazil during 1859; so that the valuable products of sugar, coffee, and rum, were imported entirely in Portuguese vessels, whilst in 1858, 25,232*l.* worth of those commodities was imported in Brazilian vessels; likewise, in some measure, from the effects of the deficient harvest of 1857, which were felt in 1858 and in 1859, occasioning additional employment to Portuguese shipping in the importation of bread stuffs.

The value of imports from the United States of North America in 1859 was only 1,710*l.* whilst that of 1858 amounted to 21,854*l.* This comparatively large amount of imports arose from the failure of the corn crops in this island in 1857, which called for a great importation of grain from North America.

The number of British vessels which entered in 1859 was 244, of an aggregate tonnage of 24,985 tons, being a decrease of 12 vessels of the number which arrived here in 1858. Of these 244 vessels, 26 brought cargoes, eight of which were laden with coals, of the value of 734*l.*, and eighteen vessels with cargoes of general merchandize, consisting of woollens, cottons, and silks, as shown in the accompanying tabular returns; and under the "miscellaneous goods" may be classified machinery, fire-bricks, pitch, tar, carriages, and musical instruments, &c., of the total value of 47,113*l.* Of the 244 British vessels which cleared from St. Michael's in 1859, 232 carried cargoes, consisting entirely of fruit for the British market, and 12 vessels cleared in ballast.

The number of Portuguese vessels which entered in 1859 was 160, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,387 tons; and the number clearing was 162, measuring in the aggregate 26,762 tons burden.

From the United States only three vessels entered in 1859 laden with lumber.

Indian corn is the chief food of this island; and of the average annual produce, above what is necessary for home consumption, it is estimated, that there is left for exportation from 25,000 to 30,000 imperial quarters, besides from 15,000 to 20,000 quarters of wheat, and even these quantities are exceeded in years of great abundance.

The staple article of commerce of St. Michael's is the orange crop, and this season promises to yield a larger production than any former season; already up

to this date 105 vessels have sailed from St. Michael's to England with full cargoes of this fruit. Nevertheless, the trade has been suffering from severe depression, owing to the low prices obtained for this article in England; and though the merchants who have made extensive purchases in advance continue to export under very discouraging prospects, those who have kept themselves free from such engagements discontinue to buy the fruit at the prices demanded by the proprietors of orange gardens. The orange crop of last season—that is, from November 1858, to April 1859—was a fair average crop, 130,858 boxes being exported, realizing an average price of 3,600 reis (or 10*s.* 5*d.* sterling) a box, which is considered a very fair remunerating price, yielding a revenue to the island of 84,123*l.*, besides furnishing employment to a number of hands in the labour of picking, packing, and shipping. The destructive *coccus hesperidum* still appears partially on some of the orange trees, though not in the virulent character which in years past committed such ravages.

The exportation of oranges during the last three years, in the months of November and December, is as follows:—

	Boxes.		
In 1857	58,279		
1858	45,255		
1859	75,973		

Of the 75,973 boxes of fruit exported in November and December 1859, in November 23 cargoes went to London, 7 cargoes to Liverpool, 6 cargoes to Bristol, and 5 cargoes went to Hull; in the month of December 26 cargoes went to London, 13 to Liverpool, 12 to Hull, and 13 to Bristol. It is estimated that the produce of fruit during 1859 was 252,094,000 of oranges and 40,000 lemons, of these all the lemons and 49,000,000 of oranges were consumed in the island.

The exportation of oranges during the last four years, is as follows:—

	Boxes.		
1855-56	123,327		
1856-57	100,079		
1857-58	179,922		
1858-59	130,858		

Wines.—The *oidium tuckeri* still continues its ravages, and nearly everywhere the vines have been rooted up, and the vintages, once such a source of profit to the island, are now unknown.

The subjoined table shows the production and consumption of wine, brandy, and vinegar, in St. Michael's during 1859.

	Produced.		Consumed.	
Wine pipes	18	..	477	
Brandy "	25	..	240	
Vinegar "	100	..	177	

Thus it appears, that instead of large quantities exported as in former years, St. Michael imports nearly all the wine, brandy, and vinegar consumed in the island.

Revenue.—The annual average amount of revenue collected at the custom-house of St. Michael's during the last three years is 22,218*l.* sterling.

Freights.—The average rate of freight paid on fruit

to Great Britain during 1859 is 6*l*. 5*s*. a ton measurement.

Exchange.—Exchange on England during 1859 has varied from 5,500 to 5,600 reis per pound sterling.

31st December, 1859.

MADEIRA—FUNCHAL.

Report by Mr. Erskine, British Consul at Madeira, on the Trade of the Port of Funchal for the year 1858, with Agricultural, Statistical, and other information connected with the Island of Madeira.

It will be seen from the Returns of Imports for the year 1858 that an increase took place both in the quantity and value over those of 1857, the total value of those of the year 1858 exceeding that of the preceding year by about 36,440*l*.

The most remarkable increase occurred in the articles of flour, wheat, Indian corn, rice, sugar, beer, oil, soap, leather, and specie; the imports of cotton and woollen manufactures also increased in some degree, but those of linen and iron wares decreased.

It will be seen from the returns of exports for the year 1858 that a decrease took place both in quantity and value below those of the year preceding, the total value of those of the year 1858 falling short by about 18,700*l*. of that of the year 1857.

The most important decrease was in the export of wine,—the former staple production of the Island,—which was in 1858, 1,127 pipes, against 1,660 exported in 1857, being a decrease in quantity of 533 pipes, and in value of about 23,600*l*. There was also in 1858 a remarkable decrease in the re-export of coal, in the value of about 30,000*l*., and of wheat in the value of 1,132*l*.

On the other hand, the export of most of the articles

of Island production and manufacture increased considerably in 1858 on that of the previous year, and the return shows in one article, described as sugar-cane brandy, an increase of about 4,346*l*.

I am satisfied that the returns obtained from official sources here exhibit very imperfectly the amount of the import and export trade of this island. I assume that the value of the imports is over-estimated, while the exports are considerably under-rated in amount and value: I have reason to believe that a considerable amount of small articles, the production of native industry, especially needlework, are exported principally with the baggage of visitors, which are not comprehended in the returns, and which will in some degree account for the statistical discrepancy between the amount of the returns of imports and exports.

Years.	Estimated Value of Imports.		Estimated Value of Exports.	
	In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
	£	£	£	£
1854..	68,400	44,000	39,200	23,600
1855..	59,260	50,950	56,100	19,180
1856..	74,700	44,250	47,850	29,300
1857..	94,890	67,087	74,700	45,800
1858..	110,978	87,440	64,090	37,700

This statement shows that the estimated value of imports in foreign vessels during the year 1858 had increased in a greater degree than that of imports in British vessels over their respective estimated value in 1857; but it also shows that the estimated value of exports in British vessels in 1858 had decreased in a lesser degree than that of exports in foreign vessels below their respective estimated value in 1857.

Years.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.					
	Arrived.			Sailed.			Arrived.			Sailed.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.
1854 ..	107	25,663	1,787	104	24,579	1,728	126	18,762	1,460	127	19,019	1,471
1855 ..	75	18,016	1,050	77	18,586	1,081	117	17,264	1,243	117	17,635	1,256
1856 ..	75	18,660	994	70	16,515	878	97	16,551	1,141	98	16,218	1,140
1857 ..	73	14,346	888	74	16,005	897	116	20,019	1,358	105	18,926	1,275
1858 ..	120	31,680	2,035	122	31,761	2,068	109	18,451	1,220	115	18,314	1,223

This statement exhibits a considerable increase of British ships and tonnage, without any material difference in the amount of foreign ones entered and cleared in 1858, as compared with the navigation movements of the year 1857.

The hopes of the planters here, that the vine disease was abating, were not realized, and it is thought that the quantity of wine made in the vintage of 1859 was very small, and amounted even to less than that of the preceding one.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane continues in favourable situations as a substitute for the vine, and the manufacture of raw sugar is being successfully carried on. The sugar is either consumed in this island or exported to Lisbon, where its introduction for consumption is protected by duties on foreign produce.

There have not been any recent changes at this port affecting shipping, or altering the channels of trade.

March 17, 1860.

PRUSSIA.

DANTZIG.

Report by Mr. Plaw, British Consul-General at Dantzic, on the Trade of that Port, during the year 1859.

NOTWITHSTANDING that this year's report will show that much activity has prevailed at Dantzic—the number of vessels having entered and departed, being in the first case 1848, 110 more, and there left, 1835, 48 more than in 1858—still, profits have proved but scanty to the merchant or speculator, while the

labouring class has had plenty of employment with ample means.

At the close of 1858 there appeared some flattering prospects for the trade of 1859, to these was added an open winter, which not only encouraged early shipments, but brought early supplies from Poland, &c.; before such supplies came in freely, politics interfered; war in Italy commenced, and people began to fear that Prussia could not long remain neutral.

The months of April, May, and June, which in

general is the busiest part of the season, were chiefly spent in winding up impending transactions. Few new speculations, save in grain—prices for which, in consequence of warlike appearances, rapidly advanced—were entered upon, and anxiety was felt to get the stocks of grain and timber, which were present, into safety. The consignments made no good report, and they in great measure were causes for lessening the profits of the year.

The peace of Villafranca gave a fresh impulse to trade, to which was added a good harvest-home; both circumstances brought large supplies to this market; they continued till the beginning of December, when navigation closed; activity prevailed, but profit turned out very small.

Thus, it seems, the result of speculation afforded little advantage; the complaints alluded to in last year's report have been very little attended to, and would chiefly tend to improve Dantzig's trade; in particular the improving the Vistula and the completion of railways, may be referred to. The circumstances of the times causing great public expenses are urged as not permitting avoidable outlays at present. There is still existing the complaint that Dantzig is deprived of the salt trade over the frontier through Poland to Russia, owing to the article being a royal monopoly in Poland, whereas Memel and Königsberg have large direct dealings to Russia. The question of advantage to Prussian shipowners is apart.

The workings of a private bank seem advantageous, but it is not without its opponents among a certain class.

We will now look a little nearer into the branches of commerce principally interesting to the trade of Dantzig.

The exportation of grain exceeds the quantity shipped in 1858, which year was considered an exception. In spite of the many sad complaints from want of water in the Vistula, Polish produce came to hand after a length of time; the route from the Bug, even from Warsaw, required more than was necessary for a foreign voyage, consequently, calculation was out of the question; the difference where rail could be employed, instead of water-conveyance, was sometimes as much as two or three days by the first, and two or three months by the latter. This naturally occasioned great obstruction to regular trade, and will in the end, unless improvements are attended to, entirely deprive Dantzig of its Polish grain trade.

As this port is generally accessible, shipments might be continued all the winter, if the road from hence to Farewater was made passable; thus the palpable necessity of a railway.

Proceeding to the result of this year's grain trade, which, in the chief, is regulated by foreign demand. Weather had but little influence, it being most congenial during harvest time, and very dry upon the whole. The advance, in consequence of the Italian war, increased by a fear that Prussia must be ultimately interested, soon subsided; and losses were generally occasioned from the high prices paid, with meeting a falling market, rendering consignments anything but profit-bringing. This market experienced, however, one advantage, by clearing off the inferior Polish produce of 1858, and bringing better qualities for sale.

Wheat, as usual, forms the principal article in this corn-market.

Great part of the fine produce remaining from 1857, was despatched at the beginning of the year by rail to Silesia and Saxony, and which gave good account, but soon ceased, till a short improvement occurring abroad, led to many disappointments at home. From the month of June to harvest, some little anxiety was expressed for the yield, which agitated the market, and prices, after the fresh crop was housed, fell by degrees to their present quotation; the harvest of the season; upon the whole, is considered favourable, though the general drought ripened the grain quickly, and prevented its full growth, so that the fruit is found to be of not so good a colour as usual, yet weight is good, say, 130 to 136 lbs. Dutch scale. During September prices were again quoted in advance, and a considerable quantity of the new crop has been shipped to

Britain, giving, however, little advantage either to shipper or receiver, occasioned chiefly by having to cope with over remaining parcels of the superior growth of 1858; but this does not influence prices here, and dealers are looking forward to a lively spring trade.

Rye.—The demand for Silesia and Saxony, which regulated this market, continued till the close of 1858 and beginning of 1859, when prices upon the spot, in March, left little room for speculation abroad. Rumours of war raised prices here again to the highest point; latter reports, but principally the favourable aspect of the fields, occasioned a new depression; the lowest ebb occurred in the month of September. The harvest of this neighbourhood turned out very superior in quality, with long straw, but the yield is considered only a middling average. The demand for Holland, Hanover, and the Rhine continuing, prices continue likewise on the rise; arrivals at this market did not prove large, as many growers near the Rhine sent their produce to Berlin, which was generally better realized than had it been first here; on the other hand we got from Poland at least 12,000 lasts, all which met a ready sale for abroad.

Barley proved to be short in 1858, and in quality not such as to invite buyers. The fresh harvest in the low country was better; high lands produced little, but that little proved fine, white and heavy; there was a fair demand from England for fine malting use; this demand having ceased, except for feeding, of which quality some autumn shipments were made to Britain at a lower figure. The demand for barley of more ordinary quality, in England, seems to be giving way.

Oats.—The growth of 1858 inferior, that of last year better, but prices at these markets are too high for exportation; supplies continue barely sufficient for home consumption. Cultivation being yearly shortened, owing to the land improving, it seldom happens there remains any quantity for shipping.

Peas, after the inferior yield of 1858, gave a pretty good supply this season, particularly as to quality, having suffered but little by worm. During the first five or six months, business was slack; in June, arrivals came in from Poland, giving favourable prospects, and towards the close of the year, demand appeared from Britain, Holland, Westphalia, and the Rhine. Stocks were easily cleared.

Potatoes came more freely for sale than the long dry summer had led to expect. The demand for distillation, in consequence of the decreasing consumption of spirits, has very much lessened, and cheap prices is the result, which proves a great blessing for the large class of poor of the neighbourhood.

Linseed is mainly in request here during a Russian war, it was then conceived as likely that the quantity usually received from the Black Sea, through the Vistula, would continue after the blockade had ceased; but the want of water both in the Bug and Vistula has caused disappointment; only 500 lasts were received this year, against 4,600 lasts in 1856. Shipments, therefore, ceased with foreign demand. The stock being chiefly crushed upon the spot.

Received, in the course of the season, calculated at 60 scheffels to the last of 11 quarters:—

		Lasts.
Wheat	.. ..	29,107
Rye	.. ..	23,720
Barley	.. ..	4,368
Oats	.. ..	1,855
Peas	.. ..	2,638
Linseed	.. ..	749
Rapeseed	.. ..	4,120
Total	.. ..	66,607

Shipped, 56½ scheffels to the shipping last of 10½ quarters:—

		Lasts.
Wheat	.. ..	31,942
Rye	.. ..	21,805
Barley	.. ..	2,800
Oats	.. ..	191
Peas	.. ..	2,269
Linseed	.. ..	560
Rapeseed	.. ..	2,444
Total	.. ..	62,011

Stocks on hand :—

	Lasts.
Wheat	6,450
Rye	1,670
Barley	560
Oats	420
Peas	570
Linseed	150
Rapeseed	1,040

Home consumption is calculated to be about :—

	Lasts.
Wheat	1,500
Rye	3,600
Barley	1,400
Oats	1,200
Peas	300
Linseed	211
Rapeseed	1,800

Of these different sorts of grain Britain has received :—

	Lasts.
Wheat	28,362
Rye	1,228
Barley	2,212
Oats	87
Peas	1,445
Linseed	486
Rapeseed	1,685

Of *Wood*, as was anticipated, the supplies have proved larger than in 1858, which were assisted by an early spring. After purchases had been concluded at high prices in Poland, war broke out between France and Austria, when purchasers, fearing a general war, were induced to realize, and to ship with as little loss of time as possible, even at a sacrifice. This seemed the more desirable as large parcels had collected during the months of May and June, prices were likely to give way ; thus a later opportunity might offer to make good a loss by first operation. This expectation was, however, frustrated ; a sudden peace gave impulse to business in most branches. A demand for good sound timber, at improving prices, continued to the close of the shipping season. Quality was not complained of, but average lengths were mostly short.

A list of wood articles to different countries will be found annexed.

Deck Deals were principally in demand for the French and English navies, and those Governments required nearly the whole stock.

Sleepers have been less sought after than in 1858 ; stock having accumulated far beyond demand, prices fell in proportion. The present quotation per load, 10 × 10 inches, 9 feet long, about 27s. ; last year, 30s. and more were paid.

Masts.—Only a few were taken for the French navy, which cleared the market ; indeed, masts of any tolerable size are but seldom met with at Dantzic, and no prices quoted.

Oak-Staves.—Shipped 12,351 schocks (60 piece and schock) over remaining, 5903 schocks in 1859, ditto 2,131 schocks in 1858.

Salted Pork.—The generally favourable harvest had good effect upon supplies ; about 2,000 pigs came from Poland, 6,037 from the country round about, together 8,037, were slaughtered, salted, and shipped to Britain. 41,000 lbs. hogs-lard.

Black Beer.—Shipped during 1859, 32,000 kegs—over remaining 6,000 kegs.

Bones.—This branch of trade rather increased this year, at somewhat lower prices, though the demand for shipping to Britain continued brisk ; about 26,000 cwt. were exported, and about 2,000 cwt. remain from want of suitable shiproom.

Shipping has had to experience another unpropitious year. Freights varied ; at the opening of the season they were very low, to which is to be added insurance, including war risk, many owners fearing danger. When arrivals came in from Poland, public appearances made it desirable to ship ; freights advanced accordingly, in particular for French ports ; but this proved of short duration, and in autumn shipowners had again reason for complaint. Return freights from Britain

are seldom offering, and still less seldom remunerating ; those vessels undertaking long voyages, bring little or no advantage, as they have to come home in ballast.

The average freight during the year has been :—to London, wheat, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter ; timber, 16s. per load. Liverpool, wheat, 4s. per quarter ; timber, 16s. per load. Hull, East Coast and Scotland, wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter ; timber, 14s. to 14s. 6d. Holland, rye, hlf. 20 per last ; oak timber, hlf. 18 per last. Belgium, timber, hlf. 19 per last.

A specification of goods imported from different countries, and in what ships, has been already given.

The entire number of vessels arrived, including 1,029 in ballast, during the season, numbered 1848. Departed, 1835. Wintering, 124.

The mercantile navy of this port consists of 107 sailing vessels and 11 steamers, measuring together 28,947 lasts. There were built during 1859, 3 sailing-vessels and 2 steamers ; on the stocks, 2 sailing vessels and one steamer.

The Royal navy has been increased during the year—in addition to the former specification, 10 ships, carrying 162 guns—by the "Gazelle" sloop of war screw-steamer, 250 horse-power, mounting 28 guns ; and the "Loreley," paddle-wheel steamer, intended to mount two long 12-pounders.

Importations.

With reference to consumption of town and country, and to the demand from Poland, both suffered from like causes, which influenced trade in general. Necessity, not luxury, had to be consulted ; after peace was signed, inquiry from the country and from Poland considerably increased, which continued from June to the end of the year ; and to this may be attributed, that at the close of the season imports of 1859 equalled those of 1858. The communication with Poland was, as formerly and so frequently complained of, greatly retarded from want of water in the Vistula ; the completion of a railway is the more impatiently looked for.

Coffee.—Importation was 22,907 cwt. against 23,986 cwt. in 1858 ; remaining in warehouse, 2,150 against 2,567 cwt. in 1858.

Rice varied little with previous year's importation, 12,686 cwt., still unsold about 3,650 cwt. ; the favourable grain-harvest had much influence upon this article, and, therefore, only finest samples were in request.

Pepper and Pimento, about 3,611 cwt. appeared at market, and found ready purchasers, chiefly pimento ; pepper remained less in demand.

Cotton, raw, quantity imported weighed 6,380 cwt. ; cleared well off.

Dye Woods, only 1,683 cwt. against 3,258 cwt. imported in 1858 ; the entire stock was taken for Poland. Log-wood quoted 6l. per ton.

Soda.—Importation 21,924 cwt., most of which was sent to Poland and Russia ; remaining 1,967 cwt. unsold.

Herrings, about 4,702 barrels over and above last year's importation came to hand—say, from Scotland, 26,414 ; from Norway, 37,858, together 64,272 barrels. 59,570 barrels in 1858.

Notwithstanding the Norway supplies of this year appear to exceed so largely those from Scotland, owing to the Norway catch being so abundant (600,000 barrels), which reduced the price here 50 per cent. lower than Scotch, yet it is observed the latter have come more in consumption during the last ten years, while those from Norway appear gradually on the decline.

Nearly the whole of this year's importation from Norway is cleared off, merely a stock of 800 barrels being left. The entire remaining stock on the 31st December, 1859, consisting of 1,500 barrels, crown and full brand ; 1,400 barrels, Ihlen ; 800 barrels, Norway ; together, 3,700 barrels.

Coals and Coke.—The untoward expectation as expressed in last year's report has been but too truly verified. The early cargoes found a heavy market—as dealers continued over provided from last season—with a dear article. Political affairs, and the often and often repeated complaint—want of water—were the

drawbacks also in this branch. In March and April, war seemed certain, which would cause short supplies; higher freights were agreed for, as higher prices for coals were fully anticipated; a disappointment ensued, making the trade throughout the year, with some few exceptions, anything but prosperous.

A trial was made to use various cheaper articles than coke as firing for the railroads, but as they were found not to answer, the use of machine-coal has been resumed, and several cargoes have in consequence been imported for the purpose. During the year, 246 vessels arrived laden with coals and coke, which, according to custom-house measure, delivered 3,978 lasts; a less quantity by 708 lasts than in 1858.

Old Iron.—In addition to the large over-remaining stock from 1858, a larger importation by 4,756 cwt. was received this year than during the former; the demand continuing limited, afforded no satisfactory result to iron-merchants. Farmers as well as all others, had to confine their wants to necessities, which was evident in this branch.

The merchants are continually urging complaints, that there being so few custom-house officers, ships are frequently seriously detained from want of custom-house attendance; and at the outer port (Farewater), where ships are often obliged to discharge a large part of their cargo, goods are frequently exposed to wind

and weather, lying in the highway from want of warehouse-room, which, in these days, when steamers are so constantly appearing, even during winter, the inconvenience is doubly felt. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that some attention has been given to the complaint repeatedly pressed as to high custom-house charges for warehouse-rent; which affords reason to hope, that Government will equally admit with commercial men, the necessity of other speedy alterations with improvements. Water on the bar, 16 feet; water within the bar, 16 feet. Prevailing winds throughout the first part of the year, easterly, in the last half, westerly.

Average exchange three months' bills on London, 197 silvergrosh, per pound sterling; 10 silvergrosh, 1 guilder, 30 silvergrosh, 3 guilders or 1 thaler, Prussian currency.

The report of 1859 thus closes, I regret to say, not more flattering than the year previous. Public affairs, together with the little attention paid to domestic wants, so strongly and repeatedly made to quarters from whence relief might be expected, have greatly contributed to the state of things, and as long as matters thus continue, little or no improvement can be expected. A favourable co-operation with Russia may be added, as being a chief desideratum.

31st December, 1859.

EXPORTATION of Wood Articles to the different Countries in 1839.

	To Britain.			To France.			To Holland, Belgium, Denmark, &c.		
	Quantity.	Increase.	Decrease.	Quantity.	Increase.	Decrease.	Quantity.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pieces of full-sized square Fir Timber ..	160,394	47,520	..	13,219	3,680	..	7,567	..	14,347
Ditto, ditto, small-sized ..	14,302	9,106	..	7,133	2,716	..	4,641	2,300	..
Fir Deck Deals, Deals, and Deal-ends ..	90,032	36,127	..	37,798	5,005	..	161,324	..	13,826
Pieces of Oak Timber and Crooks ..	13,224	4,943	..	8,796	3,758	..	19,826	14,277	..
Ditto of Planks and Plank-ends ..	99,330	69,754	..	72,876	37,240	..	7,573	..	2,605
Sleepers and Sleeper-logs ..	513,409	..	132,262	..	..	..	9,384	2,580	..
Fathoms of Lathwood ..	3,979	982	..	..	..	..	12	..	1
Masts and Spars ..	358	76	..	10,813	7,312	..	180	..	189
Schocks of Oak-staves (60 pieces, 1 schock) ..	5,591	..	2,653	5,240	3,533	..	1,520	..	2,187

MEMEL.

Report by Mr. Campbell, British Vice-Consul at Memel, on the Trade of that Port for the year 1859.

CONSIDERING the state of political affairs in Europe during the greater part of the year now closed, we cannot but be satisfied with the business transactions of the port. It is at the same time much to be regretted that some of our articles of export were almost unsaleable, and entailed heavy losses on the parties interested; notwithstanding which the largest and most important branches of our trade were conducted most successfully, and with profit to our merchants.

On the opening of our inland navigation, after the exceedingly mild winter of last year, we were in the expectation of having a very lively and active trade; these hopes were, however, frustrated by the commencement of the French-Austrian war, which for a time crippled all business, and not until the proclamation of peace did affairs assume a more healthy aspect; and it is pleasing to report that towards the close of the season a very satisfactory amount of business was done.

In the spring of the past year we experienced very severe storms, in consequence of which a large bank of sand accumulated across the entrance of our harbour, which did great injury to the trade of the port, having occasioned many vessels which were destined for Memel, to seek other ports where sufficient depth of water could be found. Through very great exertions on the part of our Harbour Commissioners, the bank has been cleared away, and we have now the usual depth of water on the bar.

It is a matter of deep regret that the steam tugs belonging to the port are not sufficiently powerful for

the work which they have to perform; it is now, however, proposed to build a tug of 120-horse power, and the consent of the Government has been applied for.

During the past year a life-boat has been built and stationed on the southern side of the entrance to our harbour; we have now in all, three life-boats, one at the northern entrance, one at the southern entrance, and one in the harbour.

One of the most important subjects which I can mention in this report, and certainly that which most affects the welfare and prosperity of the city of Memel, is that of obtaining railway communication with the line already opened in Russia and Prussia; as I have already said, it is a matter of the deepest importance to the commerce of the place, for should the neighbouring Russian port of Libau become connected with Kowno by railway, then the whole of the Russian produce, which at present finds its way to Memel, would be shipped at Libau.

The line of railway, which is now nearly completed, between Eydtkuton and Königsberg, will withdraw a portion of the trade of Memel to the latter port; but no important injury will be done unless a line is formed from Königsberg to Pillau.

It is to be regretted that the Prussian Government has not sanctioned the transport of Liverpool salt over the Russian frontier, the consequence of which restriction is, that in place of the vessels taking the harbour of Memel, they steer for the neighbouring Russian port of Libau.

During the year 1859, 836 vessels of 107,337 lasts, entered the port; and 859 vessels of 111,955 lasts, left the port. Average depth of water on the bar 16 feet.

Timber.—The timber trade opened very lively last year, and all our stocks were speedily cleared off. On account of the shallow water at the entrance of the harbour our spring shipments were delayed until July

and August, during which months a large number of vessels arrived; and before the close of the year our stocks were almost all cleared off, at prices in advance of those paid in 1858; the number of cargoes, however, fell short of those shipped in 1858, being 562 against 577.

Fir logs brought very remunerative prices; but on the contrary, cut timber, such as deals and planks, could only be sold under cost prices. Oak-staves sold well, but oak logs were neglected.

The following statement shows the quantity of timber which reached Memel from Russia during 1859:—1,440 schocks of fir baulks, sold at 550 to 900 roubles per schock; 1,170 schocks of fir round logs, sold at 275 to 425 roubles per schock; 360 schocks of white logs, sold at 250 to 300 roubles per schock; 24,560 schocks of oak staves, sold at 40 to 50 roubles per schock, a part of which was shipped last autumn.

Grain.—The amount of business done in grain, especially in rye, has been considerably larger than in former years, which circumstance may be attributed to the fact that the harvest in those parts of Russia and Poland, from which we draw our supplies was very abundant; and, secondly, to the steady and lively demand from foreign countries.

Wheat reached our market very sparingly, and has all been required for local consumption.

Rye.—In the beginning of last year the prices of rye varied from 48 to 50 sgr. per scheffel. In July it fell to 38 sgr. In August disadvantageous reports of the new harvest reached us, and it again rose to 48 sgr., at which price it remained until the close of the season. A considerable portion of the rye shipped from our port was bartered for herrings with the Norwegians; but the largest shipments were made to Stettin, Bremen, and Holland, and also a few cargoes to Great Britain.

Barley.—After the new crop reached our market, several shipments were made to Holland and Great Britain; and prices remained pretty steady almost the whole year, at 35 to 40 sgr. per scheffel.

Oats.—The crop of oats in the year 1858 was very poor, and consequently we had no stock in granary until after the harvest of 1859 arrived in the market, and then several cargoes were shipped at prices ranging from 22 to 27 sgr. per scheffel.

Linseed.—In the spring of 1859 there was a very unhealthy tone in the linseed market, on account of the low prices of oil in 1858, and the high prices paid by our merchants for seed in that year. Up to the month of June scarcely any business was done, as holders of stocks were unwilling to sell at a sacrifice; nevertheless, they were ultimately obliged to do so, and when the new crop reached us, our warehouses were almost clear. The prices during the year were as follows:—

In February and March, 70 to 80 sgr. per scheffel; in August, 60 to 70 sgr. per scheffel; in September (new) 67 to 70 sgr. per scheffel; in October, 60 to 63 sgr. per scheffel; in November, 68 to 70 sgr. per scheffel. At which last mentioned rates the year closed.

The total quantity of grain shipped from the port of Memel during the year 1859, was as follows, viz:—120 lasts of wheat, 6,140 lasts of rye, 1,560 lasts of barley, 486 lasts of oats, 65 lasts of peas, and 3,206 lasts of linseed.

Flax.—The year opened with a very lively and active trade in flax, and the reports which reached us of the great reduction of stocks in the foreign markets, caused prices rapidly to advance, and they were noted at 140 sgr. per stone of 33 lbs. for 4 brand; 175 sgr. per stone of 33 lbs. for Wilna.

Great efforts were made by our merchants to draw the produce of the Russian provinces to our market; but the winter was so uncommonly mild, that there was little or no sledge way, and the roads were perfectly impassable; thus were our exporters prevented from getting the large stocks which they had purchased to hand in time to enjoy the benefit of the high prices paid abroad in the beginning of the past year. In

May and June the political horizon became clouded, and prices rapidly receded; our stocks were in firm hands, and were held in the hopes of a reaction taking place, in which, however, our merchants were disappointed, for when actual hostilities did commence between France and Austria, a perfect stagnation took place in the trade; the spinners in Scotland and in Belgium stopped working their establishments, and notwithstanding the small stocks in Russia, prices became nominal, and our exporters are unfortunately large holders of flax both in the Scotch and Belgian markets. In the year 1859, 241,178 stones were exported; in the year 1858, 313,392 stones were exported.

The number of herrings which reached our port last year from Scotland and Norway, was 25,000 barrels, being 1,000 barrels above the importation of 1858. The fishing in Norway was very successfully carried on during 1859; whereas the fishing in Scotland proved much below an average. In consequence of which there was a decided advance in the number of Norwegian herrings imported, and a decided falling off in the importation from Scotland.

In the beginning of the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ roubles were paid for Norwegian fish in bond. On the first arrivals of the new fish prices fell to $6\frac{1}{2}$ roubles per barrel when bartered for rye, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ roubles for cash; later in the season $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 roubles could be obtained in cash. Scotch full and crown brand could be bought at from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ roubles in bond.

Salt.—The business done in salt during the past year was very extensive, 30,350 tons having been imported, of which only 1,000 were placed in the bonded warehouses, the remainder having been cleared for transit into Russia. Prices ruled as follows:—65 to 68 sgr. for Torrevisa, 60 to 65 sgr. for St. Ubes, and 60 to 65 sgr. for Liverpool. The stock at present on hand is 315,520 tons.

Coals.—The arrivals of coals in 1859 were not larger than in 1858. In the beginning of the season there was a very fair demand for all descriptions, and 16 to 18 sgr. for 240 lbs. for large, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. for 240 lbs. were paid for small coals. In the month of September the arrivals became very large, and the market became completely glutted, so that to effect sales importers were obliged to submit to very severe losses.

Skins and Bristles.—300,000 calf skins were imported from Russia during last year. The trade opened with a very depressed tone. After peace was concluded, however, prices advanced, and a lively trade ensued, at rates varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. 40,000 goat skins reached us from Russia, and were sold at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. 50,000 calf skins from our own immediate neighbourhood were also exported during the year to the interior of Germany and Great Britain. About 100,000 lbs. of bristles arrived from Russia, and were mostly sold in the southern parts of Germany.

Rags.—In the beginning of the year there was little or no demand for rags, and prices varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ roubles per cwt.

When hostilities commenced between France and Austria heavy contracts were on hand for English houses, and as it was doubtful to what extent Prussia might have become implicated in the question, prices rapidly advanced, and 5 roubles per cwt. were paid, which rate remained until October, after which, however, they again went down to $4\frac{1}{2}$ roubles. 74,000 cwt. were exported in 1859; 60,000 cwt. were exported in 1858.

Bones.—25,000 cwt. were exported in 1859; 30,000 cwt. were exported in 1858.

Freights.—Shipowners made little or no money during the past year; firstly, because freights ruled so exceedingly low at the commencement of the season; and, secondly, on account of the high rates of insurance demanded in the fall of the year when freights did improve a little.

Unfortunately many ships belonging to the port were lost during 1859, and for this reason the insurance

premium required was higher than on any previous years. On account of the low rates of freight, and the dull times in general, fewer vessels were built or bought than in previous years, and the shipping of the port has consequently been diminished by four vessels.

The following were the average rates paid during the year:—

Commencement of the season.—14s. per load timber

to London; 10s. per load timber to coal ports; 30s. to 38s. per ton flax to Scotland.

End of season.—16s. to 17s. per load timber to London; 30s. to 35s. per ton rags to London; 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter wheat to east coast; 18s. to 20s. per ton linseed cakes.

January 31, 1860.

STETTIN.

General Report by Mr. Blackwell, British Consul at Stettin, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1858.

THIS Report is drawn up on the same plan as my Report for 1857, under the general heads—Shipping, Imports and Exports, Transit Trade, and Manufac-

tures, and the Statistical Tables have been carefully compiled from the Customs' Return, the Report of the Corporation of Merchants, and other available sources.

TABLE 1.—Number, Tonnage, &c., of British Vessels arrived at Stettin and Swinemünde in 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Arrived at	1856.			1857.			1858.			Being in 1858, compared with—					
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	1857.		1856.		Decrease.	
										Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
										Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.
Stettin—															
Steamers ...	67	19,404	1,184	133	44,336	2,388	116	38,199	2,054	6,137	13·84	18,795	96·8	...	...
Sailing Vessels...	291	36,670	1,615	463	53,360	2,475	294	36,162	1,613	17,208	32·25	...	...	518	1·41
Total ...	358	56,074	2,799	586	97,696	4,763	410	74,361	3,667	23,345	23·69	18,277	32·69	...	...
Swinemünde—															
Steamers ...	2	453	29	4	761	47	...	...	...	761	100·00	...	...	453	100·00
Sailing Vessels...	194	44,198	1,615	153	34,712	1,176	139	32,056	1,079	2,656	7·65	...	...	12,142	27·47
Total ...	196	44,651	1,544	157	35,473	1,223	139	32,056	1,079	3,417	9·63	...	...	13,595	28·02
Grand Total	554	100,725	4,343	743	133,169	5,986	549	106,407	4,746	26,762	20·09	5,682	5·64	...	...

Left Stettin in ballast in 1856.....131 vessels, 20,588 tonnage, or 36·71 per cent of the total tonnage.

1857.....122 " 20,605 " 21·09 " "

1858.....199 " 34,947 " 47·00 " "

All the British vessels that arrived at Swinemünde, left that port in ballast.

TABLE 2.—Number, Tonnage, &c., of British Vessels arrived at Stettin and Swinemünde in 1858, classed according to their Tonnage.

Rates of Tonnage.	STETTIN.						SWINEMÜNDE.			Total.		
	Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.					
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews, exclusive of Masters.
Under 50 tons	...	...	...	15	606	51	...	...	...	15	606	51
Of 50 and under 100 tons	...	...	...	114	9,609	517	1	...	5	115	9,708	522
100	33	150	...	86	10,139	488	8	1,054	43	97	11,593	565
150	33	300	...	9	1,858	127	44	7,666	294	21	3,518	132
200	33	250	...	9	1,079	68	28	6,109	200	66	14,776	495
250	33	300	...	16	4,462	310	4	1,042	34	32	8,663	289
300	33	350	...	35	11,505	630	2	625	18	8	2,548	81
350	33	400	...	26	9,459	472	1	356	11	8	1,098	33
400	33	450	...	17	7,107	313	...	...	...	...	17	7,107
450	33	500	...	2	910	89	...	...	...	...	2	910
500	33	550	...	2	1,050	38	...	...	...	...	2	1,050
602 tons	...	...	...	1	602	23	...	...	...	...	1	602
Total	...	...	...	116	38,199	2,054	294	36,152	1,613	139	32,056	1,079
Average Tonnage	...	...	...	...	329.03	...	...	122.96	...	...	230.62	...
	</											

TABLE 3.—Nationality of the Crews of British Vessels arrived at Stettin during the Year 1858.

Nationality.	Number of Men.	Per Centage of British Subjects.	General per Centage.
British Subjects:—			
English	1,697	47·39	} 97·655
Welsh	177	4·9427	
Scotch	1,592	44·456	
Irish	75	2·943	
Natives of Channel Islands	19	} 1·117	
„ Isle of Man	14		
„ Colonies	7		
Total	3,581	100·000	
Foreigners:—			
Americans (U. S.)	3	}	2·345
Europeans	83		
Total	86		
Grand Total	3,667	.. ..	100·000

Number of Vessels, 410. Number of Crews (exclusive of Masters), 3,667.

TABLE 4.—Number and Tonnage (in Prussian *Old Lasts*) of all sea-going Vessels [exclusive of Mail Steamers and Coasting Craft] entered at Swinemünde in 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Nationality of Vessels.	1856.		1857.		1858.		Being in 1858, compared with—			
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	1857.		1856.	
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
							Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
British	556	70,601	746	97,311	549	72,931	..	24,380	2,330	..
Prussian	1,065	110,002	1,057	129,238	1,097	121,111	..	8,127	11,109	..
German States	154	11,537	172	14,090	136	13,099	..	991	1,562	..
Danish	346	13,577	224	11,146	195	10,758	..	388	..	2,819
Swedish and Norwegian	221	13,396	136	9,410	139	8,719	..	691	..	4,677
Dutch	160	11,049	126	11,245	135	11,393	148	..	344	..
Russian	10	1,273	11	1,075	10	1,030	..	45	..	243
Other Nations	11	915	13	1,943	12	1,395	..	548	480	..
Total	2,523	232,350	2,485	275,458	2,273	240,436	..	35,022	8,086	..

Cleared in ballast in 1857 .. 626 vessels, of 92,476 tons, or 33·8 per cent of the total tonnage entered.

„ „ 1858 .. 1,233 „ 149,018 „ 61·97 „ „

Of the Vessels entered at Swinemünde, there arrived at Stettin—

1856.		1857.		1858.		Being in 1858, compared with—			
Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	1857—Decrease.		1856—Increase.	
						Lasts.	Per Cent.	Lasts.	Per Cent.
2,077	169,087	2,063	207,087	1,849	186,222	20,845	10·07	17,135	10·13

TABLE 5.—Number and Tonnage (in Prussian *Old Lasts*) of Vessels of all descriptions Entered and Cleared at the Port of Stettin in 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Years.	ENTERED.									
	Sea-going Vessels.				Coasting Vessels, and Vessels navigating the Inland Waters (Haff).		River Craft.		TOTAL.	
	Merchant Vessels.		Mail Steamers.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.						
1856	2,077	169,087	118	37,734	2,860	39,698	6,592	180,618	11,647	437,137
1857	2,063	207,087	164	42,862	2,723	38,178	8,377	233,712	13,327	521,839
1858	1,849	186,222	146	42,140	3,072	41,098	7,632	217,074	12,599	486,534*
Being in 1858, compared with—										
	1857 { Increase ...	...	...	...	349	2,920	...	...	...	...
	1856 { Decrease ...	214	20,865	18	722	...	845	16,638	728	35,305
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being in 1858, compared with—	1856 { Increase ...	...	...	...	212	1,400	940	36,456	952	59,407
	1856 { Decrease ...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Years.	CLEARED.									
	Sea-going Vessels.				Coasting Vessels, and Vessels navigating the Inland Waters (Haff).		River Craft.		TOTAL.	
	Merchant Vessels.		Mail Steamers.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.						
1856	2,049	163,407	117	37,214	2,898	40,288	6,579	181,104	11,643	422,013
1857	2,041	204,103	165	43,372	2,734	38,346	8,376	233,637	13,316	519,508
1858	1,901	195,697	147	42,289	3,024	40,446	7,642	221,281	12,714	499,613†
Being in 1858, compared with—										
	1857 { Increase ...	...	...	...	290	2,100	...	...	...	...
	1856 { Decrease ...	140	8,506	18	1,083	...	734	12,406	603	19,895
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being in 1858, compared with—	1856 { Increase ...	...	...	...	126	158	1,063	40,177	1,071	77,600
	1856 { Decrease ...	148	32,190	30	5,075	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In new lasts, 200,991.

† In new lasts, 467,348

TABLE 6.—Prussian Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1859. (Tonnage in Prussian *New Lasts*.)

Ports or Places where Registered.	Steamers.				Sailing Vessels.				Total, 1st January, 1859.		Total, 1st January, 1858.		Increase.		Being in 1858.	
	Sea-going.		River Steamers and Steam Tugs.		Sea-going, above 40 Lasts.		Coasting, under 40 Lasts.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Per Cent.	Lasts.	Per Cent.
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts.								
Province of Prussia—																
Dantzic ..	4	636	8	200	118	31,462	8	175	138	82,473	128	29,766	2,707	9.09	..	..
Memel ..	..	..	6	246	85	19,098	3	36	94	19,380	85	17,214	2,166	12.58	..	..
Königsberg ..	..	128	..	116	21	3,462	..	..	23	3,706	27	3,698	8	..21	..	..
Elbing ..	2	224	8	173	6	1,884	..	..	16	1,781	13	1,268	513	40.45	..	..
Pillau ..	..	..	..	..	7	1,362	2	31	9	1,393	6	849	544	64.07	..	..
Braunsberg ..	..	..	..	..	3	403	..	..	3	403	3	403	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	983	27	735	240	57,171	13	242	288	59,136	262	53,198	5,938	11.16	..	..
Province of Pomerania—																
Stettin ..	13	1,643	23	739	161	26,770	5	134	202	29,286	198	26,639	2,597	9.73	..	..
Stralsund ..	1	92	1	33	132	18,225	10	280	144	18,680	135	16,553	2,077	12.54	..	..
Barth ..	..	..	1	15	117	17,490	63	1,032	181	18,537	158	15,093	3,444	22.81	..	..
Greiswald ..	..	..	..	..	45	6,853	8	211	53	7,064	50	6,397	667	10.42	..	..
Swinemünde ..	..	..	..	..	42	6,588	21	391	63	6,979	54	5,350	1,629	30.44	..	..
Uckeründe ..	..	..	..	..	42	6,555	1	32	43	6,687	38	5,972	715	11.97	..	..
Wolgast ..	1	163	1	87	35	4,780	7	163	44	5,143	39	4,603	535	11.61	..	..
Kolberg ..	..	..	..	..	23	4,438	24	385	47	4,774	43	4,327	447	10.33	..	..
Rügenwalde ..	..	..	..	..	20	3,076	19	301	39	3,377	43	3,497	..	..	120	3.43
Stolp ..	..	..	..	..	14	2,833	28	535	43	2,868	44	3,165	..	..	297	9.33
Anklam ..	..	..	1	42	10	1,229	4	82	15	1,353	14	1,406	..	..	53	3.77
Koslin ..	..	..	..	..	2	1,435	6	85	8	520	8	520	..	..	..	..
Ten Ports on the Haff* ..	..	..	1	21	11	1,433	50	818	62	2,272	55	1,879	393	20.92	..	..
Isle of Rügen ..	..	..	..	..	8	826	42	1,229	60	2,055	55	1,829	226	12.80	..	..
Total ..	15	1,898	28	887	672	101,181	288	5,629	1,003	109,545	934	97,285	12,260	12.60	..	..
Duisburg (Rhine)																
Berlin and Potsdam ..	..	..	..	..	3	1,713	..	..	3	1,713	3	1,713	..	..	..	..
Lauban and Reichenbach (Silesia) ..	..	..	..	..	2	498	..	..	5	1,352	5	1,352	..	..	..	..
Total 1859 ..	..	..	..	..	2	422	..	..	2	422	..	..	422	100.00	..	..
Total 1858 ..	26	3,745	55	1,622	919	160,930	301	5,871	1,301	172,168	1,204	153,548	18,620	12.12	..	..
Total 1858 ..	22	3,278	49	1,400	846	143,187	287	5,683	1,204	153,548	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase in 1858 {	4	467	6	222	73	17,743	14	188	97	18,620	..	..	..	..	..	..
lasts	..	14.25	..	15.85	..	12.39	..	3.80	..	12.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Viz. :—Ziegenort, Demmin, Wollin, Ramin, Stepenitz, Altkwarf, Neumarf, Jasenitz, Politz, and Usedom.

TABLE 7.—Number, Horse-power, and Tonnage (in *New Lasts*) of Prussian Mercantile Steamers, on 1st January, 1858 and 1859.

Description of Steamers.	1858.					1859.					Being an Increase on the Total Tonnage.	
	Number.	Horse-power.	Tonnage.	Average Horse-power.	Average Lasts.	Number.	Horse-power.	Tonnage.	Average Horse-power.	Average Lasts.	Lasts.	Per Cent.
Sea-going Screw Steamers ...	16	965	2,223	60·31	138·94	19	1,140	2,588	60·00	136·74	375	16·87
Paddle Steamers ...	6	815	1,055	135·83	175·83	7	896	1,147	127·55	163·09	92	8·72
River Steamers and Steam Tugs ...	49	1,957	1,400	39·93	23·87	55	2,277	1,622	41·04	29·49	232	15·14
Total	71	3,737	4,678	52·63	65·59	81	4,312	5,367	53·23	66·26	689	14·72

The preceding Tables have been compiled from a list of the Prussian Mercantile Marine, drawn up by the Stettin Marine Insurance Companies, and which is admitted to be the most correct list hitherto published.

Table 6 shows, in 1858, an increase on the total tonnage of 18,620 lasts, or 12·12 per cent. (steamers, 14·72 per cent., sailing vessels above 40 lasts burden, 12·39 per cent.) All the ports, with the exception of Rügenwalde, Stolp and Anklam, show an increase; Stettin, 9·73 per cent., Swinemünde 30·44 per cent.

The tonnage is given in *new* lasts. The difference between the old and the new last is indicated in my remarks on the Shipping Returns.

lbs. avdps. Tons. cwt. lbs. Ton.
 1 Last (old weight) = 4,124·504 or 1 16 92½ or 1·841
 1 Last (new „) = 4,409·24688 or 1 19 41½ or 1·9684138

The *measured* or register normal last (*new* weight), is about 1½ register ton.

Imports and Exports.

The only official document relating to imports and exports published here is an annual Customs' Return, in which the articles are arranged alphabetically, with the quantities of each imported from, and exported to, foreign countries, but without the value being indicated. In the following Tables, compiled from the Customs' Returns, I have prefixed numbers of reference to the articles, and classified them as in the report for 1857.

The goods are further classed, according to the manner in which they are rated, as follows:—

Goods rated by weight in German centals, *i.e.* in centals or cwts. of the German Customs' Union

(Zollverein Zentner), 1 cental = 110·231172 lbs. avdps., or 9842069 hds.

Liquids rated by weight in centals, reduced to imperial gallons.

Herrings rated by barrel.

Grain, &c., rated in Prussian scheffels, reduced to imperial quarters. 5·29064 scheffels = 1 qrt.

Goods rated numerically by piece (timber), or head (cattle).

Wood rated in Prussian cubic fathoms, the fathom being 6 feet long, 6 feet high, but the breadth varying; for fire-wood, on the average, 3½ feet; for lath wood, 4, 5, and 6 feet; so that a fathom of fire-wood is about an English cord of 126 cubic feet; a fathom of lath-wood, on the average, about 180 cubic feet.

Bricks rated by last of 40 centals. On an average, about 630 bricks to the last.

In 1858, no bullion was imported; in 1857, the importation amounted to 172 centals, viz., 53 centals of gold lingots from Russia, and 119 centals of silver lingots from Sweden, which, for the reasons stated in my report for that year, have not been inserted in the Tables.

The Customs' Return includes articles imported from, and exported to, the Prussian Western or Rhenish provinces. These articles I have not inserted in the Tables as the trade of Stettin with the Western provinces of the Prussian monarchy, is obviously a home, and not a foreign trade, precisely the same as the trade with the Eastern provinces (Königsberg, Memel, &c.), also partly carried on by sea, but not noticed in the Customs' Returns.

With the above exceptions, all the articles specified in the official Customs' Returns for 1857 and 1858, are given in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 8.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Total Quantity of each Article Imported and Exported.

No. of Reference.	Articles.	Years		Difference in 1858.	
		1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Goods rated by weight in German centals.</i>				
2	Copper, crude	51,801	30,147	..	21,654
3	Vitriol	919	..	..	919
4	Lead, pig	2,850	2,188	..	662
5	Litharge	393	276	..	122
6	White Lead	911	4,408	3,497	..
7	Red Lead	393	327	..	66
8	Iron, pig	1,474,128	708,955	..	765,173
9	" wrought	63,129	40,953	..	22,176
10	" in bars, &c. ..	194,037	180,347	..	13,690
12	Sheet Iron, Tin Plates ..	2,503	8,962	6,459	..
13	Tin, in blocks	2,033	1,050	..	983
20	Ores	13,311	15,154	1,843	..
21	Soda	126,737	100,403	..	26,334
22	Potash	57,503	45,874	..	11,629
23	Saltpetre	2,123	3,699	1,576	..
24	Alum.	690	..	..	690
25	Salt	168,198	44,001	..	124,197
26	Sulphur	15,867	23,700	7,833	..
27	Clay	14,251	14,189	..	62
31	Cement	176,320	29,200	..	147,120
33	Fuller's Earth	37,323	34,441	..	2,882

General Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Article Imported and Exported—continued.

IMPORTS—continued.

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
34	Grind and Whet Stones	79,400	67,960	..	11,440
36	Coals	2,754,040	2,080,959	..	673,081
37	Brown Coal	208	..	..	208
39	Gums	1,267	3,544	2,277	..
40	Rosins	76,735	42,972	..	33,763
41	Turpentine	541	905	364	..
42	Tar	44,071	19,088	..	24,983
44	Dye Woods	131,463	51,633	..	79,830
45	Quercitron	2,086	417	..	1,669
46a	Shumack	4,549	3,391	..	1,158
46b	Acorn Galls	..	7,860	7,860	..
47	Mahogany, &c.	1,318	4,070	2,752	..
51	Rattans	442	111	..	331
53	Teazels	67	159	92	..
55	Seed, divers	1,658	7,130	5,472	..
56	" Oleaginous	93,841	117,262	23,421	..
57	Oil, Olive	23,648	94,016	70,368	..
58	" Hemp	23,985	15,657	..	8,328
59	" Linseed	2,152	44,040	41,888	..
61	" Palm and Cocoa	119,918	70,391	..	49,527
62	" divers	11,425	7,409	..	4,016
64	Essential Oils	866	210	..	656
70	Flour, Meal, &c.	432	516	84	..
78	Tobacco	6,827	2,300	..	4,527
79	Rice	119,052	90,272	..	28,780
80	Coffee	96,600	85,105	..	11,495
81	Cocoa	483	..	..	483
82	Tea	251	137	..	114
83	Spices	11,115	8,538	..	2,577
85	Sugar	384	5,655	5,271	..
86	Molasses	1,131	7,224	6,093	..
87	Confectionery	283	117	..	166
88	Fruit, fresh	6,807	7,353	546	..
90	" preserved	2,722	694	..	2,028
93	Almonds	3,155	1,186	..	1,969
91	Raisins	18,291	3,199	..	15,092
92	Currants	6,049	1,453	..	4,596
93	Nuts	1,025	1,104	79	..
94	Flax, Hemp, &c.	6,687	28,737	22,050	..
95	Junk	1,031	423	..	608
97	Linen Yarn	3,204	22,921	19,717	..
98	Thread	167	243	76	..
100	Cotton	37,705	59,543	21,838	..
101	" Yarn	28,700	83,674	54,974	..
103	Wool	12,466	10,347	..	2,119
104	Woollen Yarn	560	2,362	1,802	..
105	Hair	2,276	788	..	1,488
107	Hides	1,177	1,034	..	143
108	Leather	4,069	3,421	..	648
109	Skins	628	856	228	..
110	Peltry	2,179	1,052	..	1,127
115	Guano	89,130	33,138	..	55,992
116	Lard	2,322	2,355	33	..
117	Grease	13,695	2,993	..	10,702
118	Train Oil	49,782	30,308	..	19,474
119	Tallow	41,580	26,567	..	15,013
121	Glue	6,506	2,441	..	4,065
122	Honey	7,141	1,648	..	5,493
123	Butter	959	390	..	569
124	Cheese	1,086	1,169	83	..
125	Fish, dried	6,573	11,538	4,965	..
129	Chemical Products	3,297	3,110	..	187
130	Raw Produce for manufacturing and medicinal purposes	8,192	3,818	..	4,374
131	Raw Produce, divers	720	775	55	..
132	Copper and Brass Wares	169	1,111	942	..
133	Rails for railways	193,241	194,673	1,432	..
134	Anchor and Chain Cables	9,467	4,920	..	4,547
135	Iron Wares, coarse	36,709	70,292	33,583	..
135	" fine	..	83	83	..
136	Hardware, Cutlery, &c.	141	435	294	..
138	Coarse Pottery	1,324	674	..	650
139	Earthenware	72	..	..	72
141	Glass	807	318	..	489
143	Wood Wares	..	571	571	..
144	Mats	1,675	995	..	680
145	Carpeting	..	132	132	..
147	Paper	384	413	29	..
148	Cordage	154	592	438	..
149	Sail-cloth	1,112	878	..	234
150	Packing Canvas	124	2,416	2,292	..
151	Linens	176	520	344	..
152	Manufactures, Cotton	205	2,137	1,932	..
153	" Woollen	102	619	517	..
155	" Leather	..	84	84	..
156	" divers	845	4,769	3,924	..
Total		6,632,251	4,764,594	..	1,867,657
{ centsals		326,373	234,466	..	91,907
{ tons ..		..	..	..	..

General Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Article Imported and Exported—continued.

IMPORTS—continued.

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Liquids rated by weight in centials, reduced to imp. gallons:—</i>					
35	Mineral Water	15	..	..	15
74	Wine, in pipes, barrels, &c. ..	470,574	563,556	92,982	..
75	Vinegar	1,197	1,776	579	..
76	Spirits	81,605	81,681	76	..
77	Beer	30,192	26,040	..	4,152
	Total	583,583	673,053	89,470	..
<i>Goods rated by Barrel:—</i>					
126	Herrings	150,393	135,842	..	14,551
<i>Grain, &c., rated by dry measure, in Prussian Scheffels, reduced to imp. quarters:—</i>					
65	Wheat	165	4,762	4,597	..
66	Rye	1,991	17,012	15,021	..
67	Barley	23	468	445	..
68	Oats	4,640	19,174	14,534	..
71-2	Peas and Beans	..	1,367	1,367	..
	Total	6,819	42,783	35,964	..
<i>Goods rated numerically by Piece or Head:—</i>					
34	Millstones	88	67	..	21
127	Cattle, Sheep, and Horses	158	49	..	109
<i>Bricks rated by Last (on an average 630 bricks to a last).—</i>					
137	Bricks	401,310	565,740	164,430	..

EXPORTS.

<i>Goods rated by weight in German Centials:—</i>					
3	Vitriol	1,329	113	..	1,216
4	Lead, pig	902	317	..	585
6	White Lead	506	1,111	605	..
9	Iron, wrought	979	755	..	224
14	Zinc, crude	74,333	191,090	116,757	..
15	„ rolled	14,542	15,752	1,210	..
16	White (protoxide of) Zinc	692	127	..	565
17	Quicksilver	90	..	..	90
18	Arsenic	2,041	2,914	873	..
19	Manganese	10,590	5,365	..	5,225
20	Ores	2,363	2,625	262	..
21	Soda	216	379	163	..
23	Saltpetre	3,028	2,284	..	744
25	Salt	..	127	127	..
26	Sulphur	1,099	..	..	1,099
28	Porcelain Clay	469	..	..	469
29	Chalk	8,997	17,257	8,260	..
31	Cement	455	351	..	104
32	Ochre	632	238	..	394
33	Fuller's Earth	..	185	185	..
34b	Lithographic Stones	..	3,476	3,476	..
36	Coals	5,403	..	..	5,403
39	Gums	..	103	103	..
40	Rosins	323	300	..	23
42	Tar	1,157	96	..	1,061
44	Dye Woods	618	50	..	568
52	Osiers	1,370	3,081	1,711	..
54	Plants	384	142	..	242
55	Seed, divers	8,115	4,693	..	3,422
56	„ oleaginous	106,462	11,394	..	95,068
57	Oil, Olive	793	860	67	..
58	„ Hemp	190	2,951	2,761	..
60	„ Rape	15,405	6,935	..	8,470
61	„ Palm and Cocoa	3,040	372	..	2,668
62	„ divers	266	..	..	266
63	Oil-cakes	33,171	25,914	..	7,257
70	Flour, Meal, &c.	23,399	43,410	20,011	..
78	Tobacco	517	1,230	713	..
80b	Chicory	..	1,000	1,000	..
84	Hops	134	70	..	64
85	Sugar	4,662	..	..	4,662
86	Molasses	23,614	1,164	..	22,450
87	Confectionery	96	77	..	19
88	Fruit, fresh	62	..	..	62
88	„ preserved	..	1,261	1,261	..
89	Figs	268	..	..	268
90	Almonds	78	..	..	78

General Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Article Imported and Exported—*continued.*EXPORTS—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
91	Raisins	..	882	882	..
92	Currants	462	..	..	462
94	Flax, Hemp, &c.	736	..	..	736
99	Rags	3,942	5,620	1,678	..
101	Cotton Yarn	497	720	223	..
102	Silk, raw and dyed	268	681	413	..
103	Wool	3,384	1,804	..	1,580
104	Woollen Yarn	301	441	140	..
110	Peltry	518	793	275	..
112	Bones	5,196	13,483	8,287	..
113	Bone Black	10,924	10,493	..	431
117	Grease	86	154	68	..
118	Train Oil	1,846	135	..	1,711
119	Tallow	5,500	7,919	2,419	..
124	Cheese	1,038	92	..	946
125	Fish, dried	1,266	..	..	1,266
129	Chemical Products	13,529	10,351	..	3,178
130	Raw Produce for manufacturing and medicinal purposes	934	1,148	214	..
131	Raw Produce, divers	4,802	1,408	..	3,394
132	Copper and Brass Wares	1,447	702	..	745
135	Iron Wares, coarse	24,782	36,316	11,534	..
	" fine	723	251	..	472
136	Hardware, Cutlery	2,476	1,980	..	496
138	Coarse Pottery	1,313	2,955	1,642	..
139	Earthenware	323	302	..	21
140	Porcelain	423	463	40	..
141	Glass	2,268	1,557	..	711
143	Wood Wares	1,906	3,212	1,306	..
145	Carpeting	124	..	..	124
147	Paper	435	446	11	..
151	Linens	1,888	1,540	..	348
152	Manufactures, Cotton	2,844	2,122	..	722
153	" Woollen	2,557	3,497	940	..
154	" Silk	684	1,492	808	..
155	" Leather	1,232	946	..	336
156	" divers	3,068	3,612	544	..
	Total. { cents ..	456,562	467,036	10,474	..
	tons ..	22,467	22,982	515	..
<i>Liquids rated by weight in German cents reduced to imperial gallons.</i>					
38	Mineral Waters	2,620	3,540	920	..
74	Wine	23,346	23,490	144	..
75	Vinegar	..	3,914	3,914	..
76	Spirits	557,298	681,406	124,108	..
77	Beer	3,720	2,328	..	1,392
	Total gallons ..	586,984	714,678	127,694	..
<i>Goods rated by barrel.</i>					
126	Herrings	1,246	1,004	..	242
<i>Grain, &c., rated by scheffels reduced to imperial quarters.</i>					
68	Wheat	329,272	122,077	..	207,195
66	Rye	176,652	31,587	..	145,065
67	Barley	386,350	72,875	..	313,475
68	Oats	4,061	8,163	4,102	..
69	Buckwheat	51	..	..	51
71	Peas	34,239	5,025	..	29,264
72	Beans	553	94	..	459
73	Potatoes	302	1,155	853	..
88	Fruit, fresh	983	1,368	385	..
114	Bone Manure	963	559	..	404
	Total quarters ..	933,476	242,908	..	690,578
<i>Timber rated numerically by piece.</i>					
	Timber for building	56,163	47,380	..	8,783
	" for ship building	65,650	46,257	..	19,393
	Masts	112	362	240	..
	Blocks	1,022	150	..	872
	Sleepers	11,561	43,610	32,049	..
	Planks	33,990	20,716	..	13,274
48	Boards	231,855	257,856	26,001	..
	Laths	23,270	21,800	..	1,470
	Staves, pipe	99,660	96,120	..	3,540
	" hogshead	24,960	76,500	51,540	..
	" barrel	381,480	230,040	..	151,440
	Headings, long	57,060	58,200	1,140	..
	" short	27,900	38,280	10,380	..
	Spokes	115,680	96,660	..	19,020
	Trenails	94,680	8,460	..	86,220
	Total pieces ..	1,225,043	1,042,381	..	182,662

General Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Article Imported and Exported—continued,

EXPORTS—continued.

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Wood rated in Prussian cubic fathoms.</i>					
49	Lathwood	366	348	..	18
50	Firewood	95	34	..	61
Total cubic fathoms.		461	382	..	79
<i>Bricks rated by last (on an average 680 bricks to a last).</i>					
137	Bricks, number of	44,106	153,720	109,620	..

TABLE 9.—IMPORTS from, and Exports to, Great Britain.

IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Goods rated by weight in German centals.</i>					
2	Copper, crude	16,504	14,530	..	1,974
4	Lead, pig	2	7	5	..
5	Litharge	398	255	..	143
6	White Lead	899	4,378	3,479	..
7	Red Lead	393	327	..	66
8	Iron, pig	1,452,357	708,577	..	743,780
9	„ wrought	60,726	40,583	..	20,143
10	„ in bars	146,802	129,739	..	17,063
12	Sheet Iron, Tin Plate	2,503	6,889	4,386	..
13	Tin in blocks	..	4	4	..
20	Ores, &c.	1,828	1,348	..	480
21	Soda	126,737	97,717	..	29,020
22	Potash	1,168	..	..	1,168
24	Alum	442	..	..	442
25	Salt	168,198	44,001	..	124,197
27	Clay	6,797	5,766	..	1,031
31	Cement	175,960	26,200	..	149,760
33	Fuller's Earth	3,376	2,752	..	624
34	Grindstones, &c.	58,800	47,680	..	11,120
36	Coals,	2,752,678	2,080,959	..	671,719
39	Gums	561	2,714	2,153	..
40	Rosins	2,879	731	..	2,148
42	Tar	36,266	18,464	..	17,802
44	Dye Woods	22,267	7,381	..	14,886
45	Quercitron	63	..	..	63
46a	Shumack	226	665	439	..
46b	Acorn Galls	..	4,047	4,047	..
47	Mahogany, &c.	318	1,621	1,303	..
55	Seeds, divers	1,169	6,228	5,059	..
56	„ oleaginous	..	31,639	31,639	..
57	Oil, Olive	769	..	..	769
59	„ Linseed	2,152	41,683	39,531	..
61	„ Palm and Cocoa	108,875	61,608	..	47,267
62	Oil, divers	1,095	359	..	736
79	Rice	4,564	18,921	14,357	..
80	Coffee	12,129	13,528	1,399	..
81	Cocoa	187	..	..	187
82	Tea	244	122	..	122
83	Spices	4,707	5,098	391	..
85	Sugar	..	1,675	1,675	..
86	Molasses	1,101	7,044	5,943	..
87	Confectionery	53	8	..	45
90	Almonds	1,867	161	..	1,706
91	Raisins	6,173	1,217	..	4,956
92	Currants	2,122	184	..	1,938
94	Flax, Hemp, &c.	44	1,156	1,112	..
97	Linen Yarn	3,112	22,921	19,809	..
98	Thread	167	224	57	..
100	Cotton	37,501	56,862	19,361	..
101	Cotton Yarn	28,700	82,265	53,565	..
103	Wool	786	198	..	588
104	Woollen Yarn	555	2,362	1,807	..
107	Hides	..	405	405	..
115	Guano	89,130	31,303	..	57,827
116	Lard	694	..	..	694
117	Grease	660	82	..	578
118	Train Oil	13,419	8,658	..	4,761
124	Cheese	17	16	..	1
129	Chemical Products	3,034	2,756	..	278
130	Raw Products for manufacturing and medicinal purposes	1,295	1,124	..	171

Imports from, and Exports to, Great Britain—*continued*IMPORTS—*continued*.

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
131	Raw Produce, divers	313	542	229	..
132	Copper and Brass Wares	156	1,081	925	..
133	Rails for railways	193,220	194,673	1,453	..
134	Anchor and Chain Cables	9,438	4,795	..	4,643
135	Iron Wares, coarse	35,163	69,957	34,794	..
	" fine	..	80	80	..
136	Hardware, Cutlery	140	137	..	3
138	Coarse Pottery	41	8	..	33
139	Earthenware	69	..	..	69
141	Glass	26	86	60	..
144	Mats	189	341	152	..
148	Cordage	30	14	..	16
149	Sailcloth	1,050	818	..	202
150	Packing Canvas	110	2,361	2,251	..
151	Linens	171	249	78	..
152	Manufactures, Cotton	205	2,130	1,925	..
153	" Woollen	94	373	279	..
156	" divers	28	2,438	2,410	..
156	Divers Articles	17	351	334	..
	Total. { centals ..	5,605,929	3,927,576	..	1,678,353
	tons ..	275,869	193,276	..	82,593
	<i>Liquids rated in centals, reduced to gallons.</i>				
74	Wine	162	3,120	2,958	..
76	Spirits	15,608	16,235	627	..
77	Beer	30,048	25,528	..	4,520
	Total gallons. ..	45,818	44,883	..	935
	<i>Goods rated by barrel.</i>				
126	Herrings	119,746	107,134	..	12,612
	<i>Grain, &c., rated by scheffel, reduced to imperial quarters.</i>				
65	Wheat	..	5	5	..
71-2	Peas and Beans	..	268	268	..
	Total quarters ..	..	273	273	..
	<i>Goods rated numerically by piece or head.</i>				
34	Millstones	..	1	1	..
127	Cattle, Horses, &c.	6	5	..	1
	<i>Bricks, number of.</i>				
137	Bricks	399,420	565,740	166,320	..

EXPORTS.

	<i>Goods rated by weight in German centals.</i>				
14	Zinc, crude	53,499	170,377	117,378	..
15	" rolled	8,111	8,934	823	..
16	White (protoxide of) Zinc	371	..	..	371
20	Ores, &c.	1,657	573	..	1,084
23	Saltpetre	108	..	..	108
26	Sulphur	1,099	..	..	1,099
52	Osiers	145	908	763	..
55	Seed, divers	738	1,689	951	..
56	" oleaginous	42,217	6,860	..	35,357
57	Oil, Olive	43	..	..	43
60	" Rape	10,869	..	..	10,869
62	" divers	59	4	..	55
63	Oil-cakes	33,171	23,014	..	10,157
70	Flour, Meal, &c.	9,911	32,519	22,608	..
92	Currants	386	..	..	386
94	Hemp, &c.	30	..	..	30
99	Rags	2,333	1,971	..	362
112	Bones	3,060	13,483	10,423	..
113	Bone Black	..	10,493	10,493	..
119	Tallow	4,835	7,671	2,836	..
135	Iron Wares	350	374	24	..
151	Linens	245	33	..	212
156	Manufactures, divers	37	3	..	34
	Divers	102	772	670	..
	Total. { centals ..	173,381	280,178	106,797	..
	tons ..	8,532	13,787	5,255	..

Imports from, and Exports to, Great Britain—*continued.*EXPORTS—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Liquids rated by weight in centals, reduced to gallons.</i>				
35	Mineral Waters	125	..	..	125
74	Wine	1,197	..	..	1,197
76	Spirits.	145,986	180,823	34,837	..
	Total gallons ..	147,308	180,823	33,515	..
	<i>Grain, &c., rated by scheffel, reduced to imperial quarters.</i>				
68	Wheat	305,138	119,504	..	185,634
66	Rye	28,872	..	..	28,872
67	Barley	359,899	71,335	..	288,564
68	Oats	3,046	7,715	4,669	..
71	Peas	26,563	4,002	..	22,561
72	Beans	335	34	..	301
73	Potatoes	40	447	407	..
114	Bone Manure	76	42	..	34
	Total quarts ..	723,960	203,079	..	520,890
	<i>Timber, rated numerically by piece.</i>				
	Timber for building	20,037	8,732	..	11,305
	" for ship building	35,151	25,383	..	9,768
	Masts	18	141	123	..
	Blocks	704	..	..	704
	Sleepers	11,561	43,610	32,049	..
48	Planks	2,313	2,382	69	..
	Boards	6,156	14,658	8,502	..
	Staves, pipe	94,620	76,140	..	18,480
	" hogshead	22,500	42,780	20,280	..
	" barrel	291,240	148,080	..	143,160
	Headings, long	54,240	51,960	..	2,280
	" short	26,880	35,460	8,580	..
	Trenails	65,640	5,040	..	60,600
	Total pieces ..	631,060	454,366	..	176,694
	<i>Wood rated in cubic fathoms.</i>				
49	Lathwood	366	348	..	18

TABLE 10 —Showing the Trade with Great Britain in comparison with that of other Countries.

IMPORTS.

Heads and Countries.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858.			
			Quantity.		Per Cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Goods rated by weight in German centals:						
Great Britain	275,862	193,276	..	82,586	..	29·94
Other countries	50,504	41,190	..	9,314	..	18·44
Total tons	326,373	234,466	..	91,907	..	28·16
Liquids rated by weight in centals reduced to gallons:						
Great Britain	45,818	44,883	..	935	..	2·04
Other countries	537,765	628,170	90,405	..	16·81	..
Total gallons	583,583	673,053	89,470	..	15·33	..
Goods rated by barrel:						
Great Britain	119,746	107,134	..	12,612	..	10·53
Other countries	30,647	28,708	..	1,939	..	6·32
Total barrels	150,393	135,842	..	14,551	..	9·67
Grain, &c., rated by scheffels, reduced to imp. quarters:						
Great Britain	..	5	5	..	100·00	..
Other countries	6,819	42,778	35,959	..	527·33	..
Total quarters	6,819	42,783	35,964	..	527·04	..

TABLE 11.—Showing the Trade with Great Britain, &c.—*continued*.

EXPORTS.						
Heads and Countries.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858.			
			Quantity.		Per Cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Goods rated by weight in German centals :						
Great Britain	8,532	13,787	5,255	..	61·59	..
Other countries	13,935	9,195	..	4,740	..	34·01
Total tons	22,467	22,982	515	..	2·29	..
Liquids rated by weight in centals, reduced to gallons :						
Great Britain	147,308	180,823	33,515	..	22·75	..
Other countries	439,676	533,855	94,179	..	21·42	..
Total gallons	586,984	714,678	127,694	..	21·75	..
Goods rated by barrel :						
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	1,246	1,004	..	242	..	19·42
Total barrels	1,246	1,004	..	242	..	19·42
Grain, &c., rated by scheffels, reduced to imp. quarters :						
Great Britain	723,969	203,079	..	520,890	..	71·94
Other countries	209,507	39,824	..	169,683	..	80·99
Total quarters	933,476	242,903	..	690,573	..	73·97
Goods rated numerically :						
Great Britain	631,060	454,366	..	176,694	..	28·00
Other countries	593,983	588,015	..	5,968	..	1·00
Total pieces	1,225,043	1,042,381	..	182,662	..	14·91

The value of imports and exports is not given in the Customs' Return. The merchants' report gives the value of timber exported; but for all other articles imported and exported merely the total value calculated according to the average prices for the year.

According to this calculation, the total value of imports amounted—in 1858, 24,458,761 dollars (currency 3,668,814*l.* 3*s.*); in 1857, to 28,057,576 dollars (4,208,636*l.* 8*s.*). The total value of exports—in 1858, to 13,333,077 dollars (1,999,961*l.* 11*s.*); in 1857, to

18,149,655 dollars (2,722,451*l.* 5*s.*) Being a decrease, on imports, of 3,598,815 dollars (539,822*l.* 5*s.*), or 12·82 per cent.; on exports, of 4,816,598 dollars (722,489*l.* 14*s.*), or 26·53 per cent.: on both, of 8,415,413 dollars (1,262,311*l.* 19*s.*), or 18·21 per cent.

In comparison with 1856, there is a slight decrease of about 1½ per cent. on imports, and 17 per cent. on exports, as is shown more fully in the following Table :—

TABLE 12.—Estimated Value of Imports and Exports from 1846 to 1858 inclusive.
(In Dollars, Prussian Currency.)

Years.					Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
Average of 10 years, 1846-1855 inclusive					14,800,538	7,043,192	21,843,730	
1856					24,017,110	11,397,955	35,415,065	
1857					28,057,576	18,149,675	46,207,251	
1858					24,458,761	13,333,077	37,791,838	
Being in 1858, com- pared with—					1857 Decrease .. { Value ..	3,598,815	4,816,598	8,415,413
					Per Cent..	12·82	26·53	18·21
					1856 Increase .. { Value ..	441,651	1,935,122	2,376,773
					Per Cent..	1·83	16·97	6·71
					10 years' average . Increase .. { Value ..	9,658,223	6,289,885	15,948,108
					Per Cent..	65·25	89·03	73·01

Many of the principal articles imported show, in 1858, when compared, not only with 1857, but also with 1856, a considerable decrease; whereas oils, yarns,

and a few other articles, show a considerable increase, as will be seen more fully by the following Table :—

TABLE 12.—Showing the Increase and Decrease (in German Centals) on the principal Articles of Importation in 1858.

Articles on which there was a considerable Decrease in 1858.

General Statement, i.e., Total Quantities Imported from all Countries, Great Britain included.

Number of Reference.	Articles.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858, compared with—		
					1857.	1856.	
					Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Copper	44,290	51,801	30,147	21,654	..	14,143
8, 9, 10	Iron	1,063,247	1,731,294	930,255	801,039	..	132,992
21, 22	Soda and Potash	120,338	184,240	146,277	37,963	25,939	..
25	Salt	181,061	168,198	44,001	124,197	..	137,060
31	Cement	124,680	176,320	29,200	147,120	..	95,480
36	Coals	1,962,111	2,764,040	2,080,959	673,081	118,848	..
40	Rosins	20,632	76,735	42,972	33,763	22,340	..
42	Tar	19,018	44,071	19,088	24,983	70	..
44, 45, 46a, 46b	Dye Woods, Quercitron, Shumack, Acorn Galls	72,601	138,098	63,301	74,797	..	9,300
79	Rice	213,676	119,052	90,272	28,780	..	123,404
80	Coffee	71,206	96,600	85,105	11,495	3,899	..
90-93	Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Nuts	21,274	28,520	6,942	21,578	..	14,332
108-111	Hair, Feathers, Hides, Leather, Skins, Pottery, Horn-tips	13,241	10,329	7,151	3,178	..	6,090
115	Guano	170,230	89,130	33,138	55,992	..	137,092
117	Grease	25,266	13,695	2,993	10,702	..	22,273
118	Train Oil	71,571	49,782	30,308	19,474	..	41,263
119	Tallow	78,849	41,530	26,567	15,013	..	52,282

Special Statement. Total Quantities Imported from Great Britain.

2	Copper	..	16,504	14,530	1,974	14,530	..
3, 9, 10	Iron	940,240	1,659,885	878,899	780,986	..	61,341
21, 22	Soda and Potash	91,997	127,905	97,717	30,188	5,720	..
25	Salt	181,061	168,198	44,001	124,197	..	137,060
31	Cement	124,680	175,960	26,200	149,760	..	98,480
36	Coals	1,962,111	2,752,678	2,080,959	671,719	118,848	..
40	Rosins	60	2,379	731	2,148	671	..
42	Tar, Coal	10,416	36,266	13,464	17,802	3,048	..
44, 45, 46a, 46b	Dye Woods, Quercitron, Shumack, Acorn Galls	10,757	22,556	12,093	10,463	1,336	..
57, 59-62	Oils	89,298	112,891	103,650	9,241	14,352	..
90-92	Almonds, Raisins, Currants	75	10,162	1,562	8,600	1,487	..
115	Guano	169,038	89,130	31,303	57,827	..	137,735
117	Grease	3,979	660	82	578	..	3,897
118	Tallow	27,586	13,419	8,658	4,761	..	18,928

Articles on which there was a considerable Increase in 1858.

General Statement. Total Quantities Imported from all Countries, Great Britain included.

Number of Reference.	Articles.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858, compared with—		
					1857.	1856.	
					Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
26	Sulphur	13,165	15,867	23,700	7,833	10,535	..
55	Seeds, divers	1,596	1,658	7,130	5,472	5,534	..
56	" Oleaginous	114,176	93,841	117,262	23,421	3,086	..
57-62	Oils	142,510	181,128	231,514	50,385	89,003	..
97, 101, 104	Yarns, Linen, Cotton, Woollen	..	32,464	108,957	76,493	108,957	..
135	Iron Wares	11,898	36,709	70,375	33,666	58,477	..
152-156	Manufactures	1,079	1,152	7,609	6,457	5,378	..

Special Statement. Total Quantities Imported from Great Britain.

55	Seeds, divers	940	1,169	9,228	5,059	5,288	..
56	" Oleaginous	31,562	..	31,639	41,639	77	..
79	Rice	92,378	4,564	18,921	14,357	..	73,457
80	Coffee	5,154	12,129	13,528	1,399	8,374	..
97, 101, 104	Yarns, Linen, Cotton, Woollens	..	32,367	107,548	75,181	107,548	..
133	Rails for railways	..	193,220	194,673	1,453	194,673	..
135	Iron Wares	10,113	35,163	70,087	34,874	59,924	..
152-156	Manufactures	131	327	4,941	4,614	4,810	..

The decrease on most of the articles in the foregoing Table may be regarded as the natural consequence of the great commercial crisis of 1857; but the decrease on salt and cement is owing to other causes, which, as both these articles have hitherto been imported from England, are deserving of attention.

The importation of salt from England was, in 1856, 8,910 tons (181,061 centals); in 1857, 8,277 tons (168,198 centals); in 1858, only 2,165 tons (44,001 centals); a decrease on the quantity imported in 1856 of 6,745 tons (137,060 centals), or $75\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This is entirely owing to the increased consumption of Stassfurth salt. The mine of rock-salt at Stassfurth, in Prussian Saxony was opened in 1852, and is said to be inexhaustible, and the quality of salt fully equal, if not superior, to that of the best Cheshire salt. Hitherto I have not seen any official statement respecting the salt mine, but according to statements published in the newspapers the cost of production is $1\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. per cental (about 3s. per ton), whereas the price of the salt is fixed by the Government at 6 sgr. per cental (12s. per ton), and is, therefore, susceptible of a considerable reduction. The merchants here are in hopes that the Government may be induced to lower the price, in which case Stettin will not only cease to import salt from England, but will, no doubt, export considerable quantities of Stassfurth salt to several countries, perhaps even to Scotland for the herring salters.

The quantity of Portland cement imported from England was, in 1857, 43,990 barrels (175,960 centals); in 1858, only 6,550 barrels (26,200 centals); a decrease of 37,440 barrels (149,760 centals) or $85\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This enormous decrease is entirely owing to the successful competition of the Portland cement works established here (at Züllichow, a village on the Oder, about three English miles below Stettin) in 1857, and of which I gave an account in my report for that year, and another recently established by Messrs. Quistorp and Co. in the island of Wollin. In 1858 these two establishments produced about 50,000 barrels of cement.

The price of their cement of the best quality is $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per barrel of 400 lbs. boutto (about 13s. for 441 lbs. avdps. boutto), which is about the price that English Portland cement sells at here. The success of these Prussian establishments is the more remarkable as cement pays no import duty.

The decline on the importation of grease is owing to the same cause—to an establishment here, that of Messrs. Schindler and Mützell, being able to prepare or manufacture a better and cheaper article than can be imported. In 1858 this establishment produced about 20,000 centals of grease; hence, the quantity imported was only 2,933 centals (of which only 82 centals from England), being 22,273 centals, or 88·15 per cent. less than in 1856.

The great increase in oils, and also in oleaginous seed, was owing to the failure of the crops of rape, &c., in Prussia, in consequence of which an unusual quantity of olive oil 94,016 centals against 23,648 centals in 1857, and 42,490 centals in 1856, was imported from Spain, Sicily, and the Ionian Islands.

The advantage which Stettin derives from the abolition of the Sound dues is apparent in the increased importation of yarns, iron wares, and manufactures from England. The increase in yarns was 75,181 centals, or 232,27 per cent.

In consequence of the comparatively good vintage in France, the quantity of wine imported was 563,556 gallons, against 470,574 gallons in 1857, and 537,294 gallons in 1856; being an increase in 1858 over 1857 of 92,982 gallons, or $19\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; over 1856 of 26,262 gallons, or 4·88 per cent.

In herrings there was a decrease of 14,551 barrels, or 9·67 per cent. On the average annual amount during 20 years, 1837–1856 inclusive, a decrease of 6,407 barrels, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as is shown more fully in the following Table. In respect to the competing ports, Dantzig, Hamburg, &c., the proportion remained much the same as in 1857, as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 13.—Quantity of Herrings Imported from 1837 to 1858 inclusive.

Years.	Countries from which Imported.					Total Barrels.
	Great Britain.	Norway.	Holland.	Denmark.	Other Countries.	
Average of 20 years, 1837–1856	97,405	42,298	1,407	960	179	142,249
1857	119,746	27,073	193	1,918	1,463	150,393
1858	107,134	27,242	8	1,458	..	135,842
1858, compared with—	1857 { Increase ..	169	..	..	..	..
	 { Decrease ..	12,612	..	185	460	1,463
	20 years' average .. { Increase ..	9,729	..	498	..	..
	 { Decrease ..	..	15,056	1,399	179	6,407
Percentage of each country on total quantity.	On average	68·47	29·74	·989	·675	·126
	In 1857	79·623	18·000	·128	1·275	·974
	In 1858	78·866	20·054	·006	1·074	..

TABLE 14.—Quantity of Herrings (Barrels) imported at Six competing Ports.

Years.	Ports.					
	Stettin.	Dantzig.	Königsberg.	Harburg.	Hamburg.	Memel.
1855	165,581	97,874	79,467	60,661	41,338	31,000
1856	139,577	76,000	75,290	53,000	30,100	16,650
1857	150,393	62,574	56,320	63,000	27,600	20,400
1858	135,842	60,907	64,472	50,611	23,066	23,066
Average of the four years ..	147,848	74,339	68,887	56,818	30,526	22,779
Percentage of each Port on total average quantity }	36·85	18·53	17·17	14·16	7·61	5·63

The principal articles of export from Stettin are zinc, spirits, corn, and timber.

The quantity of zinc, crude and rolled, and white (protoxide of) zinc exported from Stettin, amounted, in 1856, to 3,855½ tons (78,343 cents); in 1857, to 4,407½ tons (89,567 cents); and in 1858, to 10,185 tons (206,969 cents), of which 8,848½ tons (179,811

cents) to England. This shows, in 1858, an increase over 1857, of 5,777½ tons, or 131.08 per cent.; over 1856, of 6,329½ tons, or 164.18 per cent.

The exportation of zinc in 1858, though below that of 1851 and 1853, was considerably above a nine years' average, as shown by the following Table:—

TABLE 15.—Quantity in German Centals of Zinc, Crude and Rolled, and, since 1854, also White (Protoxide of) Zinc Exported from Stettin from 1849 to 1857 inclusive.

1849	..	..	..	134,199	1854	..	..	..	111,554
1850	..	..	..	156,944	1855	..	..	..	100,787
1851	..	..	..	233,798	1856	..	..	..	78,343
1852	..	..	..	158,097	1857	..	..	..	89,567
1853	..	..	..	255,679					

Average of the nine years, 146,552; 1858, 206,969 Quantity in 1858, 60,417, being 41.22 per cent. above the average.

The zinc exported from Stettin comes chiefly from Prussian Silesia, a portion (the quantity of which, however, cannot be ascertained from the Customs' Returns), in transit from Austria. The production of zinc in

Prussia has greatly increased, and appears to be annually increasing. The following Tables, compiled from official statements, published in the "Preussisches Handelsarchiv," show the production in 1855, 1856, and 1857; (in respect to 1858, no statement has hitherto been published.)

TABLE 16.—Quantity (in German Centals), and Value (in Dollars, Prussian Currency) of Zinc, Crude, Rolled, and White (Protoxide of) Zinc, produced in Prussia in 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Years.	In Silesia.		In the other Provinces.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.
1855	560,410	3,784,186	214,771	1,507,536	775,181	5,291,722
1856	562,411	4,216,255	220,755	1,707,084	783,166	5,923,339
1857	729,191	5,870,222	298,821	2,571,707	1,028,012	8,441,929
Increase in 1857 over	1856	166,780	1,653,967	78,066	864,623	244,846
	1855	168,781	2,086,086	84,050	1,064,171	252,831

TABLE 17.—Produce of Zinc, both of Mines and of Zinc Works, in Prussia in 1857.

		Provinces.								Total.	
		Silesia.		Westphalia.		Rhenish Provinces.		Brandenburg and Prussia.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.
Produce of Mines	..	3,667,305	2,704,744	138,414	46,138	572,070	301,173	..	..	4,377,789	3,052,055
Produce of Zinc Works:											
Zinc, crude	..	612,841	4,709,434	111,786	913,434	147,594	1,249,890	..	..	872,221	6,872,758
" rolled	..	111,326	1,110,548	..	..	33,757	351,136	4,244	42,847	149,327	1,504,531
White Zinc	..	5,024	50,240	1,440	14,400	..	..	..	..	6,464	64,640
Total	..	729,191	5,870,222	113,226	927,834	181,351	1,601,026	4,244	42,847	1,028,012	8,441,929

In consequence of the comparatively good vintage in France the demand for spirits was not so great as in 1857; but, on the other hand, the excellent potato crops of 1857 and 1858 encouraged production, and kept prices low and steady during the year, the highest price being 4½ sgr. per Prussian quart (about 1s. 9¼d. per gallon), the lowest 3½ sgr. (1s. 4¾d. per gallon); whereas, in 1857, prices, previous to the commercial crisis, ranged from 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 7½d. per gallon, but during the crisis (in November and December, 1857) fell to 1s. 3¼d. per gallon. Although the quantity of spirits forwarded from Stettin by railway was probably much less than in 1857, the exportation (by sea) was greater, 681,406 gallons against 557,298 gallons; being an increase, in 1858, of 124,108 gallons, or 22.26 per cent.

In 1857, the exportation of corn from Stettin was unprecedented, 896,335 quarters, or 266½ per cent. above the average of the seven preceding years. The following Tables present the facts relating to the trade, and show that in 1858 the exportation amounted to 234,702 quarters, or 73¼ per cent. below 1857. The greatest decrease was in barley, 72,875 quarters in 1858, against 386,350 quarters in 1857; owing to the

limited orders for the supply of the Scotch distilleries, consequent on the extraordinary demand for Scotch whisky in France having ceased. The falling off may also be partly attributed to the commercial crisis, as well as to the difficulties of obtaining supplies of grain by water carriage, owing to the dryness of the season. The principal supply comes down the Oder, and when the water is high, steamers (and steam-tugs) go without impediment as far as Breslau; whereas last summer they seldom could proceed further than Küstrin or Frankfurt.

Many plans have been devised for the improvement of the navigation of the Oder; and the question has been as much discussed here as that of the demolition of the fortifications of Stettin, of which I gave an account in my last Report; but, although the "regulation of the Oder" is regarded as "a question of vital importance for the commercial prosperity of Stettin," nothing, or at least nothing worth speaking of, has hitherto been done. The Oder remains unregulated, and the fortifications of Stettin are still intact.

The Stettin merchants contend, that if the navigation of the river had not been interrupted, the exportation of corn from this port in 1858 would have been

greater than from Dantzic; whereas the contrary was the case, Stettin having exported in 1857, 364,195 quarters *more*,—in 1858, 301,360 quarters *less* than Dantzic. The interruption of the navigation of the Oder was, no doubt, detrimental to the Stettin corn trade; but the navigation was frequently interrupted in 1857, and in both years the navigation of the Vistula—a river which likewise requires regulating, and which is connected with the Oder by the Bromberg canal and the rivers Netze and Warta, was also often interrupted from the same cause; and the interruption must have been fully as detrimental to the Dantzic corn trade as to that of Stettin. I, therefore, cannot concur in the opinions expressed by the Stettin

merchants; but should rather be inclined to regard the comparatively flourishing condition of the corn trade at Dantzic, in 1858, as a proof that Dantzic possesses a greater command of capital and credit than Stettin, and has, therefore, more easily surmounted the difficulties caused by the commercial crisis.

Stock of Corn at Stettin on December 31st.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
1857..	3,780	38,272	2,943	10,209	55,204
1858..	26,716	42,925	5,621	868	76,130

TABLE 18.—Quantity of Corn Exported from Stettin in 1858 (in Imperial Quarters).

Number of Reference.	Countries to which Exported.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.	Percentage on Total Amount.
1	Great Britain	119,504	..	71,385	7,715	198,554	84·600
2	German States	..	18,772	..	..	18,772	8·000
5	Sweden and Norway	2,573	5,764	498	..	8,835	3·760
7	Holland	..	6,107	1,042	448	7,597	3·237
3	Denmark	..	944	..	..	944	·403
	Total	122,077	31,587	72,875	8,163	234,702	100·000

TABLE 19.—Quantity of Corn, &c., Exported from Stettin from 1850 to 1858 inclusive (in Imperial Quarters).

Years.		Corn.					Peas.	Total.
		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.		
Average of 7 years, 1850–1856..		181,393	24,750	31,749	6,463	244,355	3,165	247,520
1857..		329,272	176,652	386,350	4,061	896,335	34,296	930,631
1858..		122,077	31,587	72,875	8,163	234,702	5,025	239,727
1858, compared with—	1857 ..	Increase	{ Quantity ..	..	..	4,102	..	..
			{ Per cent. ..	..	..	101·000	..	..
	Decrease	{ Quantity 207,195	145,065	313,475	..	661,633	29,271	690,904
			{ Per cent. 62·92	82·12	81·13	..	73·81	85·32
	7 years' average	Increase	{ Quantity ..	6,837	41,126	1,700	1,860	..
			{ Per cent. ..	27·62	129·53	26·30	58·76	..
	Decrease	{ Quantity 59,316	..	..	..	9,653	..	7,793
			{ Per cent. 32·7	..	..	3·95	..	3·18

TABLE 20.—Quantity of Corn Exported from some of the principal Baltic Ports in 1858 (in Imperial Quarters), exclusive of the Exportation from one Prussian Port to another, and from Prussian Ports to the Prussian Western Provinces.

Ports from which Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
Stettin..	Great Britain	119,504	..	71,385	7,715	198,554
	Other Countries	2,573	31,587	1,540	448	36,148
	Total	122,077	31,587	72,875	8,163	234,702
Dantzic ..	Great Britain	251,737	29,548	25,861	10,293	317,441
	Other Countries	65,186	147,723	4,778	986	218,621
	Total	316,923	177,271	30,639	11,229	536,062
Königsberg ..	Great Britain	68,292	5,777	20,365	67,598	162,032
	Other Countries	27,007	196,728	6,055	13,103	242,893
	Total	95,299	202,505	26,420	80,701	404,925
Cronstadt ..	Great Britain	154,428	..	..	586,474	740,902
	Other Countries	2,181	180,629	..	68,781	251,591
	Total	156,609	180,629	..	655,255	992,493

TABLE 21.—Quantity of Corn Exported from some of the principal Baltic Ports in 1857 and 1858 (in Imperial Quarters).

Ports from which Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858.			
				Quantity.		Per Cent.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Stettin	Great Britain	696,955	198,554	..	498,401	..	71·51
	Other Countries	199,380	36,148	..	163,232	..	81·87
	Total	896,335	234,702	..	661,633	..	73·81
Dantzic	Great Britain	358,839	317,441	..	41,398	..	11·53
	Other Countries	173,801	218,621	45,320	..	26·15	..
	Total	532,140	536,062	3,922	..	0·73	..
Königsberg .. ..	.. ..	382,550	404,925	22,375	..	5·84	..
Cronstadt	Great Britain	679,390	740,902	61,512	..	9·05	..
	Other Countries	492,760	251,591	..	241,169	..	48·94
	Total	2,983,175	2,168,182	..	814,993	..	27·31

TABLE 22.—Market Prices of Corn, &c., at Stettin in 1858, per Imperial Quarter.

Articles.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	34 4½	41 8	34 4½	44 11½	31 9	50 11	31 9	44 11½	31 9	50 11
Rye	22 5½	27 9½	21 10	33 0	23 1½	34 4½	25 1½	33 1	21 10	34 4½
Barley	19 10	23 9½	18 6½	23 9½	22 5½	29 1½	19 10	24 5½	18 6½	29 1½
Oats	15 10½	22 5½	15 10½	21 2	15 10½	25 9½	15 10½	20 6	15 10½	25 9½
Peas	31 8½	42 3½	31 8½	42 3½	31 8½	47 7½	31 8½	46 3½	31 8½	47 7½
Potatoes	8 5½	12 8½	7 4½	13 2½	6 7½	21 2	6 3½	8 5½	6 3½	21 2

The Stettin timber trade, as I showed in my Report for 1857, has been for several years in a declining state. In 1853 the value of timber exported was estimated at 1,989,130 dollars; in 1858, as in the following Table, at 1,361,990 dollars, being in five

years a decrease of 627,140 dollars, or 31½ per cent. In 1858 the decrease was rather less than usual, about 2½ per cent. less than 1857, whereas 1857 was 20 per cent. less than 1856.

TABLE 23.—Estimated Value of Timber Exported from Stettin in 1856, 1857, and 1858, (in Dollars, Prussian Currency).

Number of Reference.	Countries to which Exported.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Percentage on Total in—		
					1856.	1857.	1858.
1	Great Britain	716,165	439,770	527,510	41·444	31·46	38·730
8	France	466,335	466,170	380,140	26·986	32·63	27·910
3	Denmark	341,985	327,080	197,840	19·79	23·4	14·526
6, 7	Holland and Belgium	78,645	78,860	124,570	4·552	5·64	9·146
4	Sweden and Norway	27,585	61,750	44,045	1·596	4·42	3·234
2	German States	64,515	26,200	38,140	3·733	1·87	2·800
17	Australia	..	..	25,900	..	..	1·902
9	Spain	13,445	..	14,285	0·778	..	1·049
14	Algiers	17,150	6,530	8,360	0·993	0·46	0·615
5	Russia	2,215	1,680	1,200	0·128	0·12	0·088
	Total	1,728,040	1,397,990	1,361,990	100·000	100·000	100·000
	Decrease in each year, compared with the preceding year	Value	330,050	36,000			
	.. ..	Per cent.	19·99	2·57			

Transit Trade.

In my Report for 1857 I showed that the quantity of goods forwarded in transit from and to Stettin was annually increasing. It will be seen by the following Tables that this was also the case in 1858, the amount of transit duties levied at the Stettin Custom-house

being nearly 42½ per cent. increase on the amount levied in 1857; and Table 25 shows the great increase on the quantity of goods forwarded to and from Austria; though, as I observed in my former Report, the official returns do not by any means show the full extent of the trade, goods being frequently forwarded to and from Austria on which no transit duties are paid.

TABLE 24.—Amount (in Dollars, Prussian Currency) of the Duties levied at the Stettin Custom-house, from 1855 to 1858 inclusive.

Years.							Duties.			
							Import.	Export.	Transit.	Total.
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,411,232	4,124	10,912	1,426,268
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,562,006	13,161	14,353	1,589,520
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,749,829	7,405	27,245	1,784,479
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,434,409	8,021	38,813	1,481,243
1858, compared with—										
1857	..	{	Increase	{	Value ..	..	..	.16	11,568	..
							..	8.31	42.45	..
		{	Decrease	{	Value ..	315,420	..	..	..	303,236
							18.02	..	..	16.99
1856	..	{	Increase	{	Value ..	..	..	..	24,460	..
							..	..	170.41	..
		{	Decrease	{	Value ..	127,597	..	..	..	103,277
							8.16	39.05	..	6.81

TABLE 25.—Quantity of Goods that passed the Stettin Custom-house (in transit) in 1857 and 1858.

To and from		Centals.			Barrels (Herrings).		
		1857.	1858.	Increase.	1857.	1858.	Increase.
Austria ..	..	163,723	365,823	202,100	2,693	8,053	5,360
Other Countries ..	..	53,817	57,080	3,260	4,277	6,998	2,721
Total ..	..	217,540	422,903	205,360	6,970	15,051	8,081

It was generally expected that at the Conference of the States of the German Customs' Union, held last year at Hanover, all transit duties would be abolished; but, as usual, public expectation was doomed to disappointment. I might cite the proceedings of this conference in corroboration of the opinions expressed in my Report for 1857, that the abolition of transit duties, river dues, and other vexatious dues and tolls in Germany, was a mere question of time, but that nothing would probably be done until the Customs' Union (Zollverein) was re-organized or broken up, experience having shown that the unanimous consent of a number of independent States to any measure, however beneficial, was seldom to be obtained or expected.*

Manufactures.

In my Report for 1857 I gave an account of the steam-mills, chemical works, &c., recently established here by joint stock companies, with the amount of capital employed. Although these manufactural establishments have necessarily suffered from the effects of the commercial crisis, still, on the whole, it has not been to the extent that might have been anticipated. The establishments in question are "The Pomeranian Provincial," and the "New Stettin" sugar refineries. The total quantity refined by both these establishments in 1858, is stated to be about the same as in 1857, viz., 249,000 centals of raw (beet-root) sugar.

Two steam-mills.—Quantity of corn ground in 1857, 16,230 wispels (73,619½ quarters); in 1858, 18,360 wispels (83,280 quarters).

The "Stettin Steam-Mill Joint Stock Company."—This company, incorporated in January 1857 with a capital of 600,000 dollars (90,000£.), has been far from prosperous. In October last their large baking establishment was given up as unprofitable. Their rice-mill turned out, in 1858, 51,120 centals of peeled rice, but the operations were impeded by regulations which, however, have been released. That part of the splendid range of buildings containing the steam-mill and baking establishment was destroyed by fire in Novem-

ber last, and although the property was amply insured, still the contingent loss must have been pretty considerable. The quantity of corn ground during the ten months that the mill was in operation (from October 1857 to November 1858) was as follows:—

	Wheat.	Rye	Wispels.	Quarters.
..	..	..	2,840	= 12,882
..	..	..	15,360	= 69,673
Total ..	..	..	18,200	= 82,555

At the general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held on the 21st of April last, a statement of profit and loss on each branch of business carried on by the company, was produced by the directors, by which it appears that the corn-grinding branch (steam-mill) has been the only one profitable, the net profits on this branch of the business amounting to 16,616 dollars; whereas on the other branches heavy losses were incurred. On the rice-peeling branch (rice-mill), a loss of 71,828 dollars; on the baking branch, a loss of 26,367 dollars; to which must be added a loss of 15,000 dollars, incurred in consequence of a stock of uninsured rye having been consumed at the fire in November last. Altogether the total loss sustained by the company is stated at 81,580 dollars (12,237£.).

The operations of the iron works of Messrs. Möller and Holberg, and of the "Vulcan Iron Works," to judge by the quantity of iron stated as having been worked up, were much the same as in 1857.

The two Portland cement works produced, in 1858, about 50,000 barrels of cement, said to be of an excellent quality.

The establishment of Messrs. Schindler and Mützell produced, in 1858, 22,000 centals of soap, and 20,000 centals of grease.

The "Pondrette Fabrik," or manufactory of artificial manure, manufactures five kinds of manure. Total quantity produced was, in 1857, 10,000 centals; in 1858, 11,740 centals.

The chemical works of Mr. Metzenthin produced, in 1857, 21,800 centals; in 1858, 20,000 centals of sulphuric acid.

The "New Chemical Works," founded in April 1857, by a joint stock company, with a capital of 300,000 dollars (45,000£.), produced as follows:—

* These duties have, however, been abolished during the present year, 1861.

Concluding Remarks.

The foregoing Tables and observations show that the trade of Stettin, in 1858, was on the whole rather better than might have been expected after a severe commercial crisis. If the estimate made by the corporation of merchants may be relied on, though it can only be regarded as approximative, the decrease in the total value of imports and exports was not more than $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

As usual, the imports, in respect to both bulk and value, greatly exceeded the exports, and this will probably continue to be the case for years to come. Hence, the number of vessels that are obliged to leave in ballast; in 1857, $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in 1858, nearly 62 per cent. of the total tonnage entered—a circumstance which necessarily enhances the outward freight.

The principal articles of export are zinc, spirits, corn, and timber. Although the production of zinc in Prussia has greatly increased of late years, it has probably nearly reached its limit. Corn and spirits are liable to great fluctuations. In one year, as in 1857, the exportation may be very considerable, in the next, comparatively trifling. The exportation of timber has declined, and will probably continue to decline, in consequence of the forests which furnish the oak timber (staves, headings, &c.) having been too much thinned, and the demand for the home market having also of late years greatly increased. On the other hand, salt and cement will probably cease to be imported; and the importation of soda and chemical products greatly decline, owing to the circumstances mentioned; but, unless Stassfurt salt should be so reduced in price as to become one of the principal articles of exportation from Stettin, of which, at present at least, there is very little prospect, the excess of imports over exports will remain much the same, and the percentage on the total tonnage of vessels clearing in ballast continue to be very high.

May 12th, 1859.

	1857.	1858.
	Centals.	Centals.
Bone Black	24,000	19,000
Sulphuric Acid	27,000	39,000
Nitric Acid	1,800	2,000
Muriatic Acid	9,000	25,000
Refined Saltpetre	1,100	600
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salt)	400	..
Sulphate of Soda (Glauber's Salt)	10,000	25,000
Crystallized Soda	6,000	7,000
Calced Soda	..	10,000
Blue Vitriol	400	800
Green Vitriol (copperas)	4,000	3,600
Total	83,700	132,000

Trade of Swinemünde.

❧ Swinemünde has no export trade, and the imports, as I observed in my Report for 1857, are limited to a few bulky articles, chiefly coals, which for the most part are forwarded in barges up the Oder for inland consumption. The imports from England in 1858 show an increase of $10,489\frac{3}{4}$ tons at 10·23 per cent., as follows:—

Articles.	1857.	1858.	Difference in 1858.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Iron { Pig	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wrought	..	88	88	..
Old (iron rails)	..	377	377	..
Salt	1,302	1,166	..	136
Coals	101,067 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,245	10,177 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Total	102,427 $\frac{1}{4}$	112,917	10,489 $\frac{3}{4}$	..



ABSTRACT OF REPORTS
OF THE
TRADE, &c., OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
AND PLACES,
FOR THE YEAR 1859 :

RECEIVED BY THE
BOARD OF TRADE (THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE),
FROM
HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS.

No. 10.

*Presented by Command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament,
5th August, 1861.*

LONDON :
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1861.

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Abstract of Reports of the Trade of various Countries and Places
for the Year 1859.

RUSSIA.

ARCHANGEL.

Report by Mr. Renny, British-Consul at Archangel, on the Trade of the Ports within the Consulate of Archangel, during the year 1859.

Import Trade.

THE value of the imports this year amounts to 67,771*l*, which shows an increase not only on last, when it was 57,014*l*, but on previous years. This increase is, however, only an apparent one. In reality there has been a decrease. The explanation of this anomaly lies in the removal of a circumstance to which I alluded in my last year's report, under the head of "shipping." I therein stated, that the number of Russian craft entered from, and cleared for, Norwegian Finmark, could not be relied on, owing to many masters of vessels in that trade falsely declaring at the Custom-house, that they were merely going to, or had come from, the Russian coast. At last, the attention of the authorities has been drawn to this malpractice, and in consequence of the stringent regulations they have instituted against it, the extent of the trade with Norwegian Finmark, is this year, for the first time, approximately shown.

The trade with Norway is the only one which exhibits an increase on last year, and that this amounts to 21,609*l*, while the aggregate increase of the imports is only 10,757*l*. As there is no reason to believe that there has been any augmentation of the trade with Norway, it follows that, in reality, there has been a diminution in the import trade this year to the extent of about 11,000*l*.

In this diminution Great Britain figures for about 3,000*l*. The articles coals, coffee, wine, salt, and "other goods" imported from thence, show larger amounts, but all other articles present a decrease, principally under the heads, "sugar" and "machinery."

The increase on "other goods" is chiefly comprised of iron materials for ship-building and furniture, imported by the White Sea company.

The subjoined return exhibits the value of the imports in the years 1853 and 1856 to 1859 inclusive, distinguishing that from Great Britain. The sums represent the official value rendered into sterling, at the average rate of exchange of each year:—

Articles.	1853.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£	£
Coals	50	1,842	2,162	507	1,248
Coffee	1,595	1,334	404	1,472	2,437
Lead	612	602	620	1,197	872
Oil	2,083	1,529	1,322	2,095	2,256
Sugar	4,147	1,784	6,043	7,322	2,514
Logwood	..	..	..	..	741
Wine	4,290	4,149	8,430	8,410	5,536
Champagne	504	323	1,475	1,249	245
Salt	672	3,491	2,372	893	2,288
Furs	12,164	9,000	7,848	5,509	8,033
Fish	8,440	15,585	14,223	15,455	34,754
Fruit	994	647	637	1,268	417
Machinery	..	2,912	8,325	8,075	226
Cotton	..	4,976	..	..	..
Other Goods	8,403	2,567	3,320	3,239	6,134
Total	£ 38,544	51,199	56,898	57,014	67,771
From Great Britain	£ 10,207	10,003	23,709	14,761	11,760

Export Trade.

As I anticipated in my last year's report, this year's export has been considerably larger than last, the amount being 1,297,879*l*. against 843,756*l*.; indeed, if the difference of exchange be taken into account, it is as large as any during the quinquennial period.

It is also worthy of remark, that the whole increase is in the trade with Great Britain. This circumstance is accounted for by the augmented exportation, having consisted of flax and flax-tow and oats, articles of which Great Britain is the principal consumer. Apart from the fact, that the quantities of flax and flax-tow shipped this year are about double those of last, it must be mentioned that the value of these articles ruled from 15 to 30 per cent. higher than in any previous year.

The trade, notwithstanding its large amount, has not been a remunerative one to those engaged in it here. The high prices paid for produce both here and at other Russian ports, brought forward much larger supplies than were expected, and a considerable decline in the value of Russian produce in consuming markets being the consequence, losses had to be met, where profits had been looked for.

The untoward results of the trade, both in this and

last year, have caused an English house to retire from it altogether, and reduced a German house to insolvency. The export-trade is now in the hands of four houses, two of which are English.

The following exhibits the total value of the exports from Archangel in each of five years, and, at the same time, the amount exported to Great Britain:—in 1853, 1,200,161*l*.; in 1856, 1,340,542*l*.; in 1857, 1,348,650*l*.;

in 1858, 843,756*l*.; and in 1859, 1,297,879*l*. Whereof to Great Britain:—in 1853, 828,114*l*.; 1856, 650,967*l*.; 1857, 629,105*l*.; 1858, 527,178*l*.; 1859, 1,007,796*l*.

The above sums represent the official values, with the addition of shipping charges, and are rendered into sterling at the average rate of exchange of each year.

The subjoined statement shows the quantities of the principal articles exported in same years:

Articles.	1853.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Linseed quarters	80,865	117,531	114,106	49,106	56,740
Oats "	261,096	20,201	136,918	101,714	238,558
Rye "	161,701	283,476	309,525	87,862	58,081
Wheat "	20,159	12,691	20,836	13,648	10,526
Flax tons	8,571	7,821	4,766	4,345	8,168
Flax-tow "	6,215	5,247	3,461	4,084	8,063
Train-oil "	652	960	335	650	299
Tallow "	226	396	196	210	199
Rye-flour "	4,835	5,954	7,178	6,853	8,622
Tar barrels	73,152	103,950	89,689	70,139	83,177
Pitch "	6,071	12,066	12,444	8,643	4,799
Mats pieces	711,774	630,185	539,012	575,030	282,787
Deals standard doz.	41,426	81,562	28,637	71,217	80,854

Among the articles which exhibit a decrease of export, are pitch and mats. The export of the former has been effected by the war in Italy, as that country usually takes several thousand barrels, and this year none has been shipped thither. For the latter, there is a decreasing demand from Great Britain, and at the same time, a growing scarcity of material and greater restrictions on its manufacture in this country, so that this staple article of export will not recover its former importance.

Government has seen fit to grant greater scope to the deal trade here. It has relaxed some of its restrictions as to the felling of timber, and has allowed an additional 75,000 pine trees to be cut annually in its forests, for five years. Besides, permission has been given to cut annually, 10,000 larch trees for exportation, for same period. This is quite a new step, as the larch forests have been, hitherto, strictly preserved for the use of the Admiralty.

The crops this year in the districts which supply the port, have, as a whole not turned out well. Linseed is of better quality than last year's, but there is not a large yield. Of oats, the harvest has not been small, but the grain is light and not fully ripened, in consequence of which, there will not be much fit for exportation. Rye has given a small crop. Of flax, the crop has been fair, but the supply for exportation will probably not exceed one-third of that brought forward this year, partly owing to the growers obstinately refusing to sell unless they get last winter's prices, and partly to the large purchases being made by Russian spinners, who were completely out of stock.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the large quantities of produce remaining in warehouse here, the amount of goods exported next year must be considerably less than in this.

The produce in warehouse here, consists of—

Linseed chetwert	16,700
Oats "	84,000
Rye "	65,000
Tar barrels	13,000
Pitch "	4,500
Mats pieces	160,000

Further improvements in the communication between Archangel and the producing districts are still only talked of, and probably nothing will be done until the merchants take them in hand themselves, which will not be while the trade remains so little remunerative.

Exchange.—The rate of exchange during the year has averaged about thirty-six pence per rouble, and at this rate the roubles in my returns have been rendered into sterling.

Throughout the year there have been rumours of measures to be taken by the Government to bring the exchange up to par, some of which had the effect of raising it for a time, but they appear to have been

without any foundation, unless it be sought for in the exchange operations at St. Petersburg, of a banking firm of world-wide celebrity, which have certainly maintained the rate at a higher point than it otherwise would have held.

Both silver and copper are very scarce, and as for gold it is now never seen here.

Shipping.—The number of vessels this year has been considerably larger than last, but still is not so large as in previous years. The following Table exhibits the number and tonnage of the vessels cleared from the port in the five years, distinguishing the number and tonnage of British vessels:—

Years.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	British.	
			Vessels.	Tonnage.
1853 ..	707	109,658	258	51,017
1856 ..	704	123,790	230	46,279
1857 ..	644	112,271	233	45,838
1858 ..	394	74,425	158	32,480
1859 ..	537	102,236	202	43,614

With regard to a return of the coasting-trade proper, I have to repeat that there are no data for making it up, nor would it present any feature of interest.

Of the Russian coasting craft entered from, and cleared for, Norwegian Finmark, the number which entered the port last year was not stated, but only 97 were reported to have cleared; whereas this year, 211 have been entered, and 215 cleared. This is no real increase, however, but only a more correct return than formerly from causes already explained under the head of "Import Trade." Their inward cargoes principally consist of fish and furs; the outward, almost entirely of rye-flour.

Three merchant ships have been built here this year, their tonnage amounting to 1,280. They were built by the White Sea Company.

Freights.—The rates of freight were still moderate this year, though higher than in 1858. The rates paid to East Coast of Great Britain were from 5*s*. 2*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*. for wheat; 4*s*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. for oats per quarter; and from 45*s*. to 50*s*. for flax, per ton.

Port of Onega.

The trade of this port has as usual been confined to the export of deals by the Onega Wood Company.

The quantity of deals exported has been smaller than last year, being 49,675 against 52,000 dozen, but being computed at a higher value, the amount this year is larger, it showing the sum of pound sterling 35,984 against 31,809*l*.

The following Table exhibits the trade at Onega during five years, distinguishing the number of British vessels and the value exported to Great Britain. The

number of Russian craft which have taken deals to Norway are not included, as they have only made their appearance in the returns the past two years.

Years.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Total Value.	British.		To Great Britain.
				Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
			£			£
1855	34	10,909	36,879	12	3,909	31,528
1856	49	15,636	53,709	8	3,218	47,670
1857	24	8,184	26,562	3	1,123	23,235
1858	35	10,445	31,809	3	741	27,945
1859	31	12,048	35,984	3	1,010	32,211

December 31st, 1859.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Cumberbatch, British-Consul at Berdiansk, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1859.

The character and amount of Foreign Importations this year have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Agricultural Machinery .. cwt.	303	2,000 0 0
Charcoal	2,665	707 14 0
Pepper	75	506 5 0
Coffee	551	2,448 17 0
Sugar	45	160 0 0
Wine	7	88 7 0
Champagne bottles	729	213 6 0
Oranges and Lemons .. pieces	511,432	1,515 0 0
Nuts	981	708 11 0
Carubbe	2,649	2,870 0 0
Turkish Tobacco	92	1,623 0 0
Rice	147	196 0 0
Oil, olive	2,780	12,651 0 0
Lemon juice	29	192 0 0
Letter-paper	41	48 19 0
Garden Tools	38	170 0 0
Furniture	146	363 0 0
Marble Slabs	17	31 10 0
Cotton, Silk, & Woollen Stuffs ..	76	1,520 0 0
Cotton Twist yards	30,616	707 0 0
China	34	40 0 0
Earthenware	21	30 0 0
Iron, Wire, sheet and bar ..	1,659	5,900 0 0
Zinc sheets	13	57 0 0
Figs	400	360 0 0
Total	£	35,113 0 0
	£	s. d.
Value of Imports in 1858 ..	30,382	7 0
.. 1859 ..	35,113	0 0
Increase in 1859	£4,874	13 0

The above amount of importations is only approximate both as to quantities and value, but it may be considered under than above the real value.

Two British vessels arrived from Odessa with part cargoes of agricultural machinery.

These instruments were all of a costly nature, being steam thrashing-machines, and only serviceable for large landed proprietors; what are most required are small instruments worked by hand or horse-power, and of light weight.

The remaining 38 vessels arrived in ballast.

Sixteen vessels loaded in this port, and 24 proceeded to Taganrog, most of which were chartered on speculation, a system which is becoming very prevalent; but which is very prejudicial to shipping interests, as well as to commerce.

Several instances have occurred this year, showing how absolutely necessary it is for some radical change in the very intricate Custom-house code, so that the honest merchant may not be driven out of the market or compelled to sacrifice his profits.

About two thousand pieces of cotton-twist have been imported at Berdiansk during the last year, but

a much larger quantity is required to answer the demand.

The foreign vessels, including 11 Ionian vessels of 2,252 tons, loaded from this port, are as follows:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
Foreign Vessels ..	342	71,804	670,957
British Vessels ..	16	3,770	44,040
Total ..	358	75,574	714,997

Which is an increase on the year 1858 in the number of vessels of three, but a decrease in the amount of tons, 10,585. The difference in the value of cargoes amounts to about 177,569%. This large difference in value may be accounted for by the small amount of linseed and barley shipped this year in comparison with last year, part of the deficit being made up by oats, which are worth one-third of the price of linseed; the high rate of exchange, also, would tend to lessen the amount in pounds sterling considerably.

The gross amount of grain, &c., exported by these vessels is as follows:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Wheat qrs	18,953	312,646	331,599
Linseed	1,250	54,479	55,729
Rapeseed	1,735	236	1,971
Oats	..	31,402	31,402
Barley	1,717	4,612	6,329
Tallow cwt.	3,771	479	4,250
Wool	..	1,222	1,222
Rags	..	1,628	1,628
Hides	..	1,172	1,172
Silk	..	31	31
Horsehair	..	62	62
Iron	..	34	34
Flour	..	108	108
Horse-skins	..	3	3
Sundries	..	319	319

There have been 32 arrivals of Russian steamers, but it is not possible to obtain any certain information respecting their part cargoes delivered at this port.

The navigation and trade for the last four years have been as follows, viz:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1856.. ..	275	65,229	6,959	797,630
1857.. ..	228	61,915	17,621	746,250
1858.. ..	394	96,203	30,238	892,566
1859.. ..	388	86,253	35,113	714,997

The Russian Government has decided to deposit the money collected for the construction of a mole, in the hands of a Commission of Merchants, for them to do what is considered expedient either in erecting a mole or breakwater. The Government thus relinquishes all responsibility in the completion of any work that may be undertaken. About 1,500*l.* was expended in

extending the present jetty during the summer, but nothing has been decided as to future plans.

The navigation continues to be practicable, and there is no appearance of frost, which is very unusual at this season of the year.

Great inconvenience has been experienced during the past year from the scarcity of small money.

The electric telegraph between Odessa and Novotcherkass was opened to the public on the 13th December, so that the South Coast of Russia is now connected with St. Petersburg.

Great uneasiness exists on account of the frequent reports respecting the contemplated plan of obliging foreign vessels to load at Kertch, thereby shutting-up the Sea of Azof to foreign vessels, and rendering property at Berdiansk worth less than half its present value.

The rate of exchange at which the trade returns have been calculated is the average of the year, viz : 675 kopecks per pound sterling.

The fluctuations in the exchanges have been frequent and considerable, from 646 kopecks to 740 kopecks per pound sterling, occasioned by the scarcity of good bills during and since the war in Italy.

Export Average Prices.

	Kopecks.		£ s. d.
Wheat .. per chetwert	750 ..	per quarter	1 9 7
Linseed	940 ..	"	1 17 6
Rapeseed	860 ..	"	0 10 2
Barley	320 ..	"	0 9 6
Oats	273 ..	"	0 10 9
Tallow .. per pood	430 ..	per cwt.	1 18 9
Merino Wool ..	1,200 ..	"	5 6 8
Common Wool ..	600 ..	"	2 13 4
Hides	750 ..	"	3 6 6
Butter	700 ..	"	3 2 3
Silk .. ..	.. ..	"	13 10 0
Rags	200 ..	"	0 18 0

31st December, 1859.

HELSINGFORS.

Report by Mr. Crowe, British Consul at Helsingfors, on the Trade of the Grand Duchy of Finland for the year 1858.

THE commerce of Finland, although it escaped being immediately drawn into the unfortunate complications resulting from the failures in 1857, has subsequently suffered considerably owing to the want of confidence and the scarcity of money, which was a natural consequence of the crisis, and the detrimental effects of which has weighed heavily on the Finnish commercial body, and rendered transactions of any moment nugatory. The different foreign exchanges also fell 15 to 20 per cent., and bills were difficult to obtain even at those rates, compelling the merchants to increase the prices of all merchandize on hand, and giving orders for the importation of as few goods from abroad as possible, confining these to such as were absolutely necessary and saleable, awaiting better times and more favourable conjunctures before entering into speculations of any importance.

A consequence of the unfavourable exchange was, that as silver and gold were at a premium abroad, these metals (although prohibited from being exported) were exported clandestinely in large sums, causing a scarcity of the principal medium of circulation, and thereby considerably embarrassing the tradespeople, for whom it became difficult to return change in lieu of paper notes.

The bank attempted to some extent to alleviate this want by issuing a number of small silver coins from the reign of the Empress Catherine, which years ago had been called in; but even this has proved insufficient, and rolls of copper coinage are returned in change for the paper rouble.

These untoward causes will account for the falling off in the amount of the exports and imports during

the year, the former of which amounted to 495,325*l.*, and consisted of the following articles, viz. :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Timber, Deals, and Battens ..	..	250,490
Tar	barrels 128,344	60,527
Butter	lbs. 1,884,360	45,851
Fish	barrels 8,347	21,906
	tons 181	
Iron and Steel	..	15,523
Firewood	fathoms 32,416	14,229
Lucifer-matches	cases 6,065	9,098
Woven Goods	..	8,165
Cereals, ground	lbs. 273,500	936
" not ground	barrels 7,346	6,205
Live Cattle	heads 2,516	5,981
Salt Meat	lbs. 761,740	5,442
Potash	..	4,296
Tallow	..	3,968
Pitch	barrels 2,917	2,350
Rosin	..	2,115
Sundries	..	39,243
Total	..	£495,325

The countries to which these shipments were made, were, viz. :—

	£
Great Britain	176,605
Russia	61,320
Sweden and Norway	76,256
Germany	66,763
Spain	31,922
Denmark	24,317
France	21,535
Italy	16,353
Holland	12,321
Belgium	4,085
America	1,806
Portugal	1,104
The Cape of Good Hope	938

Total £495,325

There is consequently a falling off in the exports to Great Britain of 26,551*l.* during the year; still they continue to exceed those to any other country.

The following Table will give the value of the exports from Finland during the last five years, viz. :—

	£
In 1854	99,754
1855	253,529
1856	515,106
1857	650,481
1858	495,325

consequently 155,156*l.* less than the preceding year.

The imports during the year amounted to 1,242,619*l.*, and consisted of the following articles, viz. :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Cereals, ground	..	172,511
" not ground	barrels 56,254	31,961
Coffee	lbs. 5,000,760	133,120
Sugar	" 4,850,120	127,818
Iron and Steel	..	89,479
Spirits	..	54,240
Wines	..	25,357
Tobacco	lbs. 3,336,100	66,887
Salt	barrels 289,269	74,597
Cotton, raw	lbs. 2,484,940	55,677
" yarn	..	13,352
Manufactures, viz. :		
Woollen Goods	..	49,198
Cotton	..	34,559
Silks	..	11,833
Linen	..	7,129
Fruits and Spices	..	19,517
Paints and Colours	..	24,856
Grits	..	17,721
Coals	barrels 101,313	15,197
Fish, dried and prepared	..	14,140
Sundries	..	203,494

The countries from whence these articles came, were as follows, viz. :—

	£
Great Britain	132,150
Russia	354,323
Sweden and Norway	101,899
Germany	474,961
America	83,364
Spain	37,726
Holland	21,731
Denmark	15,099
France	10,470
Italy	7,798
Portugal	2,939
Belgium	158

Total .. £1,242,618

The importations, however, from Great Britain, amount to considerably more than what appears by this Table, as several cargoes of rails were imported from England, which being exempt from duty, has not

been taken any note of in the Customs' Returns, consequently little variation has taken place in the intercourse between the two countries during the year; and the difference in the export has to a great extent been made up or equalized by the exchange being favourable for such as had sterling to draw for on their shipments; in fact, had it not been for the universal want of confidence and the scarcity of money, the Returns would have been very encouraging; as it is, as many as 257 vessels, measuring 63,008 tons, cleared outwards with cargoes for Great Britain, of which number no less than 164 vessels of 34,868 tons were British.

The following Table will give the number of vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards from Finnish ports during the year, being 1,924 vessels of 264,940 tons of the former, and 1,767 vessels of 247,458 tons of the latter kind, viz.:—

ENTERED.

Whence coming.	Finnish.		Natives of the Country whence coming.		Others.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
From Russia	665	68,376	185	19,808	146	29,506
Sweden, &c.	193	9,532	94	9,860	5	1,036
Denmark	150	22,003	3	590	8	2,394
Great Britain	45	13,700	34	7,682	32	6,668
France	18	5,050	14	1,164	7	963
Germany	137	16,194	37	6,188	28	5,236
Other Countries	102	33,398	..	..	21	5,532
Total	1,310	168,258	367	45,292	247	51,390

CLEARED.

Whither bound.	Finnish.		Vessels of the Country whither bound.		Others.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
To Russia	497	47,028	136	14,238	10	872
Sweden	215	11,530	72	6,650	..	..
Denmark	151	22,334	5	444	6	632
Great Britain	48	16,002	164	34,868	45	12,133
France	10	2,378	18	1,640	27	6,044
Germany	124	14,390	16	1,600	4	340
Other Countries	166	44,332	..	..	53	9,998
Total	1,211	157,994	411	59,440	145	30,024

The vessels which composed the Finnish Mercantile Marine in 1858, numbered 465 sea-going vessels of a combined tonnage of 102,578 tons, being an increase of 49 vessels, and 15,396 tons on the previous year.

The trade of the port of Helsingfors, although trifling, is likely, at no distant period, to extend considerably, as the railway which is to unite it with the lakes of the interior is likely to be completed within a year or two. The amount of exports during the year reached only the sum of 34,835*l.*, and consisted of the following articles, viz.:—

The imports, on the other hand, were more important, and amounted to 257,697*l.*, of which the following were the principal items, viz.:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Hair, Bristles, &c.	..	12,396
Deals and Battens feet	1,199	5,323
Logs of Timber pieces	1,277	
Paper	..	3,930
Woven Cotton Goods ells	174,475	3,941
Books	..	1,065
Iron and Steel, manufactured ..	..	739
.. .. not wrought	..	2,332
Flax	..	233
Butter	..	763
Cereals	..	875
Tar	..	312
Firewood	..	239
Sundries	..	2,687
Total	..	£34,835

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Cereals, ground lbs.	10,452,040	39,626
.. .. not ground barrels	12,069	5,553
Iron and Steel	..	23,868
Coffee	..	23,078
Sugar	..	16,919
Tobacco, raw	..	14,737
.. .. manufactured	..	355
Manufactures of Wool	..	15,432
.. .. Cotton	..	9,148
.. .. Silk	..	3,148
.. .. Linen	..	2,860
Spirits	..	10,740
Wines	..	6,416
Coals	..	5,345
Salt	..	7,344
Grits	..	4,243
Porcelain and Earthenware	..	4,359
Paints and Colours lbs.	529,040	2,960
Fruit and Spices	..	5,316
Fish	..	2,341
Books	..	1,950
Cotton, raw	..	1,464
.. .. Yarn	..	777
Sundries	..	49,678
Total	..	£257,697

The countries whence these shipments were made, were as follows, viz. :—

	£
Great Britain	503
Russia	13,863
Sweden and Norway	2,067
Germany	13,120
Spain	4,404
The Brazils	519
Holland	359
Total	£34,835

The countries from whence these articles were taken, were as follows, viz. :—

	£
Great Britain	16,033
Russia	94,597
Germany	98,775
The Brazils	23,078
Sweden and Norway	12,605
Spain	8,936
France	2,299
Holland	869
Prussia	505
Total	£257,697

As many as 328 vessels of 40,554 tons burthen entered inwards, and 289 vessels of 31,992 tons cleared outwards from the port of Helsingfors during the year, the nationality of which vessels will be seen in the following Table :—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British ..	11	2,852	98	11	2,852	98
Finnish ..	235	29,040	1,881	201	20,920	1,618
Russian ..	60	5,950	460	53	5,968	445
Swedish, &c. ..	11	830	82	8	920	58
German ..	3	440	26	3	440	26
Danish ..	..	..	..	3	400	24
Others ..	8	1,442	66	5	492	40
Total ..	328	40,554	2,613	289	31,992	2,309

The exports from the port of Uleaborg, owing to the reasons previously given, shows a considerable diminution; and in relation to the year 1857, stands as follows, viz. :—

	1857.	1858.
Deals and Battens .. standard feet	5,800	2,500
Tar barrels	68,000	59,000
Pitch "	3,213	1,900
Timber loads	1,052	2,000

The total value being estimated at 57,000*l.*, being 6,927*l.* less than in the previous year.

	1857.	1858.
Coffee lbs.	220,820	180,000
Sugar "	203,539	190,000
Salt tons	7,500	4,000
Cotton Twist lbs.	14,000	12,000
Wines and Spirits .. . gallons	22,000	18,000

Valued together, with a few sundries, at 50,000*l.*, against 80,000*l.* in 1857.

The number of ships which visited Uleaborg in 1858, were :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
British	4	600
Finnish and Russian	45	17,000
Norwegian	30	9,000
French	12	1,200
Prussian	5	1,000
Total	96	28,800

A ship-building yard has been established here, and commenced working on a large scale. Six vessels have been launched this year at Uleaborg, and the mercantile fleet at that port exceeds what it did before the

late war; but the low freights now current will probably act as a depression, and put a temporary stop to their building.

It is gratifying to learn that a steam-tug has been purchased by the merchants for the use of vessels that for want of wind may be detained in this high latitude; this acquisition will consequently prevent vessels from being frozen in after having loaded and cleared, as has happened to British ships at that port as early as in October.

30th October, 1859.

MARIANOPOL.

Report by M. Cumberbatch, British Consul at Marianopol, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1859.

THERE are no importations at this Custom-house, being a port of the third class. Most articles for the supply of the town are brought overland from Berdiansk or Taganrog.

The foreign vessels loaded from this port, are as follows, viz. :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
British	11	3,166	£ 34,451
Foreign and Ionian ..	159	49,719	392,835
Total	170	49,719	427,296

which is an increase on the year 1858, of 43 vesssels, 8,023 tons, and value of cargo, 72,766*l.* 13s.

The gross amount of grain, &c., exported by these vessels, is as follows :—

	British.	Foreign and Ionian.	Total.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Wheat	17,896	216,524	234,420
Linseed	1,267	24,579	25,846
Rapeseed	2,440	2,322	4,762
Barley	..	1,484	1,484
Oats	..	350	350

Making a total of 266,862 quarters.

No certain information can be obtained respecting the part cargoes of thirty-one steamers, the goods not being entered at this custom-house.

Owing to the very heavy rains in the spring, the "Kalmius" became navigable for the larger lighters, and has continued so during the summer, causing a great economy to shippers of cargoes.

The navigation and trade for the last four years has been as follows, viz. :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
1856	193	60,050	555,471
1857	97	30,006	226,444
1858	127	41,696	354,529
1859	175	51,137	427,286

Including 4 vessels in port.

The rate of exchange at which the Trade Returns have been calculated is the average of the year, viz., 675 kopecks per pound sterling.

Export average Prices.

	Per Tchvert.	Per Quarter.
	kopecks.	£ s. d.
Wheat	750	1 9 7
Linseed	950	1 17 6
Rapeseed	360	0 14 2
Barley	320	0 12 7
Oats	280	0 10 9

31st December, 1859.

MOSCOW.

Report by Mr. King, British Consul at Moscow, on the Trade of that City, and on the Fair of Nishny, Novogorod, for the year 1859.

THE year 1859 began under a general impression that an improvement of the inland trade was near at hand and coming on gradually, which expectation was in a certain measure realized during the first six months of the year, during which the demand for all descriptions of manufactured articles was good, and money becoming more abundant. Serious alarm it is true was created among the importers by the rapid fall of the exchange, which took place in the course of April, bills on London at three months date being negotiated at $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rouble; but the trade as a whole went on undisturbedly up to the month of July, when the sale of manufactures became more and more languid, until the result of the Nishny Fair rendered it evident that the demand was far from being equal to the quantities of goods offered for sale. The immediate consequence of this state of things was a great scarcity of money, which brought on several failures, amongst which that of a firm reputed, although erroneously, to be the richest in the country, and whose liabilities amounted to about 6,000,000 rs. Although the causes of this failure were to be looked for in mismanagement and dilapidations carried on for years, still it was almost generally attributed to the unfavourable state of trade, and spread distrust through all the spheres of the commercial community of this country. The situation was further aggravated by the announcement of the approaching liquidation of a great banking firm in St. Petersburg, of whose capital 25,000,000 rs. to 30,000,000 rs. had been constantly employed in discounting bills, both in that market and in Moscow; and the apprehension that this aid was to be, at least temporarily, withdrawn from the trade, caused a complete panic, which, originating at St. Petersburg, soon communicated itself to this market. In fact, the difficulties of the money market became so great, that the Government at last thought it necessary to interfere, by authorising the Moscow Bank to discount bills as long as nine months, doing away at the same time with the old regulations, according to which the credit at the bank had been limited to 57,000 rs. for the first, 15,000 rs. for the second, and 7,500 rs. for the third guild of merchants. This measure certainly had the effect of preventing further commercial disasters, which otherwise would have been unavoidable; but it is to be apprehended that it will encourage over-production, and thereby at a later period, bring on a crisis which will be more violent than if things had been left to take their natural course.

The production of cotton goods continuing to increase rapidly, the stagnation in the demand has caused an accumulation of goods in the manufacturing districts, and consequently a decline of prices, which of late have hardly covered the cost. The country people being the principal consumers of these goods, an improvement is not to be expected before next summer, and only in case of a good crop of grain.

Woollen goods have been in good demand almost throughout the year, and even latterly, when all other articles were completely neglected. The prices of raw wool therefore are well supported, although at the present moment there is hardly any demand.

The demand for silk goods having been very small ever since the Nishny Fair, prices of raw silks, Italian and French, have experienced a considerable decline, although the stocks in hand have been small throughout the year. On the other hand, prices of Caucasian and Persian silks have risen of late, in consequence of some purchases made for foreign account. The supply of these silks have been much smaller this year than usual in consequence of a quantity of about 700 poods originally destined for this market having been exported to England and France.

The languid trade in manufactures has necessarily influenced the trade in dye goods, which of late have

become unsaleable, or could only be disposed of at ruinous prices.

There has been this year a better demand for cloth and other goods for China than during the two preceding years, and a greater importation of tea, in consequence whereof prices since the Nishny Fair have declined by about 5 rs. per box.

It is a difficult task to point out the causes of a depression of trade almost without precedent. Among the different opinions emitted upon this subject we are inclined to adopt that according to which the present difficulties are attributed, besides minor causes of different nature, firstly to the increase of the contraband trade on the land frontiers, and secondly to a falling off in the consumption, owing partly to the bad crops and partly also to the uncertainty in which the two principal classes of consumers—the peasant and the landed proprietor—are placed with regard to their future lot. It is therefore earnestly to be wished, from this as well as from other reasons, that the all-important question of the emancipation of the serfs should be brought to a close at an early period.

Among the railroads in construction in this part of the country, the line between Moscow and Nishny is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be opened in autumn 1861; the works between this and Vladimir, about half-way to Nishny, are so far advanced as probably to be practicable for locomotives in the course of next summer. On the southern line the works for the present are confined to a distance of 253 versts to the north of Theodosia.

A company has been formed in this city a few months ago for the purpose of constructing a railroad between Moscow and Saratoff, by the way of Kolomna, Razan, and Morshansk. The capital required is 45,000,000 rs., on account of which shares have been issued for 10,000,000 rs., Government guaranteeing an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The works are to be begun with the setting in of mild weather in spring, and the road to be finished in autumn 1861 as far as Kolomna, about 90 versts from Moscow, near the junction of the rivers Moskva and Oka, which latter is a confluent of the Volga, and the principal channel for transporting heavy goods between Nishny and Moscow.

We subjoin a special report on the Nishny Fair, a list of goods cleared at the Moscow custom-house, and a price current of the principal articles of export and import.

31st December, 1859.

Fair of Nishny, Novogorod, 1859.

In reviewing the fair as a whole, we cannot but say that it has been a very unsatisfactory one, buyers of all descriptions of goods, with the exception of a few articles, such as iron, sugar, and madder root, having been extremely reserved in their dealings, while the most alarming feature of the fair was the scarcity of money, which had already begun to be felt in the early part of the summer, and which was justly regarded as the forerunner of a very bad winter trade.

Tea.—About 60,000 boxes brought to market found willing buyers at the following prices, viz.:—Family Sansee, 100 rs. to 110 rs.; ditto, large boxes, 125 rs.; ditto, superior, 135 rs.; flower-tea, 110 rs. to 120 rs., on eight to twelve months' credit.

Returns to China were effected chiefly in *Cloth*, the price of which rose to 61 rs. to 63 rs. per piece. *Furs* also enjoyed a good demand, amongst others hareskins, prices of which rose to 22 cop. to 24 cop. per piece, against 13 cop. paid in the preceding year. Squirrel skins at first were in good demand, but were neglected towards the end of the fair; Russian sold at 10 cop. to 11 cop.; Siberian at 20 cop. per piece.

Corals, after having been entirely neglected during many years, at once were eagerly sought for, and the quantity being but small, fetched high prices.

Cotton Goods.—The quantity of all descriptions was very large, and the demand much less animated than usual. Foreign printed goods in particular met with a

bad market, about two-thirds of the quantity remaining unsold.

English printed calicoes sold at about 24 cop., Berlin at 26 cop., and French at 29 cop., at twelve months' credit. Red yarns went down from 26 rs. to 23 rs. per pood, which latter price leaves a heavy loss to the manufacturers.

Of *Silk Goods* the lower description only met with some demand.

Raw Silk sold at 150 rs. for Kashan, 125 rs. for Caucasian; and 155 rs. for Bokhara.

Woollens, upon the whole, fetched satisfactory prices; but the quantity was out of proportion to the demand, and a great part of it therefore remained unsold.

Indigo was heavy of sale and prices low: viz.,—Bengal, superior, 110 rs.; Bengal, middling, 100 rs.; Kurpah, 95 rs.; Java, 105 rs. to 118 rs.

Cochineal.—Grey Honduras, 51 rs. to 55 rs., according to quality.

Iron supplies up to the 12th August amounted to 4,620,000 poods, whereof 2,840,000 poods were put up for sale, and 1,064,000 poods were actually disposed of, at 140 cop. to 190 cop. for bar, 200 cop. to 340 cop. for sheet, and 125 cop. to 250 cop. for cast.

Copper supplies amounted to 70,600 poods; prices ruling from 10 rs. 75 cop. to 13 rs. per pood, according to quality.

Sugar, refined.—Supplies having been moderate, the article sold readily at 8 rs. 75 cop. to 11 rs. 20 cop. per pood, according to quality.

Madder Root.—Caucasian 11 rs. to 12½ rs., according to quality. Buyers might have been found for a much larger quantity than had been brought to market.

Olive Oil.—8½ rs. to 9 rs., according to quality.

Coffee.—11 rs. to 15 rs., according to quality.

Rice.—3½ rs. to 4½ rs., according to quality.

Cotton Wool.—Bokhara, about 50,000 poods brought to market found buyers at 6½ rs. to 7 rs.

Russian Wines.—About 8,000 casks were sold at rising prices, from 2 rs. 60 cop. to 2 rs. 75 cop. per vedra.

VALUE of the principal Articles cleared at the Custom House of Moscow in the year 1859.

	rbles.	cop.
Diamonds and Pearls ..	531,050	00
Books, Music, and Engravings ..	3,570	00
Gold, in bars ..	7,050	00
Silver, in bars ..	156,905	00
Gold and Silver, coined ..	83,336	25
Spices ..	6,145	00
Coffee ..	45,000	00
Rum and Brandy ..	83,830	00
Wine, in casks ..	411,200	00
Champaigne, and other wines, bottled ..	350,953	00
Porte. and Beer ..	47,547	00
Almonds ..	2,830	00
Cheese ..	47,150	00
Tobacco ..	31,900	00
Snuff ..	980	00
Cigars ..	177,471	00
Cotton yarn ..	1,591,290	00
Indigo ..	31,920	00
Cochineal ..	6,000	00
Oil, olive and cocoa ..	54,905	00
Chemical acids ..	3,442	00
Silk, raw ..	..	..
" spun ..	2,822	00
Woolen yarn ..	1,632,050	00
Paper ..	5,416	00
India-rubber articles ..	6,263	00
Gloves, leather ..	46,289	00
Stuffs, cotton ..	638,732	00
" linen ..	81,865	00
" silk ..	798,630	00
" woollen ..	274,264	00
Muslin and Lace ..	122,985	00
Cloths, ready-made ..	31,635	64
Earthenware ..	11,980	00
Flowers, artificial ..	3,981	00
Watches ..	133,770	00
Hats ..	8,851	00
Furs ..	387,165	00
Sundries ..	356,863	00

Total .. Rbles. 8,218,023 89

PRICE CURRENT.

Imports.

	rbles.	cop.	to	rbles.	cop.
Tartar ..	8	00		10	50
Gum Senegal ..	6	00		7	00
" Benjamin ..	30	00		100	00
" Olibanum ..	8	50			
India rubber ..	25	00			
Indigo, Bengal ..	100	00		118	00
" Madras ..	35	00		60	00
" Java ..	110	00		125	00
" Kurpah ..	90	00		105	00
Coffee, Mocha ..	15	00		15	50
Quercitron Bark ..	2	50			
Madder, Dutch ..	9	00		10	00
" French ..	8	00		9	00
" Derbent ..	12	00			
Cochineal, grey Honduras ..	58	00			
" Java ..	55	00			
Oil, Gallipoli ..	8	75		9	25
" Malaga ..	8	25		9	00
Almonds, bitter ..	12	00			
" sweet ..	8	00		10	00
Cantharides ..	30	00			
Galls ..	11	00		16	00
Tin, in bars ..	17	50		18	25
" in pigs ..	17	00		18	50
Pepper ..	8	00		8	50
Quicksilver ..	26	50			
Logwood, Campeachy ..	1	40		1	60
" St. Domingo ..	0	90		1	20
Lima Wood ..	2	50		2	75
St. Martha Wood ..	2	50		2	75
Nicaragua ..	2	50			
Rustic ..	1	30		1	50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras ..	20	00		23	00
" Lisbon ..	32	00		40	00
Safflower ..	25	00		30	00
Lead, in pigs ..	3	10		3	50
" in sheet ..	3	60			
Brimstone ..	1	30		1	45
Tea, Lansin ..	240	00		250	00
" flower ..	145	00		190	00
" family ..	125	00		185	00
" black ..	100	00		110	00
Silk, organs in Milan ..	450	00		560	00
" in Turin ..	490	00		570	00
" in Lyons ..	490	00		570	00
" Frame, Milan ..	370	00		425	00
" Broussa ..	230	00		250	00
" Kashan ..	150	00		180	00
Cotton Wool, American ..	8	75		10	00
" Madras ..	7	25			
" Khiva and Persian ..	6	00		7	00
Cotton Yarn, English:—					
Water, No. 30/32 ..	18	00			
" 34/36 ..	18	50			
" 38/40 ..	21	00		23	00
" Mule 46/48 ..	20	00			
" 40/44 ..	18	00		19	00
Worsted Yarn, English:—					
Mule 36/40 ..	40	00		45	00

Exports.

	rbles.	cop.	to	rbles.	cop.
Wax, white ..	25	00		28	00
Isinglass, Ossetrovoy ..	120	00		140	00
" Somovoy ..	13	00			
Oil, hempseed ..	3	75		4	00
" sunflower ..	4	00		4	20
" linseed ..	3	90		4	10
Copper ..	12	50		13	50
Potashes ..	2	30		2	60
Goat's down ..	19	00			
Sugar, refined ..	9	00		10	75
" beet-root ..	9	50		10	50
Tallow ..	5	00		5	15
Candles, stearine ..	10	50		10	75
Sheep's wool, merino scoured ..	29	00		34	00
" brookwashed ..	19	00		22	00
" grease ..	16	00		20	00
" common scoured ..	8	00		9	00
Iron, in bars ..	1	80		2	25
" in sheet ..	3	00		4	00

31st December, 1859.

POTI.

Report by Captain Cameron, British Vice-Consul at Poti, on the Trade of the Ports of Poti and Redoubt Kalé during the year 1859.

THE principal articles imported from Europe are,—sugar, coffee, spices, wines, spirits, coarse paints, drugs, iron, hardware, cotton, silk, and woollen stuffs. The importations from Asia consist chiefly of tobacco, incense (for use in the churches), soap, fruit, olive oil, cotton stuffs, pulse and vegetable products of a similar kind.

The import trade with Russia must be placed in a separate category. The importations from that country are protected by heavy duties in some instances, by absolute prohibitions in others. They consist chiefly of grain, dried fish, iron, cloths of various kinds, wool, tea, and spirits. It may be stated generally, that the articles of Russian manufacture are infinitely inferior to those of Western Europe. In point of fact, they are practically well-nigh thrust aside, in spite of protection, European articles being smuggled into the market to an enormous extent. The contraband is estimated at a third of the entire trade of the country. It may, perhaps, be estimated at more. The country bazaars are principally stocked by illicit trade. The whole mercantile community is, in fact, so deeply implicated in it, that the authorities are obliged to hesitate at wholesale confiscation, lest commerce itself should be destroyed.

The principal articles smuggled are tea, sugar, spirits, and cotton stuffs; the articles, in fact, which are most in demand, and on which prohibitive duties press most heavily.

The contraband traffic in cotton stuffs in particular, may be said to be general. It has the support of the entire native population.

The export trade has been divided by the Custom-house into two broad classes,—that with Russia, and that with other countries than Russia.

The former consists chiefly of common timber, Indian corn, millet, caviar, raw hides, raw silk, cocoons, box-wood, and "Poudre de Perse," the latter of dried fish (from the Caspian), millet, maize, wool, iron (from Georgia and the adjacent provinces), salt (from Erwan, &c.), nuts, honey, oak, walnut wood, tobacco, and raw silk.

A Table has been furnished me of the amount and value of the imports and exports passed through Poti during the past year. Incomplete as it is, I beg to subjoin it:—

Imported to Poti from Europe.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	poods.	cwts.	silv. rbls.	£
Sugar	2,581	921	17,270	2,616
Coffee	45	16	289	43
Spices	322	115	1,951	295
Drugs and Paints ..	334	119	15,581	2,362
Spirituous Liquors ..	..	..	4,855	735
Iron, Hardware, &c. ..	1,364	487	9,347	1,414
Cotton Stuffs	2,319	828	75,926	11,503
Silk Stuffs	3	1	1,966	297
Wool Stuffs	25	8	2,023	306
Miscellaneous	..	..	34,939	5,293
Total	6,993	2,495	164,154	24,865

Imported to Poti from Asia.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	poods.	cwts.	silv. rbls.	£
Cotton Stuffs	50,100	17,892	107,210	16,248
Tobacco	1,347	479	7,410	1,122
Incense	259	92	1,065	161
Soap	88	31	3.2	54
Miscellaneous	..	..	5,285	793
Total	51,794	18,494	121,312	18,378

Exported from Poti (Caucasian Produce).

	Quantity.		Value.	
	poods.	cwts.	silv. rbls.	£
Raw Silk	2,784	994	256,440	38,854
Cocoons	970	346	23,401	3,545
Silkworm-eggs	400	142	65,560	9,918
Wool	3,900	1,392	19,590	2,968
Raw Hides	212	74	4,020	609
Miscellaneous	..	..	4,806	728
Total	8,266	2,948	373,817	66,622

I regret that the above should have generalized the sources of importation to such an extent; but it may throw some light on this point to state, that sugar is mainly supplied from England and Holland, iron from Russia, hardware and silk stuffs from France, salt from the Crimea and the Sea of Asoff, and that the competition for the supply of tea (which has been classed under the head of miscellaneous) lies between England and Russia.

As regards cotton stuffs, those imported from Europe, as well as the far more considerable amount introduced through Asiatic parts, may be looked upon as European. They are for the most part either English or Swiss. It can hardly be possible, however, to lay too much stress upon the fact, that here, as elsewhere in the East, Swiss manufactures are gaining rapidly on those of England. This has been alluded to in the interesting report by Mr. Herries on the manufactures of Switzerland. It was ascribed there, he says, to the circumstance that hand-loom patterns and colours can be constantly varied without difficulty or expense, which is not the case with power-loom weaving; "and to this," he adds, "and not to any other superiority, is attributed the successful competition of the Swiss fancy article with that of British manufacture."

As regards this country, the above view is far too favourable to ourselves. For years past the British manufacturer has been producing a cheap inferior article, which the consumer here too frequently rejects on account of its inferiority, giving preference to the manufactures of Glarus or St. Gall.

The predominance, however, as to quantity, is still on our side. In the various bazaars I visited the average of British cotton stuffs, as against Swiss, was generally as two to one.

In reference to exports, it seems only necessary for the present to observe, that in consequence of the failure of the silk crops elsewhere a considerable stimulus has been given to the trade in that article during the past year.

Not only has there been an influx of Frenchmen and Italians for the purpose of purchasing silk and cocoons, but a number of Tartar merchants from Shamagha, the great silk-producing province, have accompanied their own cargoes to Marseilles, in order to dispose of them to the best advantage.

The best Mingrelian spun silk, produced at a French establishment settled in this country, fetched at Marseilles 90 francs the kilogramme; the ordinary Mingrelian silk brought from 20 to 30 francs; and ordinary Noukha silk (from Shamagha), from 40 to 50 francs.

Large quantities of silk, principally "double," have also been forwarded to Constantinople, to be exchanged there for cotton stuffs for the Caucasian market.

After silk, the magnificent timber in which the forests of the adjacent provinces abound has been attracting the attention of European speculators. Not only has a contract been entered into for the supply of sleepers for the railway at Theodosia, on so extensive a scale as to employ between five and six hundred hands, but a number of commercial travellers have passed through the country in the hope of establishing a timber trade direct with Europe.

There are many restrictions, however, which would have to be removed before this important branch of commerce could be fully developed; but I refrain from entering into details, as I would only be presenting in a fragmentary form what I shall be obliged to consider fully in my General Report.

The following Table furnishes the comparative estimate of the value of imports and exports at the three ports, of Poti, Redoubt Kalé, and Nicolarevsk, during the past year.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	silv. rbls.	£	silv. rbls.	£
Poti	285,466	43,243	373,817	56,622
Redoubt Kalé ..	420,210	62,153	362,632	54,944
Shefketil ..	52,720	7,989	45,362	6,973
Total	758,396	113,385	781,811	118,539

In regard to shipping, the notes furnished me from the Custom House, are unfitted to be incorporated in regular returns. It appears, however, that during the past year there arrived at Poti from foreign ports, with cargoes, 28 Russian steamers, 1 English and 1 Austrian sailing vessel, 1 Russian and 88 Turkish feluccas; in ballast—3 Russian steamers, 9 Turkish feluccas, 1 Russian do.

There left Poti for foreign ports, with cargoes—20 Russian steamers, 40 Turkish feluccas, 1 Russian do.; in ballast—4 Russian steamers, 17 Turkish feluccas, and 1 English sailing vessel.

From Poti to the Russian ports of Redoubt Kalé, Nicolarevsk (Shefketil), Soukoum Kalé, Rostoff, Odessa, Kertch, and Taganrog, there sailed, with cargoes—27 Russian steamers, 9 sailing vessels, 51 Turkish feluccas, 34 Russian do.; in ballast—9 Russian steamers, 14 sailing vessels, 27 Turkish feluccas, 57 Russian do.

From the above named Russian ports to Poti, with cargoes, 23 Russian steamers, 20 sailing vessels, 19 Turkish feluccas, 31 Russian do.; in ballast—2 Russian steamers, 21 Turkish feluccas, 60 Russian do.; also, from other Russian ports, 6 Russian steamers, and 3 sailing vessels, with cargoes.

There are no notes kept of the number of crews, and the tonnage of each vessel separately cannot at present be furnished me. The steamers, however, are those of the Russian Steam Company. The Russian and Turkish feluccas are always reckoned at 20 tons each.

The total number of arrivals and departures at Redoubt Kalé, is given as follows:—from foreign ports, 220; to foreign ports, 170; from Russian ports, 226; to Russian ports, 415. Total tonnage, 44,796.

With reference to British shipping, I may conclude by stating that during last year only two British ships arrived at Poti. One was laden with machinery and coals, the other with colonial produce, consigned to merchants at Tiflis; their united tonnage was 370, the united number of their crews 17, and the value of their cargoes in total, 7,840*l*.

SOUKOUM KALÉ.

Report by Mr. Dickson, British-Consul at Soukoum Kalé, on the Trade, &c. of that Port during the year 1859.

THE province of Abkhasia, of which Soukoum-Kalé is the capital, is divided into three parts, namely, Abkhasia proper, bounded on one side by the river Kodor, on the other by the river Sououk-soo, and by the mountains of Dzebelda on the interior or eastern side. The second division called "Psigh" is comprised between the Fort of Gagri, the river Sououk-soo, and the Ps'hoo district. This last, which is not marked in most maps, lies on a line contiguous to the mountains of Dzebelda and Atchips'hoo.

The third division, called "Abjasigh" or "Abshars," has for its boundaries the river Kodor, the province of Samurzakhan and Dzebelda. Of late years, Dzebelda and a strip of Samurzakhan have been united to Abkhasia.

The aggregate population of Abkhasia may be roughly computed at 80,000, principally Mohammedans, and a few professing the Russo-Greek faith.

The town of Soukoum-Kalé does not contain more than 900 inhabitants, exclusive of the troops, and only a small portion of that number are Abkhasians, the bulk being composed of Georgians, Turks, Russians,

Armenians, and Greeks. Numerous villages, containing a mixed population of Abkhasians and Turks, lie scattered on the coast. The principal are Kelassur, Otchemchiri, Gudava (in Samurzakhan), Bambari or Sououk-soo, Pitzunda, Kutaouda, and Gagri. Otchemchiri is the residence of the Prince-Regent.

The garrison force consists of five battalions, equal to about 5,000 strong; besides small detachments of artillery and mounted Cossacks, and a standing militia of 300 men.

Abkhasia is placed within the jurisdiction, civil as well as military, of the Governor-General of Kutaës, whose authority also extends over the provinces of Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Gouria, under the command of the Governor-General of the Caucasus and "locum tenens" of the Emperor, whose residence is Tiflis.

Soukoum-Kalé, with its adjoining districts, is governed by a Major-General commanding the forces, yet placed under the general supervision of the Provincial Governor-General; and the civil jurisdiction over the natives throughout the province is more immediately vested in the "Oladitel" or Prince-Regent, who belongs to the dynasty of the Shervasidzy. The government of the country was hereditary in the family long before the Russian occupation.

The soil of Abkhasia is generally very fertile, and may be said to contain sources of inexhaustible wealth. Sheets of thick forest-land extend in all directions, clothing the mountains to their very summits with excellent timber, while iron and coal mines are reported to exist in the interior, as yet an unexplored country. In some parts, particularly where marshes exist, the vegetation is so rank as to prove very pernicious to animal existence. About the end of summer, even cattle and poultry appear to suffer from malarious influences, which, at that season attain their greatest virulence. Considering the general mildness of the climate, if a proper system of drainage were established, and the soil brought under regular cultivation, the sanitary condition of Soukoum-Kalé might be rendered excellent. Of late years, with the gradual increase of population, the climate has somewhat improved.

The Bay of Soukoum-Kalé, while it may be said to afford at all seasons a safe anchorage to ships of any size, is, nevertheless, from its openness, and in the absence of a breakwater, exposed to heavy sea whenever westerly winds prevail. Hence, the loading and discharging of ships is frequently impeded for days together. Within a mile from the shore, the depth of water averages 3, 9, and 17 fathoms; and in some parts the bottom shifts rapidly. Currents, influenced by the Kodor, Ingour, and numerous smaller streams, flow constantly into the bay from south to north. The erection of a lighthouse on this coast would be most desirable for the trading interests of the country, not less so to the Russian cruisers whose station is Soukoum-Kalé. Moreover, in consequence of the great refraction both by day and night caused by the mountains, land-bearings are with difficulty taken at times. This is the only safe harbour Russia possesses in the Caucasus; the Bay of Novorossisk, or Soujouk-Kalé, although comparatively larger and deeper, is exposed to violent north-easterly gales, owing to which, ships at anchor are often placed in imminent danger.

The following are the port-dues levied at Soukoum-Kalé on foreign shipping on arrival and departure, inclusively. Entry of ship's manifest at the Custom-house, 2 roubles; tonnage-fee at 2½ copecs per registered ton, if in ballast, and if the cargo exceed the tonnage, according to the amount thereof; bill of health, 50 copecs; stamps, &c., 1 rouble and 5 copecs.

National vessels arriving from foreign ports are subject to the same charges as foreign ships; but if from a Russian port, they are exempt from tonnage-dues.

The commerce of Abkhasia is confined to a few articles, and is altogether in a primitive and nascent state. Among the drawbacks tending to shackle commercial enterprise are the want of roads and means of transport and the tariff at present in operation. The restrictive duties imposed upon some of the necessities of life naturally tend to foster contraband on so extensive a seaboard.

It is calculated that about 20,000*l.* worth of goods, chiefly of British manufacture and colonial produce, are annually smuggled into this province alone, whence a great portion of them is transported into Mingrelia, and into the still independent districts of Circassia.

Salt and tea, except when imported from Russia, are deemed contraband.

Another item entering largely into the contraband trade are the T cotton-cloths of British manufacture, the duty imposed being such as to amount virtually to a prohibition of the article itself. Very little, indeed if any of it, therefore, is legally introduced. The price per piece of 24 yards, varies from 2 to 3 roubles, according to the quality of the stuff. Large quantities of British loaf-sugar are also smuggled.

There are no native manufactures of note except woollen-cloth of a very coarse texture, dyed generally brown, grey, and yellow. Arms of an inferior description and sheepskin caps and shoes are also wrought.

Imports.

The imports consist chiefly of flour, sugar, cotton and woollen-cloths, salt, tobacco, and coals. These articles may be considered as for the consumption of the town and garrison population.

Flour.—Flour is imported from Odessa, Kertch, and the ports on the Sea of Azof. It is of two kinds, one more finely ground than the other; both are of excellent quality. It costs on average 8 roubles per sack of 4 poods, (17*s.* per cwt.)

Sugar.—Sugar consists of British and Russian loaf. The price of the former is 9 roubles per pood (9*d.* per lb.), that of the latter 10 roubles. Despite the high duty imposed upon foreign sugar, that imported from Great Britain is superior in quality and 10 per cent. cheaper than the Russian.

Cotton Cloths.—The cotton cloths or calicoes are manufactured in Moscow, and are frequently of irregular size and texture. The piece costs 4 roubles, (13*s.* 4*d.*) and is usually 23 yards long.

Woollen Cloths.—Woollen cloths vary in price from 2 to 4 roubles per arshine (28 inches), according to quality. The cloth imported is mostly of Russian manufacture.

Salt.—Salt is imported from the Crimea, and costs, on average, 15 copecks per pood, (1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.)

Tobacco.—The tobacco consumed in this country is chiefly that of Samsoon. As this is of an inferior quality, a small quantity of Constantinople, or rather Albanian tobacco, is mixed with it, to improve the flavour. Native tobacco, of a coarse and strong kind, is also grown. This article generally costs 10 roubles per pood (9½ per lb.). No duty is levied on tobacco, whether foreign or native.

Coals.—Coals are principally from Shields and Sunderland. Small quantities of anthracite from the banks of the Don, resembling Welsh coal, are annually conveyed from Rostoff.

All the coal arriving here is for the use of the boats belonging to the Russian Steam-navigation and Trading Company of the Black Sea, and for the ships of war. A dépôt is being formed here. Last year 1,920 tons of English coals valued at 2,960*l.*, were imported, partly direct from England, partly through Odessa. A striking fact, illustrative of the want of enterprise in this country, that coals should be conveyed from a foreign State over a distance of more than 3,000 miles, when mines of it are to be found in the locality itself. Specimens of good coal have been discovered on the right bank of the small river Psirka, near Soouk-soo, three miles from the sea. That from the Don, also that from the mines of Tkibouly, near Kutais, although of excellent quality, cannot compete in price with the English coal.

Spirits.—Any foreign spirituous liquor may be introduced in a moderate quantity at a time, provided it be not bottled. The spirits mostly drunk is the "Vodka," which in Russia is commonly distilled from rye-flour, and forms a Government monopoly. At Soukoum-Kalé, where no excise exists, spirits as well as wine are retailed indiscriminately. The price is 4 roubles per vedro (7*s.* per gallon).

Tea.—Tea is the ordinary congou and costs 25 roubles per pood (2*s.* per lb.) The quantity annually smuggled exceeds that imported from Russia by at least 100 per cent.

In addition to the above, sundry articles of Russian, French, and German manufacture are imported, such as glassware, cutlery, fancy goods, &c.; also London porter (deemed a potent febrifuge), but in small quantities.

About 5,000 heads of cattle are annually imported from the province of Gouria. The average price of a bullock is 15 roubles, (4*s.*)

Exports.

Box-wood.—Box-wood figures at the head of exports from this country. Almost the whole of the quantity exported finds its way to the English markets. Last year, two British ships took away 373 tons directly to Liverpool; and 1,506 tons were shipped in Turkish boats to Constantinople, whence, the article was re-exported to England. The box-wood of Abkhasia is reckoned superior to any other growing on the Euxine, and is remarkable for thickness, colour, and not being knotty. It grows in the mountain valleys, chiefly about Gagri, Pitzunda, and Dzebelda. The trees are cut down into blocks, each weighing from 8 to 100 lbs. When the wood is shipped in a green state there is 5 per cent. average loss in the weight on a voyage to England. In the mountain districts trees may be bought at the rate of from 40 to 50 copecks per Turkish cantar (14*d.* to 17*d.* per cwt.) exclusive of transport expenses, &c.

There is an export-duty of 5 copecks per pood (5½ per cwt.) on box-wood; besides, double that amount is levied by the Oladitel as his own perquisite, and his sanction must be previously obtained whenever any large quantity is to be cut down. The former was imposed by the late Prince Woronzoff, Governor-General of the Caucasus, as a toll towards the keeping in repair of the roads and bridges.

Walnut-wood.—Walnut-wood also abounds in this province, but the finest grows in Samurzakhan. The duty on this article is 10 copecks per pood. Its average price 40 copecks per pood (3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.) ready cut.

Abundance of fine oak may be procured on the mountains, and no duty is levied upon it. Cargoes of oak-timber are being shipped from Anaclea to Theodosia for the railway in course of construction at that port.

Firewood usually costs 8 roubles per cubic sagène (24*s.* per 7 cubic feet). It consists principally of beech, elm, and oak. The dearthness of this article, considering the extent of the forests, is attributable to the want of roads and means of transport. As I observed in my quarterly agricultural reports, Indian corn is the staple food of the natives of this province; and although the cultivation of this grain might be materially developed, little more than is actually required for local consumption is raised. Like box-wood, it is sold by Turkish weight, or measure. The price averages from 74 to 80 copecks per kilé (18*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per imperial quarter). It is of a mixed kind, being composed of yellow, white, and red grains. It is exported chiefly to Trebizond. During the last year, 955 quarters valued at 800*l.*, were shipped in 30 Turkish "sandals," or feluccas.

Bees' Wax.—Bees' wax is of excellent quality, as also the honey it contains; but the yield (compared to the demand) is small, as may be seen by return No. 2. It was sold, last year, for 13 roubles per pood (5*l.* per cwt.)

Walnuts.—The average price of walnuts is 30 copecks per pood (2*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.) These are exported to the Crimea.

Bullock Hides.—Bullock hides may be bought for 60 copecks (1*s.* 10*d.*) per hide.

This country is not favourable to the rearing of cattle or sheep, owing to the scarcity of pasture; yet, where the land has been cleared of wood, the grass grows luxuriantly.

In specifying the above market prices of the imports and exports, I have adhered to the average rate of

exchange during the past year, namely, 6 roubles 60 copecks per sovereign. Bills of Exchange on England are not negotiable here, but the pound sterling generally follows the rates at Odessa, Kertch, or Trebizond.

I may also state, that the value of cargoes in the shipping returns is given according to the Custom-house declaration of invoices.

Although by Treaty the coasting-trade from one Russian port to another is reserved to national vessels only, Turkish sandals have, for several years past (in virtue of a decree from the Governor General of the Caucasus) been allowed to engage in the traffic. The privilege is, however, limited to such ports on the Circassian coast, from St. Nicholas (Shefkatil) to Anapa, as are under Russian domination.

As Russian boats have hitherto been unable to compete with those of their more seafaring neighbours, the privilege in question will not, it is presumed, be renewed this year. Much injury would be done by such a proceeding to hundreds of poor families whose livelihood solely depends upon the traffic, and who may eventually be driven to smuggling as an alternative.

The arrivals at the port of Soukoum-Kalé last year were 147 vessels, of which 5 were British, 83 Russian, 57 Turkish, and 2 Norwegian; the total tonnage, 42,580; total number of crews, 2,774, total value of cargoes, 30,206*l*. Departed, 141 vessels, of which 5 were British, 85 Russian, 49 Turkish, and 2 Norwegian; total tonnage, 43,841, total number of crews, 3184, total value of cargoes 26,518*l*.

In conclusion, I may advert to the principal measures in contemplation for improving the country. The first of these may be said to be indispensable to human existence, namely, the draining of the town and its neighbourhood. Although sums of money have been allotted by Government towards this end, but feeble attempts have been made; such as, letting out the water from the marshes into the sea by means of canals, which no sooner opened are closed again by the silting up of the sea-sand, and allowed to remain in that state.

The other projects would tend to develop the commerce of the Caucasus, such as the construction of a railway from Soukoum-Kalé to Poti, or what would be more desirable still, from Soukoum-Kalé directly to Kutais. The opening of a road to the cheap corn districts of Petigarsk. The erection of a lighthouse and the construction of a breakwater off the north-western extremity of the port, by which Soukoum-Kalé might be rendered one of the safest and most commodious harbours on the Black Sea. Last year, the Governor-General proposed making a free port of Soukoum-Kalé for a specified term of years, but the proposal having met with considerable opposition in various quarters, it has been set aside, for the present at least.

In regard to the railway, a company of civil engineers (three of whom are English and two Belgian) have been employed of late in surveying, with a view to the laying down of a trunk line from Poti, passing through Marani, Kutais, the mountains of Sooram by tunnel to Tiflis, whence to Bakoo on the Caspian Sea; with a branch line from Poti to Soukoum-Kalé along the shore. The result of their labours has confirmed the feasibility of the project; and, although I am unable to state what the cost of so splendid an undertaking would be, it is possible that it would be carried out by a joint-stock company, guaranteed and subsidized by the Imperial Government on the same principle as the Steam-Navigation and Trading Company of the Black Sea. Meanwhile, the laying down of an electric telegraph from Poti as far as Tiflis has been commenced, and will, it is expected, be completed about July next.

A road from Soukoum-Kalé to Kutais, intended for strategical purposes, but which must, nevertheless, prove advantageous to traffic, is in course of construction, but will not be made available for the next three years. It will extend over a distance of 230 versts, or nearly 154 miles, passing over the river Kodor to Mokra, Juari, Khoni, and through Noga to Kutais.

Whatever the result of these projected measures, and it is due to the present Governor-General of the Caucasus to say that he affords every possible encourage-

ment, it is evident that the outlay required must be enormous. Hitherto, all local improvements have devolved upon the Government, invariably at a cost incommensurate to the undertaking; and as such a course of proceeding is not likely to be resorted to for the future, at least in the execution of any grand scheme, the admission of foreign capital and the guarantees this necessarily claims, are matters deserving of serious consideration.

January 28th, 1860.

THEODOSIA.

Report by Captain Clipperton, British Vice-Consul at Theodosia, on the Trade, &c., of that district.

THEODOSIA, or as it is still occasionally called, Kaffa, is situated on the south-west extremity of a bay bearing the same name, on the eastern shore of the Crimea.

It lies in latitude north, 45° 6' 30", longitude east, 32° 52' 30", at the foot of a mountain of no considerable height, which is considered the last ramification of the Crimean range, the greatest elevation of which is to be found between Simpheropol and Alushta, where the Tchattir Daghs rises to the height of upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The town forms an amphitheatre upon a gradual declivity towards the sea, and is about two miles and a quarter in length, by half a mile in breadth.

It is divided into two parts: the upper, or that which is directly under the brow of the hill, is inhabited by Tartars; the lower, or that which is nearer the sea, is inhabited by Russians; here likewise are situated all the Government offices.

Five hundred years before Christ it is supposed that a Milesian colony stood on this spot, which bore the same name. It was at one time tributary to the Bosphoric Kings, at another to the Republic of Cherson.

It appears to have been taken with the rest of the Crimea by the Mongolians, but shortly afterwards was conquered by the Genoese, and under them became an independent and flourishing city, and in a century after the town reckoned upwards of 100,000 inhabitants.

The merchants of Kaffa carried on a considerable trade with the Caucasus, and even beyond the Caspian Sea; and as the town continued to enlarge its possessions, all the most important ports of the southern coast of the Black Sea came under her control.

In 1475, Kaffa voluntarily submitted to the Turks and the Tartar Khan Mengli Ghirei (of which family there is still a survivor living at Karason Bazaar, and receiving a pension from the Russian Government), accomplished the ruin that the Turks had already commenced by their cruelties.

After the Crimea had become part of the Russian Empire in 1821, great efforts were made to revive the commerce of this town; but Kertch appears since to have gained more favour in the eyes of the superior authorities, who transferred all the advantages previously enjoyed by the Theodosians to that city.

However, Theodosia now appears to be considered in a different light, as the position of the town, the excellent anchorage, and many other advantages, have naturally led it to be regarded as the best terminus for a direct line of railway from Moscow through the interior of Russia and the southern provinces.

The population of the town, according to the last returns made to the Government in 1858, is 8,045, all Russian subjects; but the commencement of the railway works must have added 500 foreigners (chiefly French) to that number.

	Males.	Females.
Russians	1,950	1,720
Tartars	1,800	1,150
Karaites Jews	280	250
Jews	120	115
Armenians	650	510
Total	4,300	3,750

There are several colonies of *Gezians* and *Bulgarians*, who supply the two weekly markets with agricultural and garden produce.

The town contains 856 houses, 3 Orthodox Russian Churches, 1 Armenian Catholic, 2 Armenian Georgian, 4 mosques, 2 synagogues (one Jewish and one Karaite), 1 public school, 1 Armenian school, a museum—the contents of which have principally come from Kertch, it contains, however, a few Genoese antiquities, 2 hospitals (one of which is military, and used exclusively for sick and wounded troops brought from the Caucasus, similar hospitals exist at Yenikalé, Berdiansk, and other places on the shores of the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea), a Custom-house, a central quarantine at which all vessels bound to the Crimea otherwise than to Kertch, have to take pratique, and various other Government offices. There are 5 inns, 17 lodging-houses, 173 shops, at 25 of which wines are sold, and 6 fountains; but owing to neglect they are much dilapidated, consequently in the dry season there is only one from which water can be obtained, and as there are no wells or springs belonging to the houses, the inhabitants are mostly obliged to pay men for bringing it, or keep horses for that purpose.

In the district of Theodosia there are six Government salt lakes, and six lakes belonging to private individuals; the average annual quantity of salt produced is about 48,400 tons, which is mostly consumed in the interior of Russia.

There are also 265 vineyards and orchards in the environs of the town, covering 987 desatines of land, or 2,713 acres, which produce about 100,000 gallons of wine annually.

Nineteen miles from Theodosia is a village called *Staroi Krimm*, enjoying some celebrity in the neighbourhood for the production of boots and shoes, as well as for the preparation of leather, of which about 80 tons are annually produced, and a considerable quantity exported to Turkey from Theodosia.

The town of Theodosia, in its present state, presents a very ruinous aspect, although there are some tolerably well-built houses to be seen here and there.

During the late war Theodosia suffered considerably at the hands of the Russian soldiery quartered there for its defence; they not only helped themselves freely to all they could lay their hands on moveable, but in many instances pulled the houses down for the sake of the woodwork.

The streets are broad and in a very bad state of repair, the High-street being the only one paved; this was the work of the Genoese when they were formerly in possession of Theodosia. In their time it was fortified, and an old turret is still standing at the entrance from the Kertch side, and on the eastern side near the quarantine; the old wall, with a few towers in a tolerably good state of preservation, still remains.

From the sea it offers what might be termed a picturesque view, but all such ideas vanish on landing. The houses seldom rise higher than the ground story, and are built of a white soft stone, without any symmetrical arrangement.

A company has been formed, called "*La Grande Société des Chemins de Fer Russes*," to construct a line of railway from Moscow to Theodosia, passing through Koursk, Kharkoff, Ekatherinoslav, and Alexandrovsk. A staff of French engineers arrived in the month of September, 1857, and commenced their operations, but as yet the line only exists on paper.

Contracts have been signed for the execution of the portion of railway between Theodosia and the German colony of Heidelberg (between Alexandrovsk and Melitopol), a distance of about 225 miles.

Other contracts will shortly be signed for the line between Heidelberg and Novomoskorsk, a little beyond Ekatherinoslav. As yet the surveys are very incomplete between Archangelsk and Novomoskorsk. 160,533 rails have been sent from England to Theodosia, Genitchi (in the Sea of Azoff), and Alexandrovsk (on the Dnieper), where are situated the principal depôts of the Company. It is said that 40,000 sleepers are ready for transportation at Anakli on the Caucasian

coast. The electric telegraph is being constructed in the Crimea, but no earth-works whatever are as yet commenced.

The rails have been supplied by the four English firms of Earnest & Co., Rhumney, Forman, and the Aberdare Iron Company at Newport and Cardiff.

Surveys have also been made for making a reservoir near Theodosia, to supply water for the use of the railway terminus, locomotives, and harbour.

An engineer of the French *Ponts et Chaussées* has made surveys in the Bay of Theodosia, and has presented designs and estimates for a large harbour resembling in some respects the new harbour of "*La Joliette*" at Marseilles; but as the expenses are likely to amount to three or four millions of roubles the Company has as yet come to no decision as to the contracts for the works.

In its present state the Bay of Theodosia offers an excellent anchorage, but nothing more, and there are no facilities for loading or discharging vessels.

Little is expected to be produced by the passengers on the projected line of railway, but it will chiefly depend on the goods traffic, which will probably consist of grain, linseed, hemp and flax from the fertile regions of the Ukraine and the Government of Koursk, Voronoge, and Orel, brought down to Theodosia for exportation; while the steppes of New Russia will furnish from their vast pasturages, wool, hides, tallow, live cattle, bones and preserved meat; a considerable part of these latter articles are now transported to Moscow, Petersburg, and Riga, for exportation.

The Crimea supplies the whole of southern and central Russia with salt, which is conveyed in bullock waggons; but when the railway is once established it will find its way into the interior by that route. Wines and fruit produced in the Crimea will naturally swell the goods traffic from the Crimea towards Moscow.

It is impossible to say what the produce of the Caucasus will add; at present it chiefly consists of silk.

Mineral ores will not bear the expense of a long journey by land, and on that account it is doubtful whether the southern railway will convey articles of that nature.

Although several of the German colonies are in a very thriving state, the produce which they can send is very limited, and cannot form any considerable traffic.

The probable amount of goods to be conveyed from Theodosia to the interior is not likely to prove so remunerative as those brought from the interior for exportation, since the import trade is very small, owing to the heavy protective duties which in some instances amount almost to a prohibition, as well as to the complicated and vexatious Custom-house regulations to which all imports are subjected.

The working expenses of the railway will be heavy, on account of the severe winters and the difficulty of feeding the locomotives with clear water, as well as the great expense of fuel, as notwithstanding the immense beds of anthracite coal on the Don, and in the district of Bahmout, within 500 miles of Theodosia, with a water conveyance for the greater part of the way by the River Don and the Sea of Azoff, yet it has been found by the Russian Company of Navigation and Commerce cheaper to import coals from England.

Although the Dnieper remains frozen during four months of the year, the traffic is nevertheless very considerable. It is, however, considered by some persons that the competition of the railway will put a stop to the conveyance of goods by the river; but this is hardly probable, as the two routes are not parallel.

The railway will join the Dnieper near Ekatherinoslav, where there will be an important station, the navigation being divided at this point in two distinct portions by the cataracts of the Dnieper; these are in fact rapids formed of granite obstructions in the bed of the river, and which extends between Ekatherinoslav and Alexandrovsk, a distance of about 40 miles. There are nine rapids, but only three present great difficulties.

A much more serious rivalry is likely to arise between the Grande Société and the Company just formed, for the construction of a line from Odessa to Kief and Koursk, for the two lines are parallel, and destined to convey the produce of contiguous districts.

According to the terms of the Decree of Concession, the maximum charge which the Company is allowed to make for passengers, is as follows, viz.:—1st class, 3 kopecks per passenger and per verst, 2nd class, 2½ kopecks, 3rd class, 1½ kopecks.

The expense of posting in the Crimea and southern Russia, is as follows, viz.:—per horse and per verst from 1½ to 2½ kopecks, license to use post horses (paddarognia) ½ kopeck per horse per verst.

When the journey is performed in the ordinary post cart (a most rude and uncomfortable vehicle), one or two passengers are obliged to take a pair of horses, the number of which is increased according to the number of passengers. For persons travelling in their own carriages the number of horses is regulated by the size of the carriage and the number of persons.

Goods for conveyance by railway are to be divided into three classes.

The first class includes iron and metallic manufacture, wines, spirits, wool, cotton, tallow, sugar, coffee, furniture, &c., &c., ½ kopeck per pood and per verst.

2nd Class.—Minerals, coke, timber, marble, pig iron, flax, hemp, salt, meat, &c., &c., ⅓ kopeck per pood and per verst.

3rd Class.—Grain, building materials, coal, manure, &c., &c., ¼ kopeck per pood and per verst.

It will be seen by the above scale of charges, that the expense of transporting raw produce by railway will be far too great to enable speculators to avail themselves of its facilities, except in very exceptional circumstances, as the gain of time will not increase the value of merchandise of such a rough nature as that produced in Russia sufficiently to bear an expense of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the conveyance.

The Bay of Theodosia is in shape a large crescent, about 22 miles broad and 11 miles deep.

The bottom chiefly consists of clay with sand extending a little beyond the beach, which is flat towards the north and east, and steep and rocky at the southern extremity; above the beach rises a low cliff of tertiary limestone to the north and east; and to the west a promontory formed by the chain of Jurassic limestone, which constitutes the mountains of the southern coast.

There is no harbour, properly speaking; the only works being a small stone jetty constructed by the Genoese, a wooden pier erected last year by the Russian Company of Navigation and Commerce, and a small stone embankment run out lately by the railway company, and is the most inconvenient and unsafe of the three. They are only accessible by vessels drawing five or six feet of water. The vestiges of another stone quay, built by the Genoese, are still visible; but as it appears to have been open to the sea, it could not have offered a safe place for landing cargoes or loading vessels.

At present ships are obliged to anchor at a distance of about half a mile from shore, according to their draft of water, and discharge their cargoes in lighters, of which there is not always a sufficient supply.

The bay is exposed to easterly and south-easterly winds, which, when strong, render it dangerous for boats; from the north east, the land being very low, it causes a very disagreeable short sea. The anchorage is nevertheless perfectly safe.

The bay has never been known to freeze. In the winter of 1857-8, which was exceptionally severe, ice formed round the shore, extending to where the water attains a depth of about five feet, but no further; this is an advantage which the bay possesses over Odessa and Kertch. However, if a harbour is constructed, the water being inclosed, and consequently the surface calm, it is probable that it will frequently freeze.

Although the current in the Black Sea runs in the direction of the south-west, yet it does not appear to enter the bay, according to the results of a series of experiments undertaken by the engineers of the railway company for the purpose of ascertaining the fact.

Unfortunately, worms (*terredo navalis*) are very abundant in the bay, and cause great damage to wooden vessels, if their stay is prolonged beyond a certain length of time. The piles on which the bath are built, are completely eaten through in the short space of two years.

Throughout all southern Russia there is a great scarcity of good drinking water.

Theodosia is better supplied than the majority of the other towns, thanks to the extensive works of the Genoese, whose fountains, up to the present time, still continue to supply the wants of the town, though in a sad state of dilapidation.

The Genoese appear to have covered the surrounding hills with earthenware draining pipes, so as to collect the water and convey it into the town, in order to supply by artificial means the absence of springs of fresh water, as those existing are all brackish.

There is a moat round the walls, which appears also to have been used to collect part of the surface drainage, and might still be made available for that purpose.

A good fountain exists at the quarantine, close to the beach, from which only ships are allowed to take the water. The water holds in solution a small proportion of common salt, and a large proportion of carbonate of lime, and is muddy after storms, as the surface of the soil is mostly clay.

Should the population increase, as there is every reason to suppose it will do, the water supply will be insufficient.

The area of surface drainage which might be made available for the purpose of increasing this necessary article of consumption for the use of the inhabitants, amounts to about twenty-five square miles. It must be borne in mind, however, that the quantity of rain that falls in a year is not considerable, and for six months it scarcely rains at all.

The hills in the immediate vicinity of Theodosia, appear to be formed of Jurassic limestone mostly metamorphic, that is to say, presenting the appearance of a coarse kind of marble, and strata of clay and marl, in which gypsum is found.

Quarries of good building stone might be found in the immediate vicinity of the town; but at present the stone used for building comes mostly from Ak-Manai, near Arabat. It is a recent formation, almost contemporary (marine fossil limestone), extremely light, soft, and absorbing moisture in a very large degree. In damp climates, such as that of England, it would be totally unfit for building purposes. It is quarried in pieces shaped like bricks, of about 2 feet long, by 6 inches broad and thick, and sold in Theodosia at 12 kopecks the piece. It is cut to any shape with a common hatchet. There is a superior kind of limestone at Azamat, near Karason Bazaar.

The price of gypsum at Theodosia is 10 kopecks per pood.

The tertiary marine limestone of south Russia gives no hydraulic lime, but among the strata of Turassic limestone it is probable that nodules would be found capable of producing a very good lime for submarine purposes within only a mile or two of Theodosia.

Fuller's earth is found in large quantities near Karason Bazaar, and is collected in the month of May, as it is then procured in a damper state and larger quantities. It is sold in all the Tartar shops at from 45 to 60 kopecks a pood.

Coal is said to outcrop at Staroi Krimm; anthracite, from the Don, costs about 25 kopecks the pood, or about 2*l.* 10*s.* the ton.

Clay is plentiful in the hills, and the alluvial deposits in the plains. The Tartars use that of the plain to make tiles and pottery, both of which are very indifferent, particularly the latter, as the alluvial clay contains a fossil shell, the limestone of which cracks in the fire, afterwards being converted into caustic lime, absorbs moisture, and destroys the wares; probably this could be avoided by fetching the clay from higher up.

There is a Frenchman established at Theodosia who makes tolerably good bricks; the price of bricks, 10 roubles per 1,000; tiles, 12 roubles per 1,000.

The Tartar huts and the Russian houses of the poorer classes are built of unburnt bricks, in which dung is sometimes mixed up.

There are at Theodosia ten brick kilns, lime kilns, and tile manufactories.

Little or no attention is paid to the collection of medical herbs, which form a great variety, viz., the following and many others not taken note of, as nobody has attended to this branch. There exist the "class"

Acorus colomus, flowers in June and July; *colchicum autumnale*, flowers in August; *caria arenaria*, flowers in June and July; *secalæ cerealæ*; *secalæ cornutum*; *avena lativa*; *nordeum vulgare*; *triticum vulgare*; *allium lativum*; *orchis moris* (little), flowers in June and July; two of the class *dicotyledones*; *quercus rubur salia*; *berberis vulgaris*; *sambucus niger*, flowers in May; *viscum album*, flowers in June and July; *chenopodium ambrosiacum*, flowers in June and July; *achillea millefolia*, flowers in June and July, collected in August and reflowers in spring; *chamomilla romana*, flowers in May and June; *anthesis piratrum*, flowers in May and June; *bardana*, flowers in May and September; *artemisia absinthium* (much), flowers in June and July, collected in September; *artemisia vulgaris*, flowers in June and July, collected in September; *chamomilla vulgaris*, flowers in May; *tanacetum vulgare*, flowers in June and July, collected in October; *tassilega farfara*, flowers in February and March; *juniperus communis*; *armoracia*, flowers in May; *Linapis alba*, flowers in June; *qucumis colocynthis*, flowers in May and June; *brignonia alba*, flowers in June and July, collected in September; *valeriana officinalis*, flowers in June and July; *fomaria officinalis*, flowers in May and June; *menyanthes trifoliata*, flowers in June and grows all the summer; *lavandula epica*, flowers in May; *salvia officinalis*; *tenerium scorbiolum*, flowers in May; *tenerium marium*, flowers in May (little); *menthie piperita* flowers in June and July; *thymus serpyllum*; *thymus vulgaris*, flowers in May and June, *glycyrrhiza echinata*, near Arabat, its late roots are of large size; *melilotus officinalis*, flowers in June and July; *linum usitatissimum*, along the coast of the Black Sea, from Theodosia to Kertch, flowers in May and collected in June; *althaea officinalis*, flowers in June, collected in September; *malva sylvestris*, flowers in June, collected in September; *papaver tzhacas*, flowers in May, June, and July; *rumex obtusifolius*, flowers in June; *felleborus niger*, flowers in December; *poconia officinalis*, flowers in March and April; *rhannus catharticus*, mountains of the Crimea; *gum urbanum*; *prunus cerasus*; *prunus domestica*; *rosa centifolia*; *gallica*, flowers in May; *rubia tinctorum*, flowers in June; *atropa belladonna*, flowers in June; *nyosciamus niger*; *inglaus regia*, near Sudack, flowers in April and May; *angelica archangelica*, flowers in June and July; *imperatoria ostruthiana*, flowers in June and July; *anthriscus centolium*, flowers in June and July.

The cultivation of madder has been undertaken at Chotta, the estate of Prince Kotzebue, at about forty miles from Theodosia, from which considerable and important results are anticipated.

It is very difficult to bring vegetation to perfection on the southern coast, owing to the climate, great drought and the heat, which being often very intense during the summer, dries everything up.

All trees in the Crimea have a tendency to become shrubby, and plants in general do not grow to such a height as in England. Shrubs with perennial leaves, usually grow from September till the new year, and stop growing during the summer, especially when there is little rain.

Culinary vegetables appear not to flourish, as the earth requires to be manured, which the inhabitants do not seem to understand, besides the price of labour being so expensive, it would not repay them. Labourers receive 60 kopecks a day; stone masons, &c., 75 kopecks.

More in the interior of the Crimea there are a few stags to be found, which are considered Government property, and consequently not allowed to be shot; roe

is rather plentiful, badgers, weasels, steppe rats, marmot, earless marmot, hares, foxes, wolves (both steppe and forest, the former are very savage, especially in the vicinity of Staroi Krimm, during the winter), wild boars, hedgehogs, &c., &c.

Bustards, small ditto, wild ducks of every variety, snipe, wood cocks, partridges, wild swans, pelicans, cormorants, herons, wild geese, storks, &c., &c.

Snakes, some of which are venomous, bats, land tortoises, lizards, toads, frogs, &c.

The most common, known generally as vermin, are very abundant; tarantula, centipeds, scorpions, locust, which this year have appeared in large quantities, and have done great damage to the country and agriculture in general.

There is a very great quantity of fish in the bay of Theodosia; during the southerly winds large shoals of porpoises are often seen; rays, mackerel, small soles, mullet (which often weigh 9 lbs.), red mullet, turbot, shrimps, oysters, mussels, crabs, and herrings, the season of which commences shortly after the new year, and lasts generally about six weeks. This last season they were very plentiful, and the profit derived from them uncured in any way, was 24,000 roubles; the general average, however, amounts to about 15,000 roubles yearly; they are all sent into the interior, and distributed over the Russian Empire.

The climate is more or less severe, no regular meteoric observations have been made as yet.

The summer, which can be reckoned from May to August, is very hot, with an average heat of from 80° to 95° Fahrenheit. At daybreak there is often a slight westerly wind; during the daytime the sea winds are prevalent. At sunset there is a calm, which in most cases lasts the whole of the night; this is principally the cause of the slight fall of temperature at night. The heat is more oppressive, as at this season rain seldom falls. Dew is rarely seen. Spring commences frequently in March, ending in May, sometimes from the middle of April to the middle of June. This year the weather was particularly fine in the early part of March, but in April some days were very cold and wet. The finest and most agreeable weather commences about the end of August or beginning of September, and often lasts till the month of November, and sometimes December.

During the winter the north-east winds are bitterly cold, as the country is completely flat in that direction.

The following Table, compiled from observations made in 1849-50, show the average number of days during which the winds blew from different points of the compass:—

	Days.	Hrs.
North	58	3
North-east	36	3
East	36	3
South-east	25	5
South	81	1
South-west	17	2
West	36	0
North-west	53	2
Calm	22	5

The trade of Theodosia is comparatively insignificant; but no doubt it will be largely increased when the railway is completed.

The principal exports are to Turkey, and consist of corn, barley, flour, butter, hides (raw), and a small quantity of wool.

A cargo of bones, amounting to about 290 tons, was exported last year to England, as well as a small cargo of oats.

There are only three merchants (two Russians and a Frenchman), who carry on any trade with foreign countries.

The imports are likewise mostly from Turkey, consisting of tobacco, cotton (unspun), printed cottons oil, sugar, coffee, dried fruits, muslin scarfs, hosiery, wooden utensils, medicines, groceries, &c., &c. 4,648 tons of iron were imported from England, consisting of rails, &c., for the railway company, which makes the largest item in the Custom-house returns of last year. The railway plant was imported from Belgium, and a cargo of oranges and lemons from Sardinia.

SALVADOR.

Report by Mr. Burland, British Acting-Consul at Sonsonate, on the Trade of the Republic of Salvador, during the year 1859.

I REGRET that the returns, in consequence of their wanting particulars of the values of the imports and exports, are not as complete as I could wish.

In the present imperfect state of statistical science in this country it is impossible to obtain this information in an accurate manner, and I have, therefore, preferred leaving this part of the returns unfilled, rather than attempting to give values which at best would be mere supposition, and which from the uncertainty of their accuracy could serve of no practical purpose.

In submitting these papers, a few remarks upon them in comparison with the returns of previous years, and a brief sketch of the present position and future prospects of the trade of this country in its bearings upon British interest may not be deemed inappropriate.

I would first beg leave to draw your attention to Return No. 1,* in conjunction with the following Table, viz. :—

Ports.	1857.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
La Union ..	12	1,576	102	12	1,576	102
Libertad ..	2	48	11	3	372	24
Acajutla ..	8	1,689	95	8	1,689	95
Total ..	22	3,313	208	23	3,637	221
	1858.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
La Union ..	12	3,467	147	12	3,467	147
Libertad ..	3	1,307	64	3	1,307	64
Acajutla ..	14	3,953	169	14	3,953	169
Total ..	31	8,732	380	31	8,732	380
	1859.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
La Union ..	9	2,582	108	9	2,582	108
Libertad ..	5	1,968	56	5	1,568	56
Acajutla ..	11	2,563	333	11	3,563	333
Total ..	25	7,113	497	25	7,713	497

From which it will appear that the past year shows a decrease, both in the number of British vessels and the amount of tonnage, as compared with the year 1858, but in comparison with 1857, in both respects it shows a large increase. This decrease is much less in the tonnage in proportion, than in the number of the vessels, and it is by no means to be taken as affording proof that because there has been a decrease in British tonnage, there must necessarily be a decrease in the trade to and from Great Britain. Such is not the fact as will be seen hereafter.

Upon reference to Return No. 2,* in comparison with the same return for 1858, it appears that there is this year a decrease in the number of British and foreign vessels at each of the ports of the Republic, except Libertad, as well as a decrease upon the total, whilst at the same time, the tonnage at each of the ports shows a marked increase.

The decrease in the number of vessels was principally in those under the English flag, as has been shown by Return No. 1, whilst the great increase of the tonnage is in favour of the United States. The latter is accounted for by the fact that during the greater part of the past year, a new steamer of large tonnage, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, replaced the old steamer in the monthly communication between Panama and the Central American ports.

* Appended.

The year 1859 has witnessed a marked alteration in the commerce of the ports of Salvador in its bearing upon shipping interests.

The Panama Railroad Company, with that enterprise which has characterised its movements from the commencement, has entered into arrangements with the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, and the Liverpool and West Indian Screw-steamer Company, in conjunction with the Cunard line, by means of which goods can now be received from England *via* the Isthmus of Panama direct; and also through New York, at any of the Central American ports, under "through bills of lading," and at a fixed and moderate freight; and the valuable products of this country can be shipped for England in the same manner and upon equally favourable terms. The consequence of these arrangements has been the transfer of a great portion of the import and export trade with England, from English and foreign sailing-vessels to these lines of steamers in conjunction with the Panama Railroad Company and their steamers. Formerly it was only possible to import goods by steamers, when the freight bore but a small per centage to their value. Now, however, even the inferior classes of cotton and woollen fabrics, machinery, &c., are largely imported in this manner; the heavy rates of carriage by the Panama railway, and the exorbitant commissions at the Isthmus being incorporated in the one just and moderate freight under the "through bills of lading." The great proportion of goods brought to this country by steamer *via* Panama, are of English manufacture, they are shipped from England in English steamers or vessels for Colon, and there meet the railway for Panama. This being the case, it naturally follows that in proportion as the shipments by the Isthmus of Panama increase and extend, so must the shipments *via* Cape Horn decrease in somewhat a like proportion. But as the trade for the round voyage is chiefly carried on by English shipping, whilst that from Panama is in steamers under the American flag, it is clear that the returns of this year ought to show a decrease in English tonnage at these ports, unless that the trade of the country has so largely increased as to afford a great extension to the Panama route without prejudice to the sailing-vessels *via* the Cape. But the trade of this country has not so largely increased as to warrant such an inference. Hence, will be apparent, the accuracy of the statement in the previous part of this report, namely, that the decrease in British tonnage at the ports of this Republic during the past year, is no proof of a decrease in trade with Great Britain.

The agricultural productions of this country occupy so prominent a position in the commerce with England, that they cannot be passed over with a mere cursory review in a report like the present.

Foremost amongst these products stands the valuable article of indigo. It is no easy matter to obtain accurate statistical information respecting the crop of last season now going forward to Europe at this early period of the year.

The planter and the dealer, supposing it to be their interests to falsify all information upon the subject in order to advance prices, make it necessary to receive opinions upon the subject with much caution.

I have received numerous estimates of the crop, nearly all varying in their calculations, and the opinion I have formed is, that the quantity will prove almost, if not fully, equal to the crop of the preceding year, say, to 10,000 to 12,000 serons of 150 lbs. each. I have formed this estimate more from personal observation when passing through the indigo districts, and at the great annual fair of St. Miguel, during my late official visit to La Union, than from the opinions of others. The prices this year are somewhat more favourable to buyers than the last, and the quality of the article is fully equal, if not superior, to the last crop. The extraordinary position which indigo

occupies in the commerce of this country, deserves a passing notice. It has almost usurped the legitimate place of bills of exchange and of gold coin. It is the common medium of remittance to Europe, and is generally preferred to bills or bullion. A parcel of indigo will pass from hand to hand, transferred like a bill of exchange, and it is universally bought and sold for silver. It is almost impossible to buy indigo for gold. Contracts for indigo payable in silver, are always negotiating for months prior to the coming crop, and these contracts are more easily transferable than bills. Goods are sold in anticipation, payable in indigo in preference to gold, indigo commanding an immediate sale for silver, whilst gold is only convertible into silver dollars, at a premium ranging from 2 to 12 per cent. Another valuable vegetable product of this country is the well-known balsam of Peru. It is only obtained in this country, and is entirely in the hands of the Indian population, and to their industry alone are we indebted for this valuable medicine. The "Balsam Coast" lies between the ports of Libertad and Acapulco, and the principal market for the sale of this article is Sonsonate. Here the Indians bring it in gourds, in small quantities, and vend it by the pound, and they will not take other money in payment than silver pillar dollars. In the annual report of this consulate last year, particular allusion was made to the extended cultivation of coffee and sugar in the departments of Sonsonate and Santa Ana. This is already telling favourably on the commerce of this country, and, although, the trade in these articles is still in its infancy, I see appearances of no inconsiderable shipments being made in them this year.

A great impetus has been given to sugar planting during the past two years; this class of agriculture is more in favour with the people of this country than the growth of coffee, chiefly because it requires less capital, and gives produce in a much shorter time. Coffee requires an outlay for four years before a return can be received, whilst sugar-cane yields a crop in one year.

I regret I cannot report as favourably respecting the cultivation of cotton as I could wish. Owing to the

want of skilled labour the experiments made in the growth of this article have not proved sufficiently productive to induce much extension of planting. The experiments have, however, proved beyond a doubt that there are but few countries in the world that possess a soil and a climate more suitable or more capable to produce cotton of a superior class than this. In Guatemala the trial has been more successful, owing to the application of machinery, and at least 500 bales of about 250 lbs. each will be shipped from thence to England this year.

On the whole the last year has been favourable to commercial interests, notwithstanding that the peace of the country was many times threatened to be disturbed by internal revolutions; and the close of the year 1858 left the country filled with large stocks of unsold manufactured goods. These goods have been moved off at low prices, and the stocks at the commencement of this year are much less than at the same period of the last. Prices of all kinds of manufactured goods are ruinously low. All classes of cotton fabrics have advanced largely in England, and yet no corresponding alteration in prices has taken place here.

The country is now in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the future promises well. The presidential term has been lengthened to six years, a matter of vital importance to the commercial interest, as well as to the Republic at large; and the presidential chair is occupied by a man of strong will, with considerable executive ability, desirous to promote the welfare of his highly favoured country, by maintaining peace, by supporting the majesty of the law, by encouraging agriculture and commerce, by fostering the arts and sciences, and promoting the education of the people entrusted to his governing care.

Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
La Union	9	2,582	108
Acapulco	11	3,563	333
Libertad	5	1,568	56
Total	25	7,713	497

RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping which Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes, at the Port of Salvador, in the Year 1859.

Nationality of Vessels.	Port of La Union.			Port of Acapulco.			Port of Libertad.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	9	2,582	108	11	3,563	333	5	1,568	56
French	2	751	28	2	751	29	1	448	15
United States ..	25	21,718	904	25	21,718	904	25	21,718	904
Spanish	3	684	37	2	413	21	1	271	14
Peruvian	5	790	53	2	240	16	2	92	12
Sardinian	2	530	22	1	270	10	..	..	..
Equator	2	92	12	3	110	17	1	51	7
Chile	8	1,579	75	5	982	41	2	169	19
New Granada ..	3	178	22	1	42	9	..	..	..
Danish	1	230	12	1	130	7	..	..	..
Total	60	29,134	1,273	53	28,219	1,387	36	24,199	1,019

RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade, which Entered and Cleared at the Ports of Salvador in the Year 1859.

Nationality of Vessels.	PORT OF LA UNION.						PORT OF ACAJUTLA.						PORT OF LIBERTAD.					
	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United States ..	1	118	24	21,600	25	21,718	1	118	24	21,600	25	21,718	..	..	24	21,600	24	21,600
Spanish	3	684	..	..	3	684	2	413	..	..	2	413	1	271	..	..	1	448
French	2	751	..	..	2	751	2	751	..	..	2	751	1	448	..	..	1	271
Peruvian	5	790	..	..	5	790	2	240	..	..	2	240	2	92	..	..	2	92
Sardinian	..	..	2	530	2	530	..	..	1	270	1	270	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equator	2	92	..	..	2	92	..	..	3	110	3	110	1	51	..	..	1	51
Chile	8	1,579	..	..	8	1,579	5	982	..	..	5	982	2	169	..	..	2	169
New Granada ..	3	178	..	..	3	178	1	42	..	..	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	1	230	..	..	1	230	1	130	..	..	1	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	4,442	26	23,130	51	27,662	17	2,786	27	21,870	42	24,656	7	1,031	24	21,600	31	22,631

SARDINIA.

GENOA.

Report by Mr. Montagu Y. Brown, Her Majesty's Consul at Genoa, on the Trade and Navigation at that Port during the year 1858.

THE trade of Genoa during the year 1858 has somewhat fallen off in value, as compared with that of the previous year, both in imports and exports.

The diminution in the value of the importations is however but slight; the figures being—imports in 1858, 9,030,512*l.*, against 9,049,352*l.* in 1857, or 18,840*l.* less in 1858 than in the previous year.

The accompanying Tables, which I have prepared in order to point out the increase or diminution in

the value of the imports and exports respectively of each of the countries having commercial relations with the port, will, however, make apparent a fact especially deserving attention, namely, that while the diminution on the total value of the imports of the year is only 18,840*l.*, the falling off in the value of the imports from the southern division of South America alone (Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, &c.) is of 540,624*l.*, and that therefore had it not been for the great decrease of importations from that quarter (which was quite unexpected and will not be a permanent decrease), the result of the year would certainly have been an increased instead of a decreased importation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the Increase or Decrease in the Value of the Importations and Exportations of each of the different Countries trading with Genoa for the Year 1858 as compared with 1857.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
Countries to which Imported.	1858.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.	Countries to which Exported.	1858.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
England	2,620,168	2,502,732	117,436	..	Tuscany	863,540	689,548	173,992	..
France	1,510,688	1,310,488	200,200	..	Naples	665,988	656,184	9,804	..
Russia	693,176	552,008	141,168	..	Turkey	454,200	772,640	..	318,440
Tuscany and Duchies	683,544	680,620	2,924	..	Roman States ..	391,576	262,404	129,172	..
United States ..	571,648	743,216	..	171,568	South America ..	383,928	325,920	58,008	..
Naples	416,124	415,012	1,112	..	France	366,532	526,516	..	159,984
Spain	389,340	339,424	49,916	..	Austria	301,972	137,784	164,188	..
Brazil	379,032	315,344	63,688	..	England	179,204	220,172	..	40,968
Holland	363,684	385,756	..	22,072	Spain	140,056	86,832	53,224	..
Central America ..	308,120	170,632	137,488	..	Brazil	60,040	115,560	..	55,520
South America ..	295,868	846,492	..	540,624	Barbary	54,484	50,308	4,176	..
Turkey	304,488	291,540	12,948	..	United States ..	45,652	112,484	..	66,832
Barbary	120,296	61,420	58,876	..	Central America ..	24,064	24,184	..	120
Roman States ..	107,320	53,920	53,400	..	Holland	21,512	50,484	..	28,972
Belgium	81,204	76,348	4,856	..	Russia	20,440	26,912	..	6,472
East Indies	68,412	143,344	..	74,932	Switzerland ..	18,152	14,924	3,228	..
Austria	42,428	82,812	..	40,384	North America ..	17,980	12,288	5,692	..
Norway and Sweden	30,352	16,952	13,400	..	Portugal	18,904	21,252	..	7,348
Portugal	17,780	32,072	..	14,292	Greece	6,732	33,496	..	26,764
Hanse Towns ..	14,944	20,924	..	5,980	Hanse Towns ..	4,496	7,568	..	3,072
North America ..	580	6,400	..	5,820	Belgium	440	27,604	..	27,164
Various	1,316	1,896	..	580	Various	43,904	59,496	..	15,592
Total	9,030,512	9,049,352	857,412	876,252	Total	4,078,796	4,234,560	601,484	757,248
Deduct Increase ..	..	..	..	857,412	Deduct Increase ..	..	..	..	601,484
Decrease in 1858 .	..	..	..	£18,840	Decrease in 1858 .	..	..	..	£155,764

It will in fact be observed that the importations from England and France have continued steadily to increase, and that there is, in fact, an increase in the importations from almost every country having commercial relations with the port, with the exception of the United States (from which the imports decreased in value mainly owing to the fact that the Government did not purchase any tobacco there during 1858, while in 1857 they imported upwards of 100,000*l.* worth), and four or five smaller States with which Genoa has trade of but little importance.

Bearing in mind that the reason of the decrease in the total value of the imports is the falling off, temporarily it is hoped, of the trade with a single State, and taking into consideration that in the beginning of the year trade was still in a state of stagnation from the effects of the great monetary crisis of 1857, the result of the year cannot be said to exhibit any evidence of a permanent decline in the prosperity of the trade of the place.

There is, on the contrary, every probability that the trade of Genoa will increase vastly; since, owing to the recent annexation of Lombardy, the whole of that province will be provided with its supplies from beyond seas by way of Genoa, instead of receiving them, as formerly, in part by way of Trieste; and

owing to the extension of the Swiss lines of railway in communication with the rail from hence to the Lago Maggiore by means of the steamboat service on the lake, much greater facilities are now afforded for transmitting goods into the southern cantons of Switzerland.

The articles of which the importation has in the greatest degree increased are wine and spirits of wine, olive oil, sugar, chemical productions, hemp and flax thread, cotton yarns and cotton manufactures, woollen manufactures, pig iron, and coal.

The increased importation of wine and olive oil is in part owing to the fact that the home growth of the one and the other was but poor, and in part to an increased activity in the trade, and a corresponding increase will be found in the exportation of these articles.

Cotton yarns and cotton manufactures were imported much more largely in 1858 than in 1857, while the importation of cotton wool fell off considerably. This is precisely the reverse of what might have been expected, considering that the cotton mills and factories of this country are represented to be in a most prosperous and flourishing state, being the object of an especial protection on the part of the Government, which, for their benefit, permits the introduction free of duty of the raw material, while it imposes a heavy tax on cotton yarns and manufactures of all descrip-

tions. I have therefore taken great pains to arrive at the true explanation of these facts, and I believe it to be, in the first place, that the falling off in the import of cotton wool is merely owing to the quantity imported in 1857 having been far more than sufficient for the wants of this country, and of those places usually supplied through Genoa, even although the mills and factories not only are in an exceedingly flourishing condition, but have increased their establishments, and find so ready a sale for their produce that in all likelihood they will continue to increase both in number and importance.

The stock imported in 1857 was about 66,000 bales, which is so much beyond the wants of these States that 10,461 bales were exported in the beginning of 1858 to Trieste alone—being the first time, I believe, that cotton wool has been sent from hence to that port. The annual consumption of cotton wool in the Sardinian States is now estimated at 34,000 bales, of which about 4,000 bales go from Havre by land to Savoy. The remaining 30,000 bales are imported *via* Genoa, together with 20,000 bales which is the estimated consumption of Lombardy. Thus the annual import of cotton, corresponding to the present extension of the cotton industry in the Sardinian States, including Lombardy, may be said to be 50,000 bales, divided as follows:

	Direct from United States Ports.	U.S. Cotton from non-American Ports, and other Cotton.
	Bales.	Bales.
Sardinian States ..	22,000	8,000
Lombardy	16,000	4,000
Total	38,000	12,000

The average weight of each bale is about 200 kilo., or very nearly 4 cwt.

It will be seen that if the above estimate of the annual consumption be correct, and it is derived from the best authorities on the subject in Genoa, it is perfectly natural that the imports of 1857 having been of 66,000 bales, there should have been much less in 1858.

With regard to the increased importation of cotton yarns and manufactures, I am inclined to believe that it must be almost entirely accounted for by the increased demand, especially for the manufactures of England, in Tuscany, the Roman States, and the Duchies (Parma, Piacenza, and Modena). I find that the exports of manufactures of cotton from hence to Tuscany was in 1858 for 123,032*l.*, against in 1857 108,896*l.*; for Rome in 1858 120,384*l.*, against in 1857 59,068*l.*; for the Duchies it is not so easy to state the amount, as the exports are made by land, and their registration takes place not here but at the Duchy frontiers, but their value is estimated for yarns in 1858 15,000*l.*, against in 1857 6,200*l.*; and for manufactures in 1858 55,000*l.*, against in 1857 21,000*l.* It is to be observed that Parma, Piacenza, and Modena were joined to Austria in a commercial league for five years from the end of 1852, and that it was precisely at the end of 1857 that this convention expired, and the increased importation commenced. There has, however, been a slight increase, possibly owing to accidental circumstances, in the quantity of cotton manufactures entered for home consumption in 1858.

The increased importation of woollen manufactures is likewise in part owing to the larger demand for these articles from the Duchies; but there also has been a moderate increase in the consumption within these States.

The increase in the importation of coal to this port has been regular and constant for several years, and during 1858 especially it has assumed even greater proportions. The quantities imported have been during the last five years as follows: in 1854, 62,390 tons; in 1855, 81,450 tons; in 1856, 95,000 tons; in 1857, 97,400 tons; and in 1858, 139,000 tons.

The completion of the network of railways, the constantly increasing use of steam power in the fac-

tories, and the large demand for coal for the gasworks, not only in the ancient States but in the recently annexed province of Lombardy, will occasion a still larger increase in the import of coal, and I do not doubt that the import for 1859 will far surpass even that of 1858.

Dealers in sugar, having been tempted by the favourable prices in the countries of production at the end of last year, were led to speculate largely, and having, by reason of the central situation of Genoa, ordered the vessels chartered by them for the Mediterranean to this port, the market was so completely overstocked at the commencement of 1858 that many cargoes were sent away untouched and unrefined. Sugar to the value of upwards of 2,000,000 fr. was sent from hence to Trieste by sea.

The articles in the importation of which there has been a sensible diminution are guano, tallow, hides, cotton wool, raw wool, machinery, railway iron, and tobacco.

The decrease in the importation of guano is owing doubtless to over supplies having been laid in during the previous year, and consequent heavy stock on hand, for the use of the article throughout these States seems steadily on the increase.

The importation of fish has fallen off solely by reason of short catches generally.

The price of hides in South America, from whence we derive our chief imports, was so enormous, owing to the over slaughter of animals during previous years, that our importers found it absolutely necessary to avoid all speculation, and as far as possible to defer all commissions until prices should be more moderate at the places of origin. Hides were in fact dearer at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video than at Genoa in the beginning of 1858.

The almost entire completion of the system of railways throughout the country has been the cause of diminished importation of railway iron and machinery. Large machinery, such as for manufactories, engines for steam-vessels, &c., must continue, however, to be imported from abroad as wanted, for as yet the manufacturing engineers of this country have, with but few exceptions, limited their productions entirely to the humbler and less intricate sorts of machinery.

The tobacco trade being a Government monopoly the increase or decrease in the importation depends entirely upon the stock purchased for the Government manufactories. In 1857 Government purchased tobacco for about 100,000*l.* from the United States alone, while the total importation of leaf tobacco in 1858 was only for 48,432*l.*, of which none was drawn from the United States.

The receipts of the Custom-house for duties levied on imports in 1858 exceeded the receipts of the previous year by 18,420*l.*, having amounted in 1858 to 296,636*l.*, while in 1857 they only reached 278,216*l.*

The export trade in 1858 as compared with that of the previous year has fallen off more considerably than the import trade; the total value of exports having been in 1858 4,078,796*l.* against 4,234,560*l.* in the previous year, being a diminution in 1858 of 155,764*l.* The articles of which the exportation has increased in 1858 are wine and spirits of wine, olive oil, sugar, cotton wool, corn, yarns, rice, wheaten flour, and "paste" or vermicelli.

The trade in foreign wines and oils has assumed greater activity lately, and hence the increase in the export of these articles. The increase is not owing to large produce in the country. The quantity of native wine exported amounts to scarcely anything, and the olive oil exported this year was almost exclusively of the finer sorts for table use.

The increase in the exportation of wheaten flour and "paste" is due to the increasing industry of the owners of flour mills, who have at last set up modern machinery, and have introduced the use of steam in their mills; and as regards the "paste" to the growing appreciation of them throughout the world, and consequently increased orders to the Genoese manufacturers, whose produce is reputed equal, if not superior, to any in Italy.

The articles in which the exportation has most sensibly diminished are tallow, hides, cotton manufactures, and paper.

The decrease in the export of the first two of these articles (which are not produce of the country) is consequent upon their small import.

On the subject of cotton manufactures I have already dwelt at some length, and I have pointed out the destination of the chief part of these exports. Although by the Custom-house Returns it appears that the export of these articles has considerably diminished as compared with 1857, yet I doubt such being the fact, as a great mass of these goods have passed from this country by land, and owing to the system of registration adopted at this Custom-house, the goods sent by land, to the Duchies for instance, do not figure in these Tables.

The export of paper has decreased owing to the manufacturers being unable to make paper at the former rates; in consequence of the scarcity of rags, which are now permitted to be exported.

The total value of importations from England has increased 117,436*l*. The value having been in 1858 2,620,166*l*. against 2,502,732*l*. in 1857.

The articles in which there has been the most considerable increase are cotton yarns, for 81,972*l*. against 50,808*l*. in the previous year; cotton manufactures, 709,424*l*. against 519,288*l*.; woollen manufactures, 274,728*l*. against 242,208*l*.; coals and coke, 245,800*l*. against 186,160*l*.; pig iron, 39,884*l*. against 28,556*l*.; hardware and cutlery, 16,647*l*. against 7,672*l*.; hempen thread, 61,824*l*. against 48,408*l*.; cocoa, 15,992*l*. against 4,636*l*. In beer, spirits, &c., there has been some increase; as also in crockery and glass, and in copper sheathing, and other manufactures of copper.

The articles of British import in which there has been a decrease are machinery, for 21,896*l*. in 1858 against 79,052*l*. in 1857; cast iron and manufactures of, 21,296*l*. against 55,640*l*.; wrought iron, 165,992*l*. against 231,904*l*.; manufactures of wrought iron, 97,776*l*. against 112,568*l*.; zinc, 5,144*l*. against 11,720*l*.; indigo, 39,560*l*. against 50,324*l*.; cotton wool, 44,008*l*. against 88,204*l*.; and fish, 15,768*l*. against 17,504*l*.

The state of the British import trade may certainly be regarded as prosperous. It is true, that in consequence of the completion of the chief lines of railway in this country the imports of machinery and of rails and other iron has fallen off, but on the other hand the import of coal and coke has largely augmented, and is sure to continue on the increase, as independently of the railways throughout the State, the immense number of gasworks and manufactories which are now existing in these States, Lombardy, and the Duchies, will all be supplied with English coal by way of Genoa. The projected railway also, which is to extend along the whole of the Sardinian coast from the frontier at the Var to that of Sarzana, and for the undertaking of which Government has granted a concession to an English company, will, if carried into effect, call for a large supply of railway iron.

The only important articles of British import, in fact, which have fallen off are railway iron and machinery; in almost all others our trade has increased, or at any rate kept nearly up to the amount of former years.

With regard to cotton twist and manufactures, however, I fear that we must not look for a long continuance of our present amount of importation, as the actual increase is apparently not owing to the wants of this country, which is well supplied, especially in the more ordinary qualities of manufactures and the coarser number of yarns by the home manufacture.

The following observations on this subject have been furnished me by one of the leading importers of the place. "Under the present Sardinian tariff the imports of cotton twist have gradually diminished. The twist spun in the country (up to Water No. 32 and Rule No. 50 inclusive) supplying its place. The bulk of the imports of cotton-twist from England in 1858 was introduced in transit for the consumption of the

Duchies (Parma, Piacenza, and Modena), and the rest is made up of cuttings, sewing cotton, and a very small quantity of 33 finer Nos. of twist (No. 60 and upwards) for the consumption of Piedmont. With regard to the cotton manufactures, the quantity of the ordinary grey or unbleached kinds imported from England has been reduced to a trifle, the bulk for home consumption being manufactured in the country. Bleached cottons, such as shirtings and printed calicoes, continue to be imported from England, as the manufacturers of the country can produce only a small proportion of the total quantity consumed. A considerable quantity of the imports entered in 1858 are goods in transit for the consumption of the Duchies, but it is next to impossible to get a precise statement of their quantities or values.

The exports to England have decreased in value to the extent of 44,958*l*.; the values having been in 1857 220,162*l*. while in 1858 they were only 175,204*l*. The principal articles which have been more largely exported to England in 1858 than in the previous year are—olive-oil, of which the value exported in 1858 was for 14,256*l*. against in 1857 8,000*l*.; coffee, 4,464*l*. against 2,016*l*.; fruits, seeds, &c., 6,196*l*. against 3,068*l*.; cotton wool, 5,100*l*. of which none was exported in 1857; cotton manufactures, 11,396*l*. against 7,836*l*.; woollen manufactures, 9,220*l*. against 3,920*l*.; silk, organzine, tram, &c., 3,624*l*. against 372*l*.; grain (not wheat), 3,592*l*. against 1,876*l*.; flour, 3,724*l*. of which 4*l*. worth only was exported in 1857; "paste" or vermicelli, 8,720*l*. against 6,648*l*.; and coral 13,824*l*. against 9,960*l*.

The articles of which the export to England has most chiefly decreased are—sugar, refined, of which the value exported in 1858 was only 48*l*. against in 1857 2,616*l*.; tallow, of which none whatever was exported in 1858, against a value in 1857 of 8,916*l*.; hides, 15,820*l*. against 51,176*l*.; raw wool, in 1858 none, against in 1857 6,816*l*.; raw silk, 4,860*l*. against 7,728*l*.; wheat, in 1858 none, against in 1857 10,248*l*.; and rice, 2,340*l*. against 9,628*l*.

In the preceding statements and tables the transit trade is not included. The total values of the importations in transit by land for the year 1858 was 1,460,000*l*.; of which the values of goods imported from Switzerland were for about 1,151,000*l*.; those from Austria for about 100,000*l*.; from Parma, Piacenza, and Modena, 71,000*l*.; and those from France 30,000*l*.

The total value of the exports in transit, also by way of land, was during 1858 about 2,280,000*l*.; of which the exports to Switzerland were for 838,000*l*.; those to Austria were for 940,000*l*.; to Parma, Piacenza, and Modena, 313,000*l*.; and to France about 172,000*l*.

The variations during the year in the exchange of bills on London at 90 days' sight (the only date ever quoted at Genoa) was from London 24·85, to London 25·10 per pound sterling. The lowest exchange during the year having been, London 24·85 on the 16th June, and the highest, London 25·10 from the 10th to the 16th September.

The rates at the end of each of the twelvemonths were as follows:—

January ..	25·05	July ..	24·98
February ..	25·02	August ..	25·04
March ..	24·98	September ..	25·05
April ..	25·03	October ..	25·08
May ..	24·93	November ..	25·00
June ..	24·86	December ..	25·00

The rate of discount charged at the commencement of the year was 8 per cent., which was reduced in February to 6 per cent., then further reduced to 5½ per cent., reduced again from the end of June to 10th August to 5 per cent., and from that date to the end of the year it stood at 4½ per cent.

Some improvements have been effected in the harbour during the year, and there are many projects for further facilitating the ready discharge and landing of merchandize; but there remains much yet to be done to fit the port for even the present necessities of

its trade. Much more will be necessary to continue vigorously the work of extension and improvement if, as is confidently expected will be the case, the commerce of the place receives a great stimulus by the annexation of Lombardy and the completion of the railways throughout the State. The outer mole or breakwater has been prolonged 150 metres, but to make it an efficient protection against the south and south-east winds, it would be necessary considerably to extend this prolongation, and were this done a great portion of the harbour which is at present exposed and comparatively useless, would be rendered secure.

Some alterations and improvements have also been made in the landing quays, but at none of these can vessels of any but the smallest tonnage, as yet, approach sufficiently to discharge their cargo directly on shore; and the inconvenience of the system of discharging cargo of every kind by lighters, and the length of time that these are detained before they can obtain their turn to be discharged into the Porto Franco, is a source of constant complaint and annoyance both to shipmasters and merchants.

The scheme of moving the Royal Navy to La Spezia, and giving up the present arsenal, &c., to commerce, which received the approval of Government several years ago, is being thoroughly investigated by a Commission which is now sitting at Genoa, and which will determine the mode and time most suitable for transferring the navy from hence, and will also decide upon the whole arrangements to be made for its establish-

ment at La Spezia; but, I am informed, that under the most favourable circumstances, it will be next to impossible that the transfer should be completed in less than about four years from the present time.

The shipping returns which accompany this report show no very striking difference between the movement of shipping at Genoa during the year 1858 and the previous year: the chief feature being an increase in the tonnage of the vessels arrived as compared to their number, showing that here, as I believe in almost all parts of the world, the larger sized vessels are coming more into use.

The total number of ships of all flags (exclusive of the coasting trade) which entered the harbour during 1858 was 3,595, of an aggregate tonnage of 572,543 tons, and with 50,600 of crew. In 1857 the numbers were, ships, 3,520; tonnage, 550,917; number of crews, 50,839.

The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade which entered the harbour in 1858 was 4,219 vessels, of 156,173 tons, and 28,043 of crew. Of these 4,129 vessels, of 150,834 tons, and 27,462 of crew, were under the Sardinian flag; in 1857 the coasting trade consisted of 3,698 vessels, of 147,359 tons, and 126,766 of crew; of which, 3,620 vessels, of 142,934 tons, and 26,286 of crew, were under the Sardinian flag.

The following is a comparison of the number and tonnage of the vessels of each of the principal nations trading with Genoa, which entered the harbour in 1858 and the previous year:—

	1858.		1857.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.. ..	242	79,565	234	71,211	8	8,354	..	..
Sardinians (not including Coasting Trade) ..	1,272	173,816	1,222	169,561	50	4,255	..	..
French.. ..	574	138,816	457	109,509	117	29,307	..	..
United States.. ..	42	19,082	31	21,764	11	..	..	2,682
Tuscans	738	38,544	840	43,063	..	..	107	4,519
Neapolitans	249	47,433	314	58,945	..	..	65	11,512

Of the British vessels above mentioned, 55 were steamers of 32,373 tons; Of the French, 414 were steamers of 121,982 tons; of the Neapolitans, 154 were steamers of 33,320 tons; of the Sardinians, 258 were steamers of 15,514 tons.

The French steamers are, for the most part, employed in making regular voyages at stated periods between Marseilles and Naples, touching at this port, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia. They have also a line which, once a week, continues this voyage from Naples to Messina and Malta, and from thence they have steamers in correspondence for the Turkish ports.

The Neapolitan steamers make their voyages between Naples and this port, touching at Civita Vecchia and Leghorn, and from hence, as freight offers, continue their voyage for Marseilles or return south.

The Sardinian steamers run between Marseilles, this port, and the Italian ports, as far south as Naples.

The steamers belonging to the Russian company which, last year, established a line to run between Odessa and Marseilles, touching at the intermediate ports, and of which I gave a somewhat detailed account in my general report sent in last year, have made a few voyages touching at this port; but their trade with Genoa, at any rate, does not seem successful. Their number during the year was but 5 of 2,599 tons.

The total number of British vessels arrived in 1858 was 242, of 79,565 tons; of these 55 were steamers, of 32,373 tons; of these steamers, 26 of 21,137 tons, were from Liverpool, and 27, of 10,759 tons, from London, with general cargoes for this port, Leghorn, and Naples; and the remaining 2 steamers, of 480 tons, were from Glasgow, also with general cargoes.

Of these, 17 sailing vessels, of 2,946 tons, came from Liverpool, and 9 vessels, of 1,057 tons, from London,

with general cargoes; 75 vessels, of 24,801 tons, brought cargoes of coal and coke from the United Kingdom; 31 vessels, of 7,921 tons, had mixed cargoes of coal, iron, and bricks; 20 vessels, of 2,757 tons, with cargoes of iron; and 16 vessels, of 576 tons, with cargoes of pilchards and herrings.

The total number of British vessels cleared in 1858 was 232, of 78,22 tons. Of these only 78 vessels, of 36,928 tons, obtained any cargo at all from this port; out of this number, 55 were steamers belonging to the Liverpool, London, and Glasgow lines, which took in part cargo here, proceeding to the lower Italian ports, for which they brought cargo, and from whence they would endeavour to fill in a return cargo. The remaining 23 vessels, of 4,655 tons, which did obtain cargo, were small sailing vessels for the most part, with general cargoes direct for London; and 154 vessels of 41,326 tons, cleared in ballast for loading ports, with the exception of 32 vessels, of 9,617 tons, which went direct home in ballast.

The total number of foreign vessels which arrived during the year from Great Britain and British possessions, was 338, of 80,245 tons; of these 130 vessels, of 32,756 tons, were under the Sardinian flag; 73 vessels, of 19,377 tons, were French (chiefly steamers on the return voyage from Malta); 38 vessels, of 12,109 tons, Swedish; 28 vessels, of 3,520 tons, Dutch; 16 vessels, of 5,372 tons, Prussians; 12 vessels, of 3,129 tons, Neapolitans; and 9 vessels, of 2,953 tons, under the United States flag.

The remaining 32 were small vessels belonging to the Hanseatic towns, South American Republics, Russia, Austria, &c.

The foreign vessels cleared for Great Britain or British possessions were, in all, 134 vessels, of 36,000 tons; and consisted of 54 French steamers for Malta

(touching at the lower Italian ports) of 16,585 tons; 1 French sailing-vessel of 128 tons; 47 Sardinian sailing-vessels, of 10,699 tons, and 22 small sailing-vessels under various flags.

The total number of ships registered as belonging to the Port of Genoa on the 31st December, 1858, was 1,105, of 178,719 tons. Their number at the end of 1857

was 1,102, of 172,576 tons; 50 vessels in all (of which two were steamers of very small tonnage and power) were built in the Sardinian States during the year 1858. Twenty foreign built ships were bought by Sardinians during the year, and 24 Sardinian vessels were lost, sold, or destroyed during the same period.
December 15th, 1859.

TABLE comparing the Quantities and Values of each of the principal Articles of Import and Export at the Port of Genoa in 1858 and 1857.

Articles.	IMPORTS.					
	1858.		1857.		Quantities in 1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wine and Spirits of Wine litres	11,860,833	284,660	9,646,333	231,512	2,214,500	..
Olive Oil kilos.	2,965,040	148,252	1,436,240	71,812	1,528,800	..
Cocoa "	634,777	45,704	623,666	45,264	6,111	..
Coffee "	6,806,640	315,332	5,709,560	285,028	606,080	..
Sugar "	25,882,041	880,708	21,612,861	735,032	4,269,180	..
Chemical productions "	5,457,200	218,288	3,513,400	140,536	1,943,800	..
Indigo "	117,213	60,328	124,060	74,436	..	6,487
Guano "	510,000	6,120	4,068,000	48,816	..	3,558,000
Tallow, &c. "	656,166	31,496	3,367,416	161,636	..	2,711,250
Fish, dried, salted, &c. "	5,037,500	120,900	5,582,000	133,968	..	544,500
Hides and Leather "	4,330,440	433,044	7,297,880	729,788	..	2,967,440
Hemp and Flax "	657,800	26,312	869,100	34,764	..	211,300
" " spun "	529,300	63,516	418,266	50,192	111,034	..
" " manufactured "	114,340	45,736	113,900	45,560	440	..
Cotton wool "	9,394,533	563,672	12,247,733	734,864	..	2,853,200
" yarn "	831,400	83,140	528,880	52,888	302,520	..
" manufactured "	1,853,242	889,556	1,392,775	663,532	460,467	..
Wool, raw "	1,899,080	189,908	2,410,880	241,088	..	511,800
" manufactured "	445,710	356,568	402,920	322,336	42,790	..
Silk, raw "	189,217	454,120	158,160	379,584	31,057	..
" manufactured "	46,805	187,220	53,892	215,568	..	7,087
Wheat hecto.	1,058,844	1,058,844	813,196	813,196	245,648	..
Machinery "	..	48,096	..	93,788	..	..
Pig Iron kilos.	9,025,833	43,324	6,421,666	30,824	2,604,167	..
" manufactured "	3,897,500	54,360	5,932,250	94,916	..	2,534,750
Wrought Iron, Rails, &c. "	17,770,285	248,784	21,937,142	307,120	..	4,166,857
" manufactured "	4,700,625	150,420	4,523,625	144,916	172,000	..
Copper and Brass "	729,171	90,988	703,622	84,584	25,549	..
Tin and Zinc "	318,216	20,360	522,000	30,828	..	203,784
Lead "	1,626,200	32,524	1,662,000	33,240	..	35,800
Coals "	138,562,222	249,412	96,740,000	193,480	41,822,222	..
Tobacco "	1,009,000	48,432	3,794,583	182,140	..	2,785,583
Articles.	EXPORTS.					
	1858.		1857.		Quantities in 1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wine and Spirits litres	4,145,800	99,500	3,640,600	87,376	505,200	..
Olive Oil kilos.	1,351,040	67,552	1,088,960	54,448	262,080	..
Coffee "	1,958,760	97,688	2,060,000	103,000	..	106,240
Sugar "	4,025,375	141,804	2,023,555	67,972	2,001,820	..
Chemical productions "	630,800	25,232	1,099,100	43,964	..	468,300
Tallow, &c. "	99,166	4,760	1,018,333	48,880	..	919,167
Fish, dried, salt, &c. "	555,333	13,328	653,833	15,692	..	98,500
Hides and Leather "	2,937,000	293,700	4,010,160	401,016	..	1,073,160
Cotton Wool "	1,636,533	98,192	59,733	3,584	1,576,800	..
" Yarn "	113,560	11,356	103,720	10,372	9,840	..
" manufactured "	1,068,917	513,080	1,655,608	794,692	..	586,691
Wool, raw "	112,160	11,216	360,960	36,096	..	248,800
" manufactured "	402,650	322,120	388,355	270,684	64,295	..
Silk, manufactured "	40,983	163,932	54,620	218,480	..	13,637
Wheat hectos.	54,972	54,972	105,360	105,360	..	50,388
Rice kilos.	20,181,500	322,904	17,718,750	283,500	2,462,750	..
Wheaten Flour "	3,422,666	61,608	872,888	15,712	2,549,778	..
Pastes or Vermicelli "	2,437,500	58,500	1,591,166	38,188	846,334	..
Paper "	1,268,700	101,496	1,333,100	106,648	..	64,400
Hats of all sorts No.	295,040	59,008	233,060	56,612	11,980	..

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Genoa in the Year 1858.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED (with Cargoes).			CLEARED.						
Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Total Number of Crews.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.
			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
231	76,892	3,243	72	32	104	35,258	9,617	44,875	2,035

Return of British Shipping—continued. *Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.*

Countries.	ENTERED (with Cargoes).			CLEARED.						
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.
				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Austria	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	289	289	11
Brazil	3	511	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	876	876	30
Holland	1	184	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	887	887	32
Russia	3	790	42	..	2	2	..	678	678	24
Spain	1	395	14	..	3	3	..	459	459	25
Turkey	..	..	..	2	61	63	476	18,415	18,891	669
Tuscany	..	..	..	2	20	22	238	4,926	5,164	207
Two Sicilies ..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	5,179	5,179	247
United States ..	3	793	32	2	..	2	956	..	956	27
Total	11	2,673	121	6	122	128	1,670	31,709	33,379	1,272

RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Genoa in the Year 1858.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	242	79,565	3,364	..	..	..	242	79,565	3,364
Sardinian	1,205	164,385	15,231	67	8,931	894	1,272	173,816	16,125
French	553	134,192	14,800	21	4,624	464	574	138,816	15,264
Tuscan	730	38,358	3,999	3	186	29	733	38,544	4,028
Neapolitan	244	46,353	6,013	5	1,080	124	249	47,433	6,137
Spanish	83	10,576	841	5	591	47	88	11,167	888
Swedish	54	15,966	638	..	..	..	54	15,966	638
Dutch	64	11,533	1,043	..	..	..	64	11,533	1,043
American (U.S.) ..	42	19,082	628	..	..	..	42	19,082	628
Roman	38	2,696	259	2	239	17	40	2,935	276
Modenese	94	3,273	461	..	..	..	94	3,273	461
Austrian	35	7,576	363	..	..	..	35	7,576	363
Danish	16	1,691	110	..	..	..	16	1,691	110
Hanse Towns	4	549	30	..	..	..	4	549	30
Portuguese	11	1,096	100	..	..	..	11	1,096	100
Belgian	3	538	42	..	..	..	3	538	42
Hanoverian	9	1,039	69	..	..	..	9	1,039	69
Mecklenburgh	4	1,018	44	..	..	..	4	1,018	44
Oldenburgh	5	580	32	..	..	..	5	580	32
Prussian	16	5,372	198	..	..	..	16	5,372	198
Russian	11	4,833	385	1	584	74	12	5,417	459
Greek	12	2,164	123	..	..	..	12	2,164	123
Peruvian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilian	2	909	40	..	..	..	2	909	40
Uruguay	2	683	27	1	252	13	3	935	40
Turkish	..	..	..	1	75	8	1	75	8
Tunisian	2	116	13	..	..	..	2	116	13
Argentine	3	451	36	..	..	..	3	451	36
Jerusalemite	5	887	41	..	..	..	5	887	41
Total	3,489	555,981	48,930	106	16,562	1,670	3,595	572,543	50,600

CLEARED.									
British	78	36,928	1,735	154	41,326	1,572	232	78,254	3,307
Sardinian	714	110,725	10,084	517	69,632	4,949	1,231	180,357	15,033
French	452	124,178	14,037	113	13,386	1,119	565	137,564	15,156
Tuscan	127	7,221	723	433	24,080	2,461	560	31,301	3,184
Neapolitan	199	41,371	5,055	56	9,816	1,134	255	51,187	6,189
Spanish	46	7,319	600	28	3,059	244	74	10,378	844
Swedish	3	852	33	52	14,109	603	55	14,961	636
Dutch	30	5,530	732	34	5,916	311	64	11,446	1,043
American (U. S.) ..	15	6,733	165	27	12,319	337	42	19,052	502
Roman	19	1,513	131	25	1,700	164	44	3,213	295
Modenese	..	..	..	94	3,273	461	94	3,273	461
Austrian	17	2,852	80	20	4,948	299	37	7,800	379
Danish	2	233	13	14	1,562	96	16	1,795	109
Hanse Towns	2	256	16	2	293	14	4	549	30
Portuguese	8	745	73	3	361	27	11	1,096	100
Belgian	2	436	35	1	102	7	3	538	42
Hanoverian	2	154	17	4	553	31	6	707	48
Mecklenburgh	2	529	22	2	517	22	4	1,046	44
Oldenburgh	..	..	..	5	580	32	5	580	32
Prussian	3	1,133	28	11	3,948	157	14	5,081	185
Russian	1	361	13	11	5,056	446	12	5,417	459
Greek	4	856	43	8	1,303	80	12	2,159	123
Peruvian	1	380	20	..	..	..	1	380	20
Chilian	2	909	34	..	..	..	2	909	34
Uruguay	3	984	43	1	203	10	4	1,187	53
Turkish	1	75	8	..	..	..	1	75	8
Tunisian	..	..	..	2	116	13	2	116	13
Argentine	3	451	36	..	..	..	3	451	36
Jerusalemite	3	433	21	2	454	20	5	887	41
Total	1,739	353,157	33,797	1,619	218,602	14,609	3,358	571,759	48,406

RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Genoa in the Year 1858.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sardinian ..	1,272	173,816	..	..	1,272	173,816	1,231	180,357	..	..	1,231	180,357
French ..	332	72,184	242	66,632	574	138,816	310	69,799	255	67,765	565	137,564
Tuscan ..	505	23,721	228	14,823	733	38,544	97	7,461	463	23,840	560	31,301
Neapolitan ..	184	24,245	115	23,188	249	47,433	183	35,604	72	15,583	255	51,187
Spanish ..	73	9,020	15	2,147	88	11,167	52	8,110	22	2,268	74	10,378
Swedish ..	10	2,322	44	13,644	54	15,966	2	617	53	14,344	55	14,961
Dutch ..	27	5,614	37	5,919	64	11,533	3	493	61	10,953	64	11,446
American (U.S.)	31	15,762	11	3,320	42	19,082	14	7,362	23	11,690	42	19,052
Roman ..	31	1,952	9	983	40	2,935	33	2,192	11	1,021	44	3,213
Modenese ..	92	3,105	2	168	94	3,273	93	3,148	1	125	94	3,273
Austrian ..	9	1,012	26	6,564	35	7,576	12	1,937	25	5,863	37	7,800
Danish ..	3	249	13	1,442	16	1,691	..	..	16	1,795	16	1,795
Hanse Towns ..	1	73	3	476	4	549	..	..	4	549	4	549
Portuguese ..	8	685	3	411	11	1,096	7	681	4	415	11	1,096
Belgian ..	2	468	1	70	3	538	1	366	2	172	3	538
Hanoverian ..	..	..	9	1,039	9	1,039	..	..	6	707	6	707
Mecklenburgh ..	..	..	4	1,018	4	1,018	..	..	4	1,046	4	1,046
Oldenburgh ..	..	..	5	580	5	580	..	..	5	580	5	580
Prussian ..	..	..	16	5,372	16	5,372	..	..	14	5,081	14	5,081
Russian ..	1	361	11	5,056	12	5,417	..	..	12	5,417	12	5,417
Greek ..	..	..	12	2,164	12	2,164	5	862	7	1,297	12	2,159
Peruvian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	380	1	380
Chilian ..	..	..	2	909	2	909	..	..	2	909	2	909
Uruguay ..	..	..	3	935	3	935	2	505	2	682	4	1,187
Turkish ..	..	..	1	75	1	75	..	..	1	75	1	75
Tunisian ..	2	116	..	..	2	116	2	116	..	..	2	116
Argentine ..	1	155	2	296	3	451	1	211	2	240	3	451
Jerusalemite ..	..	..	5	887	5	887	..	..	5	887	5	887
Total ..	2,534	334,860	819	158,118	3,353	492,978	2,048	319,821	1,073	173,684	3,126	493,505

RETURN of Shipping of each Nation employed in the Coasting Trade at the Port of Genoa in the Year 1858.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sardinian ..	4,129	150,834	27,462	4,122	147,388	29,581
British ..	1	87	7	8	1,021	55
Danish ..	..	..	..	3	321	21
French ..	8	650	51	19	2,054	137
Hanoverian ..	..	..	..	3	332	21
Modenese ..	2	54	8	1	18	3
Neapolitan ..	10	709	80	4	333	30
Peruvian ..	1	380	20	..	..	..
Roman ..	2	98	11	..	..	..
Spanish ..	..	..	..	3	169	20
Tuscan ..	65	3,109	361	214	10,162	1,182
Uruguay ..	1	252	13	..	..	..
Total ..	4,219	156,173	28,013	4,377	161,803	31,050

It is to be observed that Naples has no Treaty with Sardinia enabling Neapolitan vessels to engage in the coasting trade, and yet no less than ten vessels under the Neapolitan flag entered this harbour with cargo from Sardinian ports. I am informed that this was owing to the ignorance or neglect of the Customhouse employes, who permitted the vessels to clear in the coasting trade without questioning their right to do so.

The values given in the foregoing Tables, and those on which all the preceding statements are based, are not the official, nor the declared values, but values fixed by a person who has, for several years, been employed by the Consulate to collect information for commercial returns from the Customhouse and trade, and who, from having during the chief part of his life been employed in duties of this nature, is perfectly qualified to judge of the just value at which to estimate each article.

ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

Report by Mr. Craig, British Consul at Cagliari, on the Trade of the Island of Sardinia, during the year 1858.

THE statistical and commercial returns of this Island for 1858, exhibit a cheering aspect as to its present state, with reference both to exports and imports.

General Alberto Della Marmora, in his first edition of his "Voyage en Sardaigne," gives the total amount of exports and imports of the Island for 1824, and, again, in his second edition of said work, an average statement of the same for the ten years from 1826 to 1837, these are exhibited in the following Table, in comparison with those of 1858, and present a con-

vincing proof of the progress the Island is making in the way of improvement:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1824 ..	175,487	193,964	..	18,477
1826-1837 ..	282,424	319,847	..	37,423
1858 ..	816,658	724,836	91,822	..

The increase on the value of the exports of 1858, as compared with 1857, is 295,973*l.*, that on the imports 177,152*l.*

The articles on which there is an increase, and the

respective amounts thereof, as also on those on which there is a decrease, as compared with 1857, are exhibited in the following statements. —

Exports.

	£
Increase on Lead Ore	216,575
" Almonds	7,703
" Wheat and other Cereals	58,186
" Wood for Building	2,317
" Rags	1,047
" Olive Oil	47,844
" Corkwood	3,096
" Bones and Horns	239
" Salt	739
" Barilla	618
" Wine	1,815
" Articles not enumerated	16,586

Gross Increase .. £356,765

	£
Decrease on Live Cattle	9,378
" Coral	24,286
" Cheese	3,838
" Raw Wool	325
" Bacon and Salt Meat	749
" Raw Skins	3,147
" Tunny	8,258
" Salt Fish	286
" Beans, Barley, and Pulse	10,526

Gross Decrease .. £80,739

The produce of the mines which figures so advantageously in this return of exports, shows that progress is making in developing the mineral resources of the island.

Previously the mines were worked almost exclusively by foreign operatives, but as these quitted the Island during the sickly season, leaving the mines nearly inoperative, encouragement was given to the natives to engage in replacing them, and, I am informed, with complete success, both as regards number and ability; the mining operations are thus at present continued throughout the year without interruption, and with greatly increased advantage both to the speculators and the Island.

It is, however, necessary to notice here, that under the heading lead ore, in the exports, are included considerable shipments of slags or scoria, retired from the sites of the ancient smelting establishments in the Island, and which yield from 8 to 12 per cent. of lead. These are shipped exclusively to Marseilles, where, I am told, they serve also as a flux for the more refractory lead ore.

The cultivation of the almond tree has of late years become a favourite branch of agriculture in the southern extremity of Sardinia, and is rapidly extending. It would appear that both the climate and the soil are peculiarly congenial to its growth and produce, whilst it offers the advantage of allowing the grounds it occupies to be cultivated also for cereals, and thus, to a certain extent, admits of their producing a double crop.

With reference to the cultivation of wheat, &c., I am induced to think this branch of Sardinian agriculture remains stationary, both in system and extent; the fluctuations that appear in the returns of exports, being attributable exclusively to the result of the crops.

Indeed, if it remained stationary previous to Sardinia being subject to the conscription, there is no wonder at its making no progress at present, when so many thousands of its youth have been withdrawn from its scanty and not very robust or energetic population.

It must, however, be confessed, that the insalubrity of the climate operates as an almost insuperable obstacle to any progress in agriculture; for when the crops are ready for reaping, the fever has already spread its baneful influence over the fields, obliging the unacclimated proprietor to choose between leaving his interests at the mercy of others, who are far from being proverbial for trustworthiness, or of watching over them himself, at the cost of certain sickness and probable death.

Cheese is also a fluctuating crop, depending upon the state of the flocks and of their pasturage, which is very precarious.

Perhaps the law rendering landed property absolute may have operated in reducing the production of this article, as many who previously possessed large flocks, and but a limited extent of pasturage of their own right, will doubtless have felt compelled to reduce their requirements to the proportion of the means they now possess of meeting them.

The vine, here, still remains in a sickly state, and its produce, though slowly increasing, is yet comparatively small: both the vine and the potatoe-blight have been severely felt in Sardinia.

The deficiency in the article "live cattle" is owing to the limited demand from Malta, the importers of which place giving a preference to the cattle from the Barbary Coast, when the exportation there is permitted.

The falling off in the articles coral and tunny is accounted for by the unfavourable weather which prevailed at the commencement of the fishing season. A storm occurred soon after the tunny-nets had been placed in position, and completely destroyed them.

The return of imports for 1858, as I have already said, also exhibits a considerable increase over 1857, being 724,836*l.*, against 547,644*l.*, leaving an excess of 177,192*l.*

The following statements show the articles on which an increase or decrease occurred, and the respective amount on each:—

Imports.

	£
Increase on Coffee	4,029
" Leather and Tanned Skins	21,657
" Copper, wrought and unwrought	10,057
" Spirits	5,888
" Iron and Steel	3,968
" Wool, raw	974
" Paper of all kinds	2,496
" Hardware	18,192
" Sugar, coarse and fine	4,136
" Glass and Crystal	15,986
" Cotton Cloths	101,417
" Woollen do.	20,800
" Linen do.	7,156
" Silken do.	17,795

Gross Increase .. £234,551

	£
Decrease on Wood of all kinds	5,177
" Cotton Wool	135
" Yarn	325
" Drugs and Spices	8,348
" Salt Fish	1,772
" Soap	514
" Articles not enumerated	41,088

Gross Decrease .. £57,359

The articles on which the increase appears in the above statement show, that the improvement they indicate is diffused throughout all classes of the Island; luxury, personal comfort, and agricultural consumption, have evidently, at present, all a certain amount of disposable means for their respective requirements.

To prevent any misconception arising from the increase of imports from the Sardinian Continental States, by supposing them to be of national manufacturing industry, it is necessary to observe that foreign goods for the supply of this Island are mostly retired from, and cleared of the customs at Genoa, and hence are classified under the same head as those of national produce.

Manufactures of silk form the most important article of national industry imported here, and next the coarser qualities of woollen, linen, and cotton cloths; of these the Continental States have nearly a monopoly, the importation of similar articles of foreign manufacture being rendered almost totally profitably impracticable, in consequence of the import duties upon them being levied by weight.

A considerable increase appears in the amount of exports to France, namely, 308,388*l.* in 1858, against 115,287*l.* in 1857, leaving an excess of 193,101*l.*

This arises from the produce of the mines being chiefly shipped to Marseilles, the export value of this article thence for 1858, being 229,692*l.* against 32,722*l.* for 1857, showing an increase in favour of 1858 of 196,970*l.*

The annexed statement represents shipping movements at the Port of Cagliari.

The access to this port has already been greatly facilitated by the establishment of a lighthouse on the Island of Cavoli, near Cape Carbonara, on the north side of the entrance into the Gulph ; and another is in the course of erection, and nearly completed, on Cape St. Elia, about two miles eastward of Cagliari.

These lighthouses are an invaluable boon to ships navigating in this neighbourhood in stormy weather during the winter season, as offering them the double advantage of keeping at sea with comparative safety, or of taking shelter in one of the most capacious and best anchorages in the Mediterranean.

The network of roads decreed by Government to be made in this Island is now approaching a completion. Of the 8,000,000 of francs voted for this purpose only 300,000 remain to be spent.

Various communes are also occupied in placing themselves in carriageable communication with the principal highways, and it is consequently to be hoped that, ere long, commerce, and all the benefits resulting from it, will find their way into the interior, from which, with insignificant exceptions, they have hitherto been excluded. The lands, too, which as yet have been confined to pasturage, may now be advantageously employed in the cultivation of cereals, whose conveyance to the shipping ports will no longer form an interdiction to their being profitably disposed of.

The Cagliari branch of the National Bank, established in 1857, though relieving Sardinia from a want which had long militated against its commercial progress, is not, as yet, quite realizing the expectations of the shareholders. This, however, does not arise from any inherent defects in the institution, but from the limited extent of commercial transactions in the place, and from the very natural distrust of the natives in money matters, after previously being taught to conceal their funds as best they could, and, for their peace and safety, consider an appearance of poverty as their best policy.

The rates of discount during 1858, were as follows :— From the 1st to the 11th January, 8 per cent. ; from the 12th to the 25th January, 7 per cent. ; from the 26th January to the 1st April, 6 per cent. ; from the 2nd of April to the 4th July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; from the 5th July to the 1st August, 5 per cent. ; from the 2nd August to the 31st December, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The rate of interest allowed in deposit is 3 per cent.

The number and amount of bills payable to order, granted during 1858, were :—

		Number.	Francs.
On Genoa	.. ..	1,355	2,912,989
„ Turin	.. ..	681	1,710,244
Total	.. ..	2,036	4,623,233

The exchange with Great Britain is usually 25 francs per pound sterling, but such bills are subject to a charge of 1 per cent. banking commission, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month interest, till the bills fall due.

Complaints, loud and many, being prevailing throughout the Island, that the estimate of the revenue derivable from landed property was grossly overrated, and consequently, that the taxes based upon this estimate are proportionally oppressive, the authorities here, by way of confutation, published, first a statement exhibiting the estimated maximum and minimum of revenue derived from some of the principal qualities of land, and classes of rural cultivation, on which the apportionment of taxes is based. Secondly, a statement of the whole amount of taxable revenue derived from the rural lands and buildings belonging to individual proprietors, and also from the crown lands, but as regards the divisional, provincial, and communal taxes only. Thirdly, a statement of the amount of the various taxes levied in the Island of Sardinia during the years 1853, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

These statements are interesting as showing the estimate of the revenue derived from the landed property in Sardinia, the burden it has to support, and the total amount of taxation presently bearing upon the Island.

Taking these data, and the result of the last census of the population, as the basis of calculation, we have : first, total amount of revenue derived from the landed property, 20,698,986.50 francs ; amount of land-tax for 1858, 4,428,528.68 francs ; giving the rate of taxation on landed property at 213,949 francs per cent. Secondly, amount of all taxes paid in Sardinia, exclusive of custom-dues, in 1858, 5,151,836.03 francs. Population as per last census, 573,129 ; giving rate per head, nearly, 8,939 francs.

The amount of customs' dues paid upon the articles imported into the Island cannot be ascertained, as many of these are cleared at Genoa.

RETURN of the Exports at the Port of Cagliari in the Year 1858.

Countries to which Exported.	NATURE AND VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.																				Total Values per Country.	Total Values per Country.	
	Lead Ore.	Al- monds.	Live Cattle.	Wheat and other Cereals.	Wood for Building.	Rags.	Coral.	Cheese.	Olive Oil.	Wool, raw.	Corkwood.	Bacon and Salt Meat.	Bones and Horns.	Skins, raw.	Salt.	Barilla.	Wine.	Tunny, Salt and Pickled.	Salt Fish.	Beans, Barley, & Pulse.	Various articles not enumerated.		
Great Britain and Malta	francs. 76,670	francs. 106,310	francs. 345,171	francs. 900	francs. 5,600	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 28,465	francs. 700	francs. ...	francs. 210,650	francs. 13,200	francs. 1,000	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 13,070	francs. 4,900	francs. 1,040	francs. 230	francs. 819	francs. 9,000	francs. 12,912	francs. 887,307
France	francs. 5,742,293	francs. 48,915	francs. 345,171	francs. 2,750	francs. 56,107	francs. ...	francs. 21,775	francs. 19,321	francs. 1,120	francs. 470	francs. 714,066	francs. 15,200	francs. 40,650	francs. 707,004	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 23,672	francs. 430	francs. ...	francs. 665	francs. 19,651	francs. 291,933	francs. 7,709,698
Algeria	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 81,870	francs. 3,400	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 80,009	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 6,500	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 1,325	francs. 106,185	francs. 163,916
Holland	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 1,715	francs. 1,377,477	francs. ...	francs. 1,840	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 500	francs. 87,000
Spain	francs. 59,850	francs. ...	francs. 1,715	francs. 1,377,477	francs. ...	francs. 1,840	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 199,953	francs. 2,024,259
Austria	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 150	francs. 15,340
Tuscany and the Duchies	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 69,277	francs. 844,555
Naples and Sicily	francs. 7,000	francs. 1,035	francs. 1,035	francs. 140	francs. 60,968	francs. 111,543	francs. 245,330	francs. 194,275	francs. 140	francs. ...	francs. 105,098	francs. 20	francs. 230	francs. 1,000	francs. ...	francs. 19,712	francs. 21,701	francs. 130	francs. 80	francs. ...	francs. 4,311	francs. 1,163,141	
Roman States	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 100	francs. ...	francs. 586,130	francs. 251,808	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 291,350	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 10,950	francs. 438
Switzerland	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 1,064
Turkey	francs. 50	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 26,595
Tunis	francs. 1,310	francs. 550	francs. 550	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 96,724
Russia	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 1,005
Sweden and Norway	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 434
Egypt	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 1,163
Greece	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 107
Various Destinations	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 599
Sardinian States	francs. 441,510	francs. 314,294	francs. 12,500	francs. 1,736,982	francs. 6,846	francs. 35,372	francs. 41,200	francs. 17,236	francs. 1,070	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 40
Totals of Values	francs. 6,330,333	francs. 274,710	francs. 771,922	francs. 3,121,649	francs. 159,921	francs. 148,765	francs. 897,955	francs. 781,863	francs. 1,011,714	francs. 13,754	francs. 880,277	francs. 29,809	francs. 41,915	francs. 928,172	francs. 25,015	francs. 555,683	francs. 148,157	francs. 1,255,609	francs. 145,728	francs. 30,007	francs. 513,453	francs. 1,106,837	francs. 20,410,454
	francs. 15,394,177	francs. 320,513	francs. 9,913	francs. 170,325	francs. ...	francs. 576,970	francs. 36,170	francs. 990,437	francs. 1,315,355	francs. 11,293	francs. 4,592,530	francs. 29,380	francs. 291,955	francs. 360,479	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...
Value in 1857...	francs. 505,970	francs. 82,145	francs. 1,046,383	francs. 1,667,948	francs. 71,984	francs. 122,583	francs. 1,505,143	francs. 890,556	francs. 415,006	francs. 21,571	francs. 508,809	francs. 15,310	francs. 33,974	francs. 1,046,830	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 620,685
Increase on 1858	francs. 5,111,363	francs. 192,374	francs. ...	francs. 1,431,641	francs. 57,937	francs. 56,153	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 293,473
Decrease on 1858	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 234,491	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. 607,138	francs. 95,960	francs. 1,196,108	francs. 8,120	francs. 77,495	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...	francs. ...
Value of Exports in 1858, in £ sterling	francs. 252,514	francs. 10,959	francs. 30,877	francs. 124,866	francs. 5,197	francs. 5,931	francs. 35,919	francs. 31,320	francs. 64,469	francs. 520	francs. 85,131	francs. 1,192	francs. 1,678	francs. 87,127	francs. 37,984	francs. 6,127	francs. 50,227	francs. 17,829	francs. 1,308	francs. 20,329	francs. 44,273	francs. 816,658	
Exports in British money, weights, and measures for 1858	francs. 34,405,335	francs. 707,161	francs. 9,913	francs. 58,576	francs. 5,197	francs. 1,972,973	francs. 79,802	francs. 2,182,203	francs. 2,968,773	francs. 31,555	francs. 10,705,140	francs. 63,261	francs. 623,608	francs. 838,565	francs. 140,064,840	francs. 412,551	francs. 910,145	francs. 985,714	francs. 55,602	francs. 16,540	francs. 44,273	francs. ...	francs. ...

RETURN of the IMPORTS at the Port of Cagliari in the Year 1858.

NATURE AND VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

NATURE AND VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.																						
Countries from which Imported	Wood of all kinds.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.	Cotton Yarn.	Leather & Tanned Skins.	Copper, wrought & unwrought.	Drugs and Spices.	Spirits.	Iron and Steel.	Wool, raw.	Paper of all kinds.	Fish, salt.	Hard-ware.	Soap.	Sugar, coarse and fine.	Glass and Crystal.	Clothes.				Articles not enumerated.	Total Values per Country.
																	Cotton.	Woolen.	Linen.	Silken.		
Great Britain and Malta...	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	frances.	
France	70,158	159,344	...	2,981	56	145,681	79,986	72,456	43,434	362	2,302	6,098	63,929	102,257	1,321,723	43,016	509,589	83,129	9,101	39,778	395,949	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	13,185	7	123	...	1,430	...	1,740	110	...	...	85	280	10	...	5	7,710	
America { Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	4,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ South	...	78,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holland	...	11,163	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	1,680	...	...	...	700	...	113,775	...	...	...	...	15	131,723	
Belgium	...	3,432	...	...	...	...	200	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	41,040	...	120	3,929	...	...	...	
Portugal	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spain	...	28,640	...	...	...	...	2,020	...	...	...	...	60	200	...	6,760	45	4,100	380	...	460	14,107	
Austria	54,722	...	...	...	...	...	45	824	13,790	...	675	...	1,079	...	...	1,100	15	1,410	70	40	12,351	
Tuscany and Duchies	3,581	5,732	...	43,923	1,015	1,013	10,460	7,299	43,510	65	728	16,765	1,383	2,905	10,926	5,455	24,414	1,903	42,894	3,895	8,661	
Naples and Sicily	40,117	11,000	...	...	...	5,575	2,902	330	110	7,550	630	350	618	...	28,420	251	6,130	18,677	4,885	2,960	763,827	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	160	60	...	1,797	...	...	...	2,735	...	5,000	430	172,320	29,201	831	8,426	285,647	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	
Tunis	...	...	...	...	285	...	25	...	...	21,040	...	...	4	1,085	...	...	56	15	1,410	230	25,050	
America, United States	...	49,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,980	
Brazil	...	6,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	53,544	
West Indies	...	54,227	...	...	...	...	3,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	9,900	
Russia { Baltic	3,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,390	...	...	...	...	...	98,152	
{ Black Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	
Sweden and Norway	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	45,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,540	
East Indies	...	2,160	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Various Countries...	10,994	...	...	...	85	...	4	7	416	...	...	...	29	80	87	...	248	101	...	...	2,350	
Sardinian States	125,150	198,459	...	83,622	745,131	285,365	29,720	202,540	214,068	17,790	194,847	28,401	817,600	69,857	191,985	484,266	3,770,717	1,030,115	420,927	979,737	16,977	
Totals { of Values	311,792	675,657	14,793	132,136	905,638	270,351	118,838	585,331	584,192	48,117	169,210	55,964	920,256	260,637	2,050,926	536,066	5,016,320	1,307,695	460,009	1,080,631	1,547,438	
{ of Quantities	311,792	543,175	9,860	48,180	322,414	114,212	25,835	248,366	1,563,175	31,541	198,462	101,992	97,069	391,042	2,057,508	608,457	683,158	82,900	111,259	13,404	18,120,911	
Values in 1857	41,921	57,496	18,171	110,293	361,203	19,161	337,847	138,141	401,089	21,004	13,189	100,359	465,411	232,475	1,947,210	136,407	2,480,857	787,051	402,017	635,656	3,843,293	
Increase on 1858	...	100,722	...	...	511,435	231,120	208,709	147,190	99,208	24,313	62,401	...	454,792	12,848	103,307	389,069	2,538,433	520,014	178,802	411,805	1,027,191	
Decrease on 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Value of Imports in 1858, in £ sterling	12,472	27,027	592	6,255	36,226	10,823	5,633	11,413	23,765	1,934	7,908	2,229	36,899	10,785	82,027	21,443	200,653	52,308	19,236	43,921	112,644	
Imports of 1854, in British money, weights, & measures	12,472	1,109,611	21,751	106,299	711,314	251,987	63,108	Imp gals 5,462	3,316,465	76,208	437,846	225,026	214,208	962,759	4,605,881	1,342,509	1,507,265	182,903	345,405	105	33,986	
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STATEMENT of the Vessels of all Nations arrived at the Port of Cagliari, for each of the five years from 1854 to 1858.

Nations.	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	85	6 897	54	13,151	54	14,097	31	4,933	11	1,408
Sardinian	531	55,913	384	54,730	379	53,506	331	46,269	369	53,156
French	59	5,176	50	4,650	56	8,283	33	3,407	37	9,348
Neapolitan	43	4,829	37	3,514	37	2,972	24	1,474	26	1,845
Austrian	17	4,546	6	1,779	12	2,200	8	2,562	9	2,387
Tuscan	32	2,549	32	1,722	24	1,161	12	776	4	564
Roman	2	384	4	603	5	768	1	117	..	..
Greek	5	1,083	11	2,613	22	4,811	12	2,448	20	4,027
Russian	2	518	..	..	..	..	5	1,829	..	..
American (U. S.)	3	992	9	7,205	13	8,461	4	2,477	3	1,820
Swedish and Norwegian	54	11,701	62	16,678	49	12,608	38	9,534	25	6,623
Tunisian	6	358	1	65	1	74	..	..	1	40
Jerusalem	1	60	..	..	2	130	..	..	..	..
Dutch	3	302	10	1,220	7	756	4	492	1	58
Spanish	1	102	1	37	41	2,991	55	3,693	70	5,926
Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,868	1	259
Turkish	1	240	1	130	1	160	..	..	..	..
Prussian	1	311	..	..	4	1,194	3	640	11	4,952
Danish	5	669	1	139	..	..	1	198	1	113
Belgian	..	..	2	169	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	2	359	1	314	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen	..	..	1	196	..	..	5	260	..	..
Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	129	..	..
Ionian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	338
Total	803	96,439	667	108,915	707	114,112	574	82,696	641	92,859

STATEMENT of the Vessels of all Nations which cleared out from the Port of Cagliari, for each of the five years from 1854 to 1858.

Nations.	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	34	6,085	53	13,461	51	13,269	30	4,933	11	1,403
Sardinian	530	56,946	376	55,322	362	50,360	324	45,960	379	55,038
French	49	4,377	43	4,244	55	8,720	27	2,451	90	10,069
Neapolitan	45	4,983	38	3,464	43	3,762	26	1,427	21	1,407
Austrian	17	4,097	6	1,779	9	1,776	7	1,349	8	1,958
Tuscan	29	2,019	30	9,8	25	1,265	9	496	4	633
Roman	2	334	4	713	6	889	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	1,033	10	2,387	22	4,339	12	2,245	21	4,036
Russian	2	518	..	..	..	..	4	1,426	10	4,687
American (U. S.)	2	720	8	6,057	13	8,045	2	1,616	3	1,820
Swedish and Norwegian	52	11,370	63	17,155	49	12,640	33	7,814	28	7,698
Tunisian	7	395	1	65	1	14	..	..	..	..
Jerusalem	1	60	..	..	2	130	..	..	..	..
Dutch	3	284	9	974	8	904	4	462	..	..
Spanish	..	..	2	139	40	3,091	56	3,895	71	5,841
Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,413	1	259
Turkish	1	240	..	..	1	322	..	..	..	..
Prussian	..	..	1	311	4	1,368	3	605	..	..
Danish	5	679	1	139	..	..	1	180	1	113
Belgian	..	..	2	169	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	1	213	2	431	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen	..	..	1	196	..	..	1	207	..	..
Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	129	..	..
Ionian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	141
Total	785	94,403	650	107,964	691	111,094	546	76,608	649	95,193

SAXONY.

LEIPZIG.

Report by Mr. Ward, British Consul-General at Leipzig, on the Leipzig Michaelmas Fair, 1859.

THIS fair, which began September 26th and ended October 15th, was held under more favourable circumstances than that of last Easter, and the result shews trade to be on the whole improving, and that credit and confidence are reviving from the shocks they sustained in most parts of the Continent in consequence of the Italian war. The demand at the fair for the staple articles of consumption was large and brisk, and the amount of the purchases made, sufficiently indicated the disposition of the public to make up for the very scanty outlay they had ventured at Easter, when it was generally feared the war would extend to Germany. The wholesale dealings in manufactures and materials for manufactures, were, taken together, on a large and satisfactory scale. The vendors were, indeed, cautious in allowing credit, and they missed many valuable customers from the Danubian principalities, and from Brody in Galicia, which city has doubly suffered from its commercial crisis and from the destructive fire which lately ravaged it. On the other hand the buyers from Poland and Russia were, on this occasion, numerous, and the purchases made by German customers also, in general realized the expectations of the holders. After the Easter fair, large quantities of goods had remained in warehouse, whilst the supplies brought here this time were comparatively small; and hence it happened that not only the fresh goods but much of the old stocks were now cleared off at remunerative prices. The business transacted was of a firm and solid character, the credits were limited, and the purchases were made less on speculation than to supply actual wants. When the fair accounts are made up at the close of the year it will probably be found that, upon the whole, the sales effected were little, if at all, below those of an average Michaelmas fair.

In the leather-market the anticipations of a rise in price were fully realized. Prime strong Luxemburg and Malmédy sole-leather (which are sold in bundles of five skins, of about 200 lbs. weight) fetched the high figure of from 9*l.* 18*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per centner,*; the same of inferior quality 8*l.* 8*s.* to 9*l.* 12*s.* per centner; Rhenish sole-leather, prime, 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, inferior, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*; Eschwege, prime, ditto, 8*l.* 2*s.* to 9*l.* 12*s.*; lighter sorts from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 14*s.*, according to quality. Schweinfurth and other German sole-leather, prime, 9*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 12*s.*, second-rate from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 9*l.* per centner. Cow-leather, 6*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per centner; neats (upper) leather was in great demand, especially for Austria; strong went at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, light at from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; calf-leather brown, as at Easter; black rather higher; kip-leather fetched from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.; tanned sheep leather somewhat depressed; black harness-leather 7*l.* 4*s.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* per centner. The supply of leather was on the whole smaller than the usual stock of a Michaelmas fair. The same was the case with rawhides, which were in good demand. Large light calf-skins fetched from 18*l.* 15*s.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* per 100 skins; heavy ditto, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; cow-hides, light, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* per centner; heavy ditto, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; heavy ox-hides, 4*l.* 19*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per centner; heavy Buenos-Ayres hides fetched 6*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 18*s.*; West India hides, 4*l.* 19*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*; East India kip-skins from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 9*s.* per centner, according to quality.

Of woollen-cloth the supply was comparatively small, and did not exceed 120,000 pieces,† of which above

three-fourths were actually sold. Much cloth had been bought at the manufactories in the course of the summer, and many of these were so hard at work on orders that it was not worth their while to send cloth to market. Thick cloths, fancy stuffs, buckskins, and winter-coatings, were in good demand at firm prices, and fetched from 7*d.* to 1*s.** per ell more than last year, particularly those made at Coltness, Peitz, Luckenwalde, Forste, and Spremberg. The buckskins of Crimmitschau would have sold better if made in pieces of three quarters of an ell instead of four quarters wide. Satin-stuffs and tricots were all cleared off. Plain three-quarter cloths of middling fineness went generally well, fetching from 4*d.* to 5*d.* more per ell than at the Easter fair. Black zephyrs went less briskly. Thibets, merinoes, and flannels, were in good demand. The Americans as usual bought plain black cloths, and would have bought more, had it not been for the high prices and the large purchases they had made at the summer fair of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The principal buyers of cloth were from the German States; some came from the Greek principalities; but scarcely any from Italy, Switzerland, or Sweden. The mixed woollen-stuffs for furniture, called furniture-damask, made chiefly at Chemnitz, and also at Elberfeld, went heavily. The high price of yarns to the German manufacturer operates unfavourably upon the sale of stuffs of these descriptions.

The richness of the designs and the tasteful figuring of many of the Prussian and Saxon woollen fabrics are now conspicuous; indeed, the improvement is such, that Germany must soon be quite independent of France as regards the cloth trade, and the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Elbœuf, and other seats of the French cloth manufactures, is evidently drawing fast towards its close.

English woollen and mixed woollen-stuffs from Bradford, and English woollen cloak-stuffs from Huddersfield and Leeds, were in brisk demand, and the whole stocks sold. The Yorkshire, Orleans, Paramatta, Lastings, and similar stuffs still maintain their superiority to those of Germany both in texture and dye, and are consequently preferred in the German markets. The demand for woollen-yarn has been improving since the peace. Worsted and wets from Bradford continue indispensable articles to the German manufacturer.

Cotton stuffs of German fabric made a tolerably good fair.‡ Saxon and Prussian printed calicoes went off briskly. The mixed cotton and woollen articles made at Meerane and Glauchau, especially ribbed-stuffs with woollen webs, napolitaines and lamas, were all cleared off; poils de chèvre, cachemirs, and tartans, were in less demand. Cotton hosiery also went well, and according to the last reports from New York, now fetches good prices in the American markets. On the other hand, English cotton manufactures, particularly the heavier sorts, went badly, on account of the limited demand from the Danubian principalities and from Galicia. This result was not unexpected, for scarcely 5,000 centners of English cottons were brought to the fair, and one Leipzig merchant alone imported on this occasion 2,000 centners less of British cottons than his ordinary fair-stock. Saxon and Prussian jaconets, shirtings, cambrics, and piqués have long competed so successfully with the English in the German markets under the protection of the import-duty of 7*l.* 10*s.* per centner, that the English manufacturer only counts on a sale at Leipzig for exportation. Manchester cotton-velvets of the cheaper kinds also find it difficult to

* 1 Saxon ell, equal to 2 feet.

† The exact quantities cannot be ascertained till after the close of the year, when they will be noted in my Annual Report on Trade.

* Centner or quintal, equal to 110½ lbs. avoirdupois.

† Of Saxon cloth rather more than 4 pieces, and of Netherlands rather more than 3 pieces, equal to 1 toll-centner.

maintain their ground against the fabrics of Saxony, of Ettlingen, and of Linden near Hanover, the German cotton-velvets having of late much improved both in texture and colour. Swiss cottons, chiefly white wares, went tolerably; but are now run hard by the competition of the Saxon manufacturers. The Swiss figured articles from St. Gall are much sought for; but in plain stuffs, jacconets, mulls, cambrics, and curtains, it is hard to say whether the Swiss or the Saxon fabrics are really superior. The white cotton stuffs of the Saxon Voigtland were in good demand, more so than the lace of the Ore-mountains. English and French lace and tulle went pretty well; certainly better than at the Easter fair. The annual demand for English lace at Leipzig continues large, both for consumption within the German Customs' Union, and for transmission to Austria, Russia, and other countries, by means sometimes legitimate and sometimes otherwise.

The fair was well supplied with English cotton-twist. Notwithstanding the improvements in the cotton-mills at Augsburg and other places in the southern States, Manchester still furnishes the German market with superfine twist, Nos. 150 to 300, good water-twist, Nos. 12 to 30, and every other description of double yarn and twist, except the very low numbers.

For linen, the fair was a satisfactory one. The linen-stuffs of Saxon Lusatia, and of Silesia, especially the coarse and middling sorts, went very well for home consumption, and some sorts were also sold for exportation. Creas and bleached linen were bought for Russia, unbleached for Denmark, and thread-lace for America, though the last at depressed prices. Coarse creas of mixed linen were in requisition by the labouring classes. Bielefeld linen was in fair demand for home consumption, and the price is expected to rise, the flax crop having partially failed in consequence of the long droughts. The export to America of German piece-linen has much fallen off, and the loss upon some late exportations of such linen from this place was from 15 to 20 per cent. The Irish and Scotch piece-linens now beat the German out of all the transatlantic markets, as well as those of Russia. However, a new export-trade from Germany has sprung up in ready-made shirts and other linen garments, particularly to the Brazils and to Russia. This new practice of making-up linen clothes for exportation may possibly be worth the attention of the British linen-trade. At this fair the damasks and drills of Bielefeld, Grossschönau, and Chemnitz experienced a formidable competition from Irish linen, which penetrates more and more into the German markets, and comes mostly unbleached in order to avoid the high import-duty of 3*l*. per centner imposed upon bleached linen entering the States of the Customs' Union. The high price of linen-yarn, which has lately risen 20 per cent., is also an unfavourable circumstance for the German weaver. The fair was supplied with British and Irish linen-yarn and thread, and also with some from Ghent in Belgium.

A good deal of coarse Saxon linen, called sailor's linen, is now exported to Cuba, where it is said to be preferred to British linen on account of its comparative cheapness, being a rough article. Indeed, it is now only in the coarser and cheaper sorts of linen that the German manufacturer is sure of maintaining his ground either at home or abroad. The total quantity of linen brought to the fair was estimated at 13,000 centners, of which about two-thirds were of Saxon manufacture.

Silk-manufactures went badly at the fair, partly from the general indisposition to purchase articles of mere luxury, and also because many purchasers had provided themselves at the late fair of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, fearing a deficiency of raw silk in Italy, and a consequent rise of prices. Fashions in silk-stuffs have changed since the spring; then plain silks were preferred, now figured silks are most in demand, and with ribbons the case is the same. Heavy French silks went slowly at a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. from the Easter prices, whilst light silks such as florences and marcellines, were mostly cleared off. As to German silks, the business transacted was chiefly in

those of Crefeld, Elberfeld, and Barmen in the Rhenish provinces, which were preferred by the German customers, though these fabrics in respect of the dye continue much behind the brilliant fabrics of France. There were but few purchasers of silks from the Danubian principalities, Poland, or Russia. The mixed silks of Chemnitz maintained their ground well. A new sort of chenille-stuff from Glauchau made its appearance and was bought up for exportation.

Ribbons were quite neglected, owing as was said to the large quantities which had been sold by the travelling agents of the dealers during the summer. The ribbons used in Germany are made chiefly at Basle and at Lyons, and are supplied through the agency of the wholesale warehouses at Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Hamburg.

Glass manufactures were in better demand than at the Easter fair. The Bohemian glass trade has scarcely recovered from its losses during the commercial crisis, caused principally by the failure of Hamburg houses, through whom orders from America were executed. On this occasion there were some beautiful specimens of frosted-glass, inlaid with beads, and of glass vases in antique forms; indeed, the artistic powers of the Bohemian manufacturers seem every year improving. About 4,000 centners of glass-wares of all descriptions came to the fair, of which 1,500 centners were from the Austrian dominions. The chief seat of the Bohemian manufacture is the small town of Hayda, at which, and the surrounding villages, about 103,000 centners of crystal and ground glass are annually produced. Mirrors and looking-glasses are but little made in Bohemia, they come chiefly from Mannheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, and some places in Silesia. Venetian glass is occasionally, but rarely seen at these fairs.

Among the miscellaneous articles brought on sale to the fair, were very large assortments of walking-sticks, made at Hamburg, Meissen, and other places of Germany. They are exported to England, Russia, and America. The clocks of the Black Forest and the watches of Switzerland appeared also as usual, but the sales were inconsiderable. French jewellery and galantry wares were in average demand. English hardware went moderately; English razors and fine cutlery are still preferred; but in knives, plated and japanned wares, and other common articles, the Germans have made great progress, and the Sheffield manufacturers find it difficult to maintain successful competition with them. The cheap wood wares and toys of Nürnberg came in large quantities, and met as usual with a brisk sale.

Paper and pasteboard were in good demand. The price of paper appears to be gradually rising on account of the difficulty of obtaining rags. A reduction of the import-duty on foreign paper is in contemplation, and may very well take place, for the exportation of paper manufactured within the States of the German Customs' Union has more than tripled itself in the last twenty years.

The fur-market has not yet recovered from the effects of the crisis of 1857. Scarcely any kinds of fur went well at the fair, except French rabbit-skins, which fetched 20 per cent. higher prices than at Easter. Other sorts were from 10 to 20 per cent. below the Easter prices. Of German foxes, 5,000 skins were sold at a reduction of 5 per cent. Of rock-martens 5,000 skins were sold to Poland and America at the Easter prices. Of Russian iltises, 10,000 skins were bought on American account at a reduction of 10 per cent. German otters and badgers in little demand; German hare-skins the like, and the stock at market smaller than usual. Russian hare-skins came in late, and went at prices from 12 to 15 per cent. higher than at the last fair.

Russian bristles went pretty well, and would have fetched higher prices but for the unusually large stock at market.

Money was tolerably plentiful during the fair, and bills were easily discounted at 4 per cent. The bank of Leipzig, as well as the bank of Prussia, and the other North-German banks, have large stocks of

bullion in their coffers, and the monetary situation of Germany would be satisfactory, were it not for the financial difficulties of the Austrian Empire. The National Bank of Austria has not been able to resume its cash payments since the termination of the war; and for the present, such a resumption does not seem likely; for, according to the official account made up to the 6th of October instant, the National Bank had 79,000,000 florins* of silver in hand to answer a paper-note-circulation of 472,000,000 florins. The Austrian bank-notes expressed to be payable in new silver currency are now at a discount of 18 per cent. on the exchange of Leipzig. As regards the banks, railways, and other commercial undertakings in northern and central Germany, they have generally rallied from the depression into which they were thrown by the Italian war; but the shares have not yet recovered the market value at which they stood before the war began. For instance, the shares of the Bank of Prussia stand 7 per cent. lower, those of the Leipsic Bank 9 per cent. lower, and those of the Weimar Bank 13 per cent. lower than they did at the beginning of the year 1859. The Leipzig-Dresden Railway-shares stand 11 per cent. lower, the Magdeburg-Leipzig 15 per cent. lower, the Berlin-Anhalt 6 per cent. lower and the Cologne-Minden 11 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the year. The Leipzig *Credit Mobilier* shares, on which a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared at Midsummer, now stand 62 per 100 dollar share, instead of 73, the market price at the opening of the year.

The exchange on London has risen to 6 dollars 18½ neugroschen per pound sterling for three months' bills, but is still much below the par of exchange with London, which is at least 6 dollars 23 neugroschen per pound sterling.

October 17th, 1859.

Report by Mr. Ward, late British Consul-General at Leipzig, on the Leipzig Midsummer Wool Fair, 1859, with Notices of some other German Wool Fairs.

THE Leipzig annual Wool Fair was held on the 14th and 15th of June, and was attended by a considerable number of purchasers, chiefly German, Belgian, and French manufacturers; but the result was not satisfactory to the wool growers, inasmuch as they were obliged to submit to a reduction of from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per stone, as compared with last year's prices. The wools were in general well washed; where that was not the case, the difference of price was as much as 9s. per stone. On English account but little was bought. The quantity of wool brought to market is officially stated at 28,154 stone, being 13,152 stone less than the quantity brought to last year's fair; and the quantity actually sold at 23,877 stone, being 16,709 stone less than the quantity sold last year. Coarse wools were more in request than those of finer quality. The prices fetched by the different sorts of wools were:—fine wools from 45s. to 53s. per stone, middling fine wools from 38s. to 45s. per stone, and coarse wools from 33s. to 38s. per stone.

It should be observed that wool is now sold at all the Saxon, as well as Prussian, markets by the new weights (established in Prussia July 1st, and in Saxony November 1, 1859). By these new weights, 20 lbs.=1 stone, and 5 stone, or 100 lbs.=1 toll-centner or 110¼ lbs. avoidupois. The old trade-centner contained 110 lbs., and the old stone 22½ lbs.; but the new lb. being about 7 per cent. heavier than the old, the new centner and stone are in fact only 3 per cent. lighter than the old ones. This difference should be taken into account in comparing prices, e.g. fine wool which fetched at Leipzig in 1858 60s. per stone, and in 1859 6s. less, was in reality not 10 per cent., but 7 per cent. cheaper by reason of the 3 per cent. to be deducted in order to the adjustment of the weights.

At the Dresden Fair (June 9th and 10th), 11,010 stone of wool were brought to market, which was equal

to the supply of last year's fair, and the washing was good; but business was slack, and the wool sold fetched from 5s. to 6s. per stone less than it did last year.

At the fair of Bautzen, in Saxon Lusatia (June 9th), 8,642 stone of wool were brought to market, and 6,934 stone sold. The prices ranged thus:—fine wools, 45s. to 51s. per stone; middling fine ditto, 39s. to 45s. per stone; coarse ditto, 33s. to 39s. per stone. The washing of the wool was remarkably good.

The wool at the fair of Gera, in the principality of Reuss (June 8th), was also very well washed and nearly the whole quantity brought to market, viz., 6,000 stone was sold. The prices obtained were:—fine and middling fine wools, 36s. to 43s. 6d. per stone; coarse ditto, 33s. to 36s. per stone.

The Weimar fair (June 14th to 16th) was a very unsatisfactory one. The quantity of wool brought to market was 6,418 centners, of which only 3,618 centners were sold, being 915 centners less sold than at last year's fair. The prices ranged from 6l. 15s. to 10l. 3s. 6d. per centner, according to quality.

At the Dessau fair (June 9th and 10th) the quantity of wool at market was 1,086 centners, and nearly the whole went off at from 24s. to 30s. per centner less than the last year's prices. The washing was very good.

The above-mentioned fairs are, however, of much less importance than the great Prussian wool fairs, which likewise take place annually in the month of June, and the results of which are thus reported.

At Breslau (June 3rd to 7th) the wool was tolerably well washed and cleaned, and considerable purchases were made on English, French, and Swedish account, as well as by the Rhenish manufacturers; but from other parts of Germany there was little demand. The quantity of wool at market is thus stated:—

		Centners.
Stock on hand at the opening of the Fair, being chiefly Polish and Russian Wools	.. ..	12,000
Silesian Wools brought to the Fair	.. ..	33,000
Posen Wools ditto	.. ..	9,400
Polish and Austrian Wools } ditto	.. ..	1,700
Total		56,100

being 3,400 centners less than the supply of the last Midsummer fair. The quantity remaining unsold at the close of the fair was 14,000 centners; viz., 6,000 centners Silesian and Posen fleeces, and 8,000 centners Russian, Polish, &c. The following prices were paid for the different sorts of wool:—

	£	s.	£	s.	
Silesian, superfine, and Electoral	15	0	to	16	10 per centner
Ditto, fine	13	10		14	8 "
Ditto, middling & middling fine	11	14		12	18 "
Inferior, fine, and coarse	9	18		11	5 "
Dead, middling, and fine	9	6		10	16 "
Sweaty	8	4		11	2 "
Posen, middling, and fine clips	10	4		13	1 "

These prices range about 3 per cent. under the prices of last year's fair, and are therefore nearly equalized by the circumstance above-mentioned, viz., that the toll-centner now in use is 3 per cent. lighter than the old trade centner.

At Posen fair (June 10th and 11th) 16,000 centners of wool came to market, whereas the supply at the last fair was only 9,762 centners. On this occasion about 2,000 centners remained unsold. The reduction in price ranged from 12s. to 36s. per centner, and the prices actually paid are thus reported:—superfine wool, 12l. to 13l. 10s. per centner; fine wool, 10l. 16s. to 12l. per centner; middling fine wool, 9l. 15s. to 10l. 16s. per centner; coarse wool, 8l. 8s. to 9s. per centner. The fair was consequently an unfavourable one to the wool growers of the Duchy.

At Stettin (June 15th and 16th) 20,077 centners of wool are reported to have been at market, but the business was flat. Good Pomeranian fleeces fetched from 10l. 4s. to 10l. 16s. per centner; Pomeranian combing wool from 8l. 5s. to 9l. 10s. per centner. The prices ranged generally 30s., but in some cases as much

* 1 Florin equal to 2 shillings sterling.

as 42s. and 45s. per centner lower than those of last year.

The Berlin fair (June 18th to 22nd) was, as usual, by far the largest of all the Midsummer wool fairs. The quantity of wool at market was estimated at 110,000 centners, including 10,000 centners in warehouse from last year's stock, being 19,000 centners less than at last year's fair. About three-fourths of the quantity at market were actually sold. The washings were in general satisfactory, and the weight of the fleeces rather more than last year. The reduction of price, as compared with last year, was various; some wools sold at a reduction of 15s. to 24s. per centner, others were obliged to submit to a reduction of from 36s. to 45s.; upon an average, the reduction ranged from 30s. to 36s. per centner, against which should be taken into account the difference of weight as above-mentioned. The reduction was greater upon coarse than upon the finer sorts of wools. The finest wools did not fetch more than from 13*l.* 10s. to 13*l.* 16s. per centner; but the chief business was done in coarse and middling wools, at prices ranging from 9*l.* 15s. to 11*l.* 5s. per centner; combing wool realized about 9*l.* per centner. The chief purchasers were from England and France, who bought much more than the German manufacturers.

Berlin is now the most important wool market of the Continent, and has taken the place formerly occupied by Breslau in that respect. The quantity of wool brought to Berlin for sale in the course of the year 1858, both during the fair, and at other times, was 200,000 centners at least. The central position of the Prussian capital, and its facilities of railway communication, give it advantages over most other markets; and the result is that the prices paid at the Berlin Midsummer fair, are generally taken by the German wool dealers as a rule for the ensuing year.

June 30th, 1859.

Report by Mr. Ward, late British Consul-General at Leipzig, on the Easter or Jubilate Fair at that city, in 1859.

THE Easter Fair took place this year at an unusually late period, viz., from the 9th to the 28th of May, a circumstance of itself unfavourable to the sale of a number of articles, such as cottons, muslins, light woollen stuffs, &c., required for summer use. But this disadvantage was trifling in comparison with the serious stagnation of business caused by the breaking out of the war in Italy, and by the military preparations being made in all the German States, which could hardly fail to produce a panic upon the Exchanges, to cause a general fall in the prices of Stocks and Shares, to make money more difficult, and to intimidate the holders of goods from giving that credit to purchasers which the latter usually expect. In such circumstances the fair turned out, as might be anticipated, a bad one, and large quantities of goods remained on hand unsold; for the purchasers had great difficulty in getting their bills discounted, and as many of the vendors refused to sell at all on credit, the transactions were necessarily limited, and contrasted gloomily with the briskness of traffic usually prevailing on these occasions.

The leather market of Leipzig is supplied almost entirely by the States of the German Customs' Union, and the sales are generally made in the few days preceding the legal opening of the fair. This time about 25,000 centners* of leather of all sorts were brought to market. Much of this stock was of inferior quality, and consequently depreciated; but strong well-tanned leather, especially sole leather, fetched from 15s. to 18s. per centner more than at Michaelmas. Prime Malmedy and Luxemburg sole leather went at from 8*l.* 11*s.* to 9*l.* 9s. per centner; prime German ditto at 9*l.* and under; cow leather at from 5*l.* 5s. to 6*l.* per centner; calf leather at from 2s. to 3s. per lb.; prime kip skins at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; and other sorts in proportion. Upon the whole, leather being an article

of indispensable necessity, fared better than most other branches of trade; but the sales were unfavourably affected by the course of exchange, particularly as regards Austria, from whence many buyers of leather frequent this market.

The *Fur* and *Peltry* Fair began pretty briskly; and had it not been for the unfortunate political conjuncture, large sales of furs would doubtless have been made. American foxes and lynxes were much sought for by the Greeks and Servians, and maintained their prices well. German foxes were bought on Russian and Greek account at from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 6s. per ten skins, which was cheaper than before the fair, but 20 per cent. dearer than at this period of last year. Otters, both German and American, bears, racoons, and Virginian iltis, hung heavily on hand; hare skins, Russian and German, were depreciated above 20 per cent.; kid and calf skins, the same German iltis, and martens, maintained their winter prices, being, with other furs, much bought on American account. French rabbit skins came as usual in large quantities, and went higher than might have been expected. The transactions in Russian furs were still going on when the fair terminated; but of these it may be asserted generally, that they were much impeded by the state of the money market, and by the course of exchange being very unfavourable to Russia in other European countries. The course for instance between St. Petersburg and London has not been so low for above thirty years past, having fallen to 2s. 7d. English money per silver rouble; and in like manner the course between St. Petersburg and Paris has fallen to 3½ francs French money per silver rouble, which circumstances not only checked the sales of Russian produce, but disabled the Russians from purchasing American furs and peltry at this fair to their usual extent.

Hides and Skins were much depressed in price. About 5,500 German cow hides were bought on French account at from 3*l.* 18s. to 4*l.* 1s. per centner. Heavy calf skins fetched 1s. 3d. per lb., lighter from 12*l.* 15s. to 14*l.* 5s. per centner. Kid skins, always an important article at this season of the year, went at 7*l.* 10s. for prime, and from 5*l.* 5s. to 6*l.* per centner for inferior sorts. Of hare skins the supply was small; Bohemian hares fetched from 16*l.* 10s. to 17*l.* 5s.; Polish ditto, from 12*l.* to 12*l.* 15s.; Wallachian ditto, from 15*l.* 15s. to 15*l.* 18s. per centner. In Russian hare skins scarcely any business was done.

For *Woollen Cloth*, the most important of all the manufactured goods brought to these fairs, the demand was slack, and the sales much impeded by the reluctance of the bankers to discount bills even of first class mercantile houses. The quantity of cloth brought to market is reported at only 140,000 pieces,* of which quantity the sales did not probably exceed one-half. The usual customers of the cloth market from Holland, the Rhenish provinces, Italy, and the Levant, did not make their appearance; and those who came from South Germany, Switzerland, and America, were fewer in number than usual. The Americans bought pretty largely of black three-quarters cloth at prices rather higher than at the small Leipzig New Year Fair, but lower by 20 per cent. than at the fair held at Frankfurt on the Oder in March last. The thick cloths of Finsterwalde and Kirkhain, and the stout buckskins used for forester's clothing were too dear for the buyers. On the other hand, the light three-quarters cloths and zephyrs made at Sommerfeld, Saran, and Sagan, realized fully the prices expected by the manufacturers. The buckskins of Spremberg were depressed, and the sales small. The cloths of Grossenhain, Camenz, Leisnig, and Döbeln, were not found suitable to the American market; and inasmuch as there were no purchasers from Italy or the East, the vent was limited to Germany at reduced prices, which was also the case with the fabrics of Rosswein, Lengefeld, and Kirchberg. In regard to the productions of the other cloth manufacturing towns of Saxony and Prussia, such as Crimmitschau, Luckenwalde, Brandenburg, Görlitz,

* The centner now in use is the toll-centner of 100 lbs. (or quintal = 110½ lbs. avoirdupois.)

* Of Saxon cloth rather more than 4 pieces, and of Netherlands cloth rather more than 3 pieces, go to the toll-centner.

Cottbus, &c., they had already sold cloth enough to supply the demand for the summer months, and consequently were not in a condition to send much to the fair. The quantity of cloth manufactured at these towns in 1858 appears to have been much less than in the previous year. At Görlitz, for instance, the Chamber of Commerce reports that in 1858 only 7,000 pieces of cloth were made, and 26,400 pieces dyed, which was very much below the average quantity; and the consequence is that a large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment. The cause of this falling off is attributed principally to the monetary difficulties still prevailing in Turkey and the Danubian Principalities.

Of *Linen Manufactures* the sales were not inconsiderable, and the former prices maintained. Good fabrics of real linen, without admixture of cotton, are always in demand, whilst trumpery mixed stuffs are more and more neglected. The Saxon damasks, particularly those of Grossschönau, maintain their reputation well; at that place about 1,500 centners of fine damasks are annually made, which compete successfully with the damasks of Schmiedeberg in Silesia, of Warndorf and Hayda in Bohemia, of Bielefeld and Salzwedel in Prussia, and of Courtrai in Flanders. Silesian linen also went pretty well at the fair, and the reports of the condition of the weavers in that part of Germany are better than they were a few years since.

Silesian creas and bleached linen are now exported pretty regularly to Russia, and the vent of unbleached linen has also much improved of late. The dearthness of flax is, however, a considerable impediment to the success of the linen manufacture everywhere, for the prices of linen yarn both in England and Germany, continue enormously high. Silesian thread lace, especially for veils (*Estopilles*), has lately found a good vent in America, though at prices scarcely remunerative. The linen manufacturers of Silesia are apprehensive of sustaining a serious loss in consequence of the determination of the Prussian Government to supply the army in future with cotton clothing exclusively, instead of those articles of linen which have hitherto been used in the soldier's dress, the cotton stuffs being found to be not only cheaper, but more conducive to the health of the soldiers, than those made of linen. Irish linen now comes regularly to these fairs, but on the present occasion the sales were inconsiderable.

Silk Manufactures cannot be said to have made a brilliant fair, for the public were little disposed to purchase any articles of mere luxury. However, the Americans made some important purchases. Plain thick silk stuffs of one colour, and *that dark*, were those which seemed to be preferred, and the prices corresponded to the present dearthness of the raw material. Mixed silks were not in demand, excepting occasionally those figured with new and attractive patterns.

For *Cotton Manufactures*, whether German or British, the fair was unsatisfactory. The Greek and Oriental purchasers for exportation were not numerous, and were generally unprovided with ready money. It was roughly estimated that about 40,000 centners of cotton stuffs were at the fair,* of which 6,000 or 7,000 centners may have been of British manufacture, and of that quantity little more than the half could have been actually sold. The tendency of these fairs to become more and more marts for German manufactures (both cotton and woollen), has been remarked in former reports; but it cannot be inferred from thence that any loss is sustained by British industry, whilst the exports from Great Britain direct to Constantinople, Galatz, and Brailoff, continue to increase. All the accounts concur in stating, that British goods are considered in the Greek Principalities as better and more lasting than those made in Germany, and that it is only in design and colour that German fabrics maintain a superiority. If our manufacturers could be brought to pay a little more attention to the due admixture of colours,

and to the tasteful figuring of their stuffs, they need have no fears from German competition in the markets of the East. Had it not been for the novelty of their patterns, German printed calicoes and net-work, as well as the mixed cottons and worsteds, and mixed cottons and silks, would have fared worse than they did at this fair. The coloured furniture stuffs and damasks of Chemnitz, chiefly mixed, were in little demand, and the so-called white wares of the Vogtland did not go off better. The best business was done in the cotton lace so extensively made in the Saxon Ore-mountains, of which large quantities were sold for exportation. The Saxon hosiery trade, both cotton and woollen, seems to be improving, and has at all events overcome the ruinous effects of the crisis of the winter 1857-58. This is confirmed by the lately published returns of the imports of foreign manufactures (whereof German hosiery forms a large part) into New York in the first three months of the current year 1859, the value of these imports having been about equal to that of the imports in the corresponding three months of the year 1857, and more than double that in the first three months of the year 1858.

The importation of *cotton*, as well as of *woollen yarn*, into Leipzig for the use of the manufactures in this part of Germany, both during and between the fairs, continues tolerably brisk. The duty on cotton-twist, unbleached (one or two threads), and on waddings, was raised, in the year 1847, from 6s. to 9s. per centner; but the experience of ten years is said to have satisfied the Prussian Government that such increase was unnecessary, and Prussia will probably propose to the approaching Toll Conference to reduce the duty in question to its former rate of 6s. per centner. It is hoped that the Saxon Government will support this proposition, for the increased duty upon foreign twist cannot be shown to have conferred any advantage whatever upon the cotton mills of Saxony. The Saxon mill owners are fully able to conduct their business without this kind of protection. The new Joint Stock Cotton Mill at Chemnitz, for instance, already carries on its operations on so large a scale that its managers have recently resolved to increase the number of its working spindles from 51,200 to 61,200, in order to keep pace with the demands made on the productive power of the establishment.

Straw Hats, especially those of white *piqué* for women, sold very well, and the quantity of straw manufactures brought to the fair was unusually large.

Veneers chiefly of foreign wood, came also in considerable quantities. French walnut veneers seem to be the most in fashion; but scarcely one-third of the supply was disposed of, nor did the mahogany or rose-wood veneers fare any better.

Of the other articles which appeared at the fair, such as *hardware*, *glass*, *porcelain*, *bristles*, &c., and of the *retail trade* generally, it will suffice to remark, that the vendors were much disappointed, and the business transacted was but trifling. Although the Bank of Leipzig, contrary to its usual practice, was willing to make advances of cash upon raw materials, or upon such manufactures as were not perishable or subject to the influence of fashion, yet even this accommodation did not much relieve the prevailing difficulties, or dispel the feeling of insecurity which affected the mercantile community.

The Bank of Leipzig, just before the commencement of the fair, raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent. on bills, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on pledges, which is rather higher than the rate fixed at Berlin, where the Bank of Prussia discounts on bills at 5 per cent., and on pledges at 6 per cent. The prevailing rate of discount in Northern and Central Germany, is now from 5 to 6 per cent. The course of exchange during the fair for three months' bills on England was only 6 dollars 14 groschen per pound sterling, which is lower than it has been for many years past.

The effect of the war in which Austria is now involved, and which is expected to extend eventually to the whole Germanic Confederation, has been to cause a heavy depreciation of Government Stocks and Shares

* The quantities can never be exactly given till after the close of the year, when they will be stated in my annual report on trade.

in commercial undertakings upon the Exchanges of Germany. At Vienna most serious losses and failures have been sustained; and the National Bank notes, being no longer payable in silver, are at a discount in the market of from 30 to 40 per cent. The shares of the Bank of Leipzig, one of the most solid concerns in Germany, and which paid a dividend for the last year of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., have fallen since January from 156 to 120 dollars per 100 dollar share. The Leipzig and Dresden Railway shares, which paid a dividend for last year of 18 per cent., have in like manner fallen from 250 to 172 dollars per 100 dollar share. The Leipzig and Magdeburg Railway shares (last dividend paid 24 per cent.), have also fallen from 251 to 195 dollars per 100 dollar share and the shares in the Leipzig Credit Mobilier Institution (last dividend paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), which in January stood at the price of 73, are now quoted on the Exchange at only 40 dollars per 100 dollar share. Nor can any material improvement in the market value of such undertakings be expected so long as a prospect remains of the war spreading itself beyond the limits of Italy, and endangering the tranquillity of the German States.

The great fire which has recently destroyed a portion of the town of Brody, in Galicia, and the commercial crisis whereby that place has been affected, have likewise been unfavourable circumstances for our Easter fair. When the Russian ports were blockaded in consequence of the war between Russia and the Western Powers, the trade went entirely by land-carriage to the Russian frontier, and the locality of Brody gave it a principal share in this overland traffic, which has now ceased, and its cessation has involved most of the Brody merchants in financial difficulties. According to a recent report of the Brody Chamber of Commerce, the value of the English and German manufactured goods brought to Brody in the year 1855, for exportation to Russia, was 168,050*l.*, of which 151,450*l.* was English; in the year 1856, it was 190,000*l.*, of which 152,000*l.* was English. This amount has diminished in the last two years; but Brody will always remain a market of some importance for British manufactures, whether obtained by sea through Galatz or Odessa, or bought indirectly at the Leipzig fairs.

The Saxon General Post Office is fixed at Leipzig, the correspondence of this place being much larger and of more commercial importance than that of Dresden, or any other Saxon town. The official returns for 1858 show that the activity of the General Post Office has very much increased in that, as compared with the previous year. The number of ordinary letters, cross-bands, and patterns sent through the post in 1858, was 10,145,790, that of recommended letters, 236,134, and of parcels without declared value, 1,799,495. The declared value of the monies and securities sent by the post within the year, viz., gold, silver, bank notes, Government securities, and jewels, was 29,796,199*l.* sterling. The number of postage stamps sold was 7,281,310. Taking the population of the Kingdom of Saxony at 2,000,000, which it slightly exceeded at the census taken in December last, it thus appears that the letters of all sorts and parcels sent by the post within the year were in the ratio of above six per head of the population, and that the amount of money and valuables sent by the post were in the ratio of nearly 15*l.* per head of the population,—a fact which bears strong testimony to the intellectual as well as commercial activity of the inhabitants of this part of Germany.

The Association of German Booksellers met as usual at the close of the general fair for the purpose of adjusting their annual accounts, and of deliberating upon all matters affecting their trade generally. The number of new works published in Germany within the last year, and registered at Leipzig, was ascertained to be as follows (reckoning each book or publication as a single copy only), viz. :—

The books, maps, and works of art actually published in the year from Easter 1858 to Easter 1859,

were 9,550.; announced as forthcoming, 849.—Total, 10,399.

The German Booksellers' Association now consists of 763 members (besides other booksellers resident in Germany who do not belong to it), and has become a body of great and recognized public utility. Among the subjects brought under its consideration at this meeting, was the question of a common law of copyright for all civilized nations, as suggested by the International Congress which sat at Brussels in September, 1858. The Booksellers' Association has stated its views in a memorial communicated to the Saxon Government, according to which it appears by no means easy to find a common basis for an international law of such a description. The feeling in Germany is in favour of a *limited* copyright to authors, but is decidedly against admitting either a perpetual copyright, or a copyright of fifty years from the author's decease, as advocated by certain French members of the Brussels Congress.

May 31st, 1859.

Report by Mr. Ward, late British Consul-General at Leipzig, on the trade of that city in the year 1859.

THE results of the trade of Leipzig at and between the fairs during the last year have upon the whole been unsatisfactory; but when all circumstances are considered, particularly the commercial mistrust created by the war in Italy, and the apprehensions that prevailed lest Germany should become involved in that war, the falling off, as compared with the previous years has not been so great as might have been expected. The annexed accounts A and B (which are translated from the official returns obtained from the Customhouse) show but a slight diminution in the quantities either of German or of foreign goods brought to the fairs. The total quantity of German manufactures brought on sale to the fairs was in 1858, 385,438 centners, and in 1859, 367,557 centners, exhibiting a decrease in the last-mentioned year, of 17,881 centners, or 4.62 per cent. Of foreign manufactures, partly manufactured articles, and raw materials, so brought on sale, the quantity was in 1858, 325,101 centners, and in 1859, 307,379 centners, exhibiting a decrease in the last-mentioned year of 17,722 centners, or 5.47 per cent. The sales of foreign goods for home consumption were in 1858, 255,718 centners, and in 1859, 248,399 centners; decrease, 7,319 centners or 2.86 per cent. The sales of foreign goods for exportation were, in 1858, 45,003 centners, and in 1859, 31,010 centners, being a decrease of 13,993 centners, or at the high rate of 31.094 per cent.

The quantities of goods of every description, whether destined for the fairs, or for the consumption of the inhabitants, or for further transit, which arrived with invoices at Leipzig, either by railway or by waggon, amounted in the year 1858 to 4,796,412 centners, and in 1859 (see account annexed) to 4,803,868, being an increase of 7,451 centners, or 0.15 per cent. in the last-mentioned year. Of this quantity, however, the proportion which represents the trade of the fairs, or that between the fairs, upon running accounts with the customs was, as already stated:—German goods, 367,567 centners; foreign goods, 307,379—total, 674,946 centners.

Of the German manufactures brought to the fairs, the sales cannot be exactly ascertained, but are usually taken at two-thirds of the whole. Of the foreign goods brought to the fairs, the quantities actually sold, whether for home-consumption or exportation, are distinguished in the account B.

The following is an estimate of the quantity and value of the British manufactures brought to the fairs in the course of the year, calculated at the same rates as in former years :—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Centners.	£
Cotton Manufactures ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole quantity brought to the Fairs, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per centner)	19,601	441,022
Hardwares, coarse (the whole of ditto, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centner)	2,005	12,030
Silk and Mixed Silk Manufactures ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto, at 225 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centner) ..	509	114,525
Woollen Manufactures ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto, at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centner)	15,273	458,190
Cotton Yarn (the whole of ditto, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s. per centner)	34,237	143,795
Iron Manufactures (the whole of ditto, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. per centner)	2,672	6,012
Leather and Leather Manufactures ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centner) ..	2,316	34,740
Linen Yarn ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per centner)	1,440	10,800
Linen, bleached (the whole of ditto, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per centner)	1,313	29,542
Woollen Yarn ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto, at an average of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. per centner) ..	30,501	343,136
Other manufactured Articles ($\frac{1}{10}$ of ditto on an average, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per centner)	12,978	292,005
Drugs and Chemical Products (British proportion not exactly ascertained)	..	..
Total	122,845	1,885,797

According to the above estimate, which is the nearest approximation to the facts that can be made, and taking the proportion of the goods mentioned which were sold for home-consumption and exportation together at 90 per cent. of the whole, being the same ratio as the entire sales of foreign goods bear to the whole of the foreign goods brought to the fairs (as given in account B), the quantity of British manufacturers sold at Leipzig within the year will have reached 110,556 centners, and the value thereof will have amounted to 1,697,212 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

The information received here from Chemnitz and the other manufacturing districts represents most branches of industry as having suffered a depression during the past year, in consequence of the political occurrences, nor have they yet fully recovered from that depression, or from the effects of the monetary crisis of the year 1857. Several of the Saxon cotton-mills are now working only short time, and the mills for spinning woollen and worsted yarns are not doing better. The woollen-cloth manufacturers in Saxony and the adjoining parts of Prussia have, indeed, fared tolerably in the course of the year, and are not without orders for cloth; yet it is not expected that any branch of manufacture, whether cotton, woollen, or linen, in this country can be rallied into a state of much activity or briskness, so long as a general want of confidence continues to prevail, and the mercantile world remains timid and apprehensive of danger impending to Germany from the side of France.

The importance of Leipzig as a manufacturing town

is gradually rising, and industrial establishments are every year springing up on all sides of it. Some twenty years ago, the manufacturing industry of the place was limited to the printing-offices, the wax-cloth factories, and the worsted spinning-mills. At present, machinery of every description and agricultural implements are made here to a considerable extent. A large beetroot-sugar factory has been erected, and a number of miscellaneous articles of trade are manufactured here, such as Britannia-metal, asphalt, chemical products, ethereal oils and essences, chocolate, cigars, bookbinder's linen, paper, perfumery, candles, stearin, stone-ware, &c., &c. These manufactures, combined with the trade of the fairs, afford ample means of subsistence for the working population, which continues to increase rapidly. According to the census, taken December 3rd, 1858, the population of Leipzig, including the garrison, was found to be 74,097, whereas, three years previously the number of inhabitants, including the garrison, was 70,115. The University appears to flourish, having now 863 students and 80 professors or teachers. The revenues of the University yielded in the year 1858 a sum equal to 11,655 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and, including the additional supplies granted by the Government, the entire sum applicable to the purpose of academical education in that year was 21,450 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The University library now contains above 220,000 books and 400 manuscripts, besides a large collection of coins.

The following is a statement of the wholesale prices of some of the leading articles of consumption at Leipzig, at the close of the year 1859.

	Saxon Currency.	Sterling.
	§	£ s. d.
Cotton Wool, middling New Orleans, &c. per centner (The best sorts, such as Sea-Island, seldom appear)	25	3 15 0
Iron, German, common cast	4	0 12 0
" wrought	6	0 18 0
(English and Scotch iron seldom appear).		
Coffee, Brazil per lb.	7 to 8 neugroschen.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
" St. Domingo	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9d. to 10d.
" Java	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10d. to 11d.
Oil, rape per centner	§11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1 14 6
Spirits per oshoft = 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ imp. galls.	28	4 4 0
Pepper per centner	24	3 12 0
Rice, Java	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16s. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 6d.
Wheat-flour, finest	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1 3 0
" second quality	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17s. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Molasses	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 6
Sugar-powder, of beet-root	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 6d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s.
" Muscovado, West India	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 6d.
Sugar, refined loaf	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 9d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 6d.
Tobacco, German, of inferior quality	4 to 8	12s. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4d.
" " superior	20 to 40	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
" American, inferior	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s.
" " superior	100 to 300	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sheep's Wool per stone of 20 lbs. = 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.	12 to 14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s.
Hides, Buenos Ayres per centner	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19s. 6d.
Tea, according to quality per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	1s. 6d. to 9s.
Indigo, according to quality	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.
Herrings, Scotch per ton = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, English	13 to 15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s.
Coals, Zurickan per load of 50 scheffels (English coals are scarcely used here, being unable to compete in price with those of Saxony).	23 to 27	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s.

NOTE.—The centner is equal to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois; the scheffel to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons.

The average rate of discount at Leipzig during the year was 5 per cent. on bills, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits of securities. During the Easter fair 6 per cent. was given on bills, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits; but at the Michaelmas fair the rates had fallen to 4 per cent. on bills, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits, at which figures they have since remained.

The course of exchange for bills on London varied considerably within the year. For bills at three months the monthly average course for one pound sterling, was as follows:—

	Dolls. Ngrs.			Dolls. Ngrs.	
In January ..	6	20	In July ..	6	$16\frac{1}{2}$
February ..	6	21	August ..	6	$18\frac{1}{2}$
March ..	6	21	September ..	6	19
April ..	6	19	October ..	6	$17\frac{1}{2}$
May ..	6	15	November ..	6	17
June ..	6	16	December ..	6	$17\frac{1}{2}$

Average of the Year .. 6 dolls. 18 neugroschen.

Whilst for bills at sight, and Bank of England notes, the average course of exchange during the year was 2 neugroschen higher, or 6 dollars 20 neugroschen per pound sterling.

For further particulars of the traffic of the Easter and Michaelmas fairs in the last year, I beg leave to refer to my separate reports upon those fairs respectively.

(A)—Account of the Quantities of Goods, the manufacture or produce of the States of the German Customs' Union, brought to the Leipzig Fairs in the year 1859.

Description of Goods.	New Year's Fair.	Easter Fair.	Michaelmas Fair.
	Centnrs.	Centnrs.	Centnrs.
Cotton Manufactures ..	13,607	29,869	35,034
Iron ditto ..	2,328	3,820	3,543
Yarn, cotton and woollen ..	1,543	1,898	2,204
Glass and Mirrors ..	1,645	2,421	2,493
Fine Wood Manufactures ..	777	2,413	2,615
Instruments ..	1,276	630	505
Made-up Clothes ..	294	898	1,062
Copper and Brass ..	524	982	1,472
Hardwares ..	3,696	6,428	7,836
Leather ..	10,658	22,205	24,256
Leather Manufactures ..	1,147	2,224	2,783
Linen ditto ..	5,247	9,381	7,321
Paper ..	2,208	2,040	1,753
Porcelain ..	1,875	3,464	3,743
Furs ..	1,109	2,097	2,165
Silk Manufactures ..	914	2,698	3,029
Mixed Silk ditto ..	551	1,422	1,370
Straw Manufactures ..	150	300	298
Carpets ..	51	105	109
Woollen Manufactures ..	25,631	38,439	50,286
Weighing Machines ..	22	70	292
Other Articles, not mentioned above ..	690	1,291	2,350
Total ..	75,943	135,095	156,519
Grand Total ..		367,557	

March 20th, 1860.

(B)—Account of the Quantities of Foreign Goods wholly or partly manufactured, and of raw Materials for Manufactures, imported into Leipzig at and between the Fairs in the year 1859, and of those sold for home-consumption and exportation respectively (including the goods remaining in warehouse at the close of 1858).

Description of Goods.	Imported	Sold for Home Consumption	Sold for Exportation
	Centnrs.	Centnrs.	Centnrs.
Cotton Manufactures (chiefly British) ..	23,073	4,236	10,195
Hardwares, coarse, British ..	2,005	533	398
„ finer ..	591	243	170
„ finest ..	69	27	11
Silk Manufactures ..	3,350	1,194	1,316
Mixed Silk ditto ..	1,740	512	599
Woollen ditto, plain (chiefly British) ..	14,460	5,516	3,676
Woollen ditto, figured ..	2,515	806	862
Cotton Yarn (British) ..	34,237	26,992	3,757
Iron Manufactures (British) ..	2,672	1,787	233
Glass ditto ..	1,641	1,275	41
Wood ditto ..	1,425	1,365	58
Instruments ..	128	109	..
Clothes ..	64	..	43
Copper and Brass Manufactures ..	216	212	3
Leather and Leather ditto ..	3,868	1,590	1,108
Leather Gloves ..	7	7	..
Linen Yarn ..	2,404	2,190	97
Linen, bleached (British) ..	1,313	314	647
Cambric, Tape, &c. ..	19	7	..
Paper and Works of Paper ..	292	234	4
Silk, twisted and not twisted ..	331	831	..
Straw Manufactures ..	165	103	12
Porcelain and Earthenware ..	183	119	10
Wax Cloth ..	2,101	913	424
Woollen Yarn ..	33,896	30,057	2,991
Carpets ..	1,610	70	574
Other manufactured Articles, not mentioned above ..	21,634	20,491	783
Cotton Wool ..	43,893	43,882	60
Drugs, Chemical products, Dye-stuffs, &c. ..	69,100	67,040	2,060
Raw Hides and Skins ..	26,695	25,446	837
Cocoa-nut and Palm Oil ..	3,916	3,079	41
Sheep's Wool ..	7,263	7,263	..
Total ..	307,379	248,399	31,010

AN Account of the Quantities of Goods brought with invoices to Leipzig, in the year 1859.

	Centnrs.
By the Magdeburg-Leipzig Railway ..	1,802,497
„ Leipzig-Dresden Railway ..	1,290,617
„ Saxon-Bavarian Railway ..	303,276
„ Thuringian Railway ..	507,133
„ Berlin direct Railway ..	609,227
Conveyed by Waggons ..	291,118
Total ..	4,803,868
Total in the Year 1858 ..	4,796,412

S I A M.

BANGKOK.

Report by Sir R. H. Schomburgh, British Consul at Bangkok, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1858.

FOLLOWING in succession the forms as pointed out in the general instructions, the direct trade in British vessels from and to Great Britain engages the first attention.

There has been a decrease in 1858 in the tonnage of vessels which entered Bangkok under that description,

if compared with the previous year (1857), amounting to 4,081 tons, namely, in 1857, entered 83 vessels of 30,054 tons; in 1858, entered 79 vessels of 26,973 tons. But the value of their cargoes it seems has been much greater in 1858, for in 1857 it amounted to 236,190*l.*, and in 1858 to 254,098*l.*, shewing an increase of 17,908*l.* The vessels under the British flag which left Bangkok, either direct for England or for her colonies, amounted in 1857 to 117 vessels of 29,373 tons, and 288,697*l.* value of cargo; in 1858 to 79 vessels of 30,985 tons, and 267,302*l.* value of cargo;

showing an increase as regards 1,612 tons, and a decrease of 21,395*l.* value of cargo. In the indirect or carrying trade, in 1857, there entered, 17 vessels of 6,046 tons, and in 1858, 15 vessels of 5,704 tons, shewing a decrease of 342 tons; and cleared, in 1857, 12 vessels of 4,156 tons, 23,840*l.* value of cargo; in 1858, 16 vessels of 4,946 tons, 34,898*l.* value of cargo, shewing an increase of 790 tons, and a greater value of cargo amounting to 11,058*l.*

The following is a comparison of the British and foreign shipping at the Port of Bangkok in 1857 and 1858. In 1857 there entered 204 vessels of 78,174 tons, 492,278*l.* value of cargo; in 1858, 213 vessels of 98,535 tons, 491,175*l.* value of cargo, shewing an increase in 1858 of 20,361 tons; the decrease of the value of their cargoes is only 1,103*l.*

It must, however, be equally observed, that in 1858 more vessels entered in ballast than in 1857, when there were only 66 vessels of 23,974 tons, whilst last year there were 77 vessels, amounting to 35,118 tons.

No accurate account can be obtained as regards the Siamese shipping and the value of their cargoes.

The importations consist mostly of English manufactures, and are introduced from Singapore. The value of imports from that place amounted in 1858 to 124,800*l.*, including opium, to the value of 29,085*l.* There were likewise imported in treasure \$254,948.

The imports from other places are trifling. It is true the Chinese junks arrive here in the favourable monsoon, loaded, but it is not possible to procure even an estimate of what they bring and carry away.

In the table of imports Bombay occupies the place next to Singapore. The goods brought from thence consist of shirtings dyed and figured, muslins, velvets, twist, &c. These imports were valued in 1858 at 21,578*l.* Returning to the articles imported from China, the principal are silk manufactures of the value of 13,000*l.*, and gold leaf and gold to the amount of circâ, 2,000*l.* Macao, with respect to the latter, sent these articles to the value of 73,333 ticals, equal to about 9,000*l.*

The exports in 1858 amounted to 752,325*l.* according to the Table herewith transmitted. It has been compiled with every attention from such resources as were reliable.

Rice, it will be observed, is still the staple article of Siamese productions; and while the value which is exported to all countries amounts to 330,062*l.*, the other 32 articles enumerated, as having been exported from Siam, are only estimated at 422,173*l.*

The largest quantity of rice is exported to China, namely, in 1858 there were shipped to Hongkong, 684,705 piculs; to Chinese ports, 125,486 piculs, total 810,192 piculs, of the value of 1,813,390 ticals, equal to 226,674*l.*

Next to rice, sugar occupies the greatest importance, and were there a larger population and efficient machinery, and skill in its preparation, its value as a staple article would greatly increase. In 1858, the sugar exported is estimated at 189,336 cwt., valued at 185,756*l.* The returns to the Custom-house are always short of the actual cipher; moreover, a very large quantity is used for home consumption.

Japanned-wood comes next in the list of exportations. The value of this article exported in 1858 is given at 69,059*l.*, shipped principally to Singapore, Hongkong, and the Chinese ports.

The recklessness with which the tree which yields the wood is cut down, without any measures being taken to propagate it by seeds for future supplies, must put a limit to future exportations.

The fishing-trade occupies a large number of persons along the shores of the Gulf of Siam and the banks of the rivers that fall into it. The export is principally to China and Singapore. The value of the dried and salted fish sent from Bangkok is estimated at 26,379*l.* in 1858. But considering that the population of Siam are a fish-eating people, double that sum will fall short of the actual value of the fishing-trade.

Pepper is still cultivated to a great extent on the eastern coast of the gulf, principally at the province of

Chantaburi; the exports in 1858 were valued at 20,826*l.* There is little used for internal consumption. The Siamese consider black pepper too hot a condiment for general use, although they employ the different species of capsicum (cayenne-pepper) universally.

There are two species of cardamoms gathered in Siam which form articles of export; one is gathered from a shrub or tree, the other is the produce of the plants generally known as yielding the cardamoms of commerce (different species of the genus *Elettaria*).

The value of cardamoms shipped abroad amounted in 1858 to 2,508*l.*

The teak-wood, so valuable for naval architecture, is getting scarce. As already observed, when speaking of the Japanned-wood, no pains for propagating it are taken. It is only found in the upper or northern provinces of Siam. The quantity exported from Bangkok in 1858 amounts only to 9,076*l.* However, it must be observed, that a considerable quantity of this wood is employed for the construction of houses and vessels in Siam itself.

Teel-seed (*Sesamum indicum*) is cultivated to a considerable extent. Were there sufficient labourers for employment in agricultural purposes, its importance as an article of export for the manufacture of a bland oil, might be greatly increased.

I have now to speak of cotton, and the extent and value of the article as cultivated in Siam.

Acquainted with the importance that the cotton manufacturers in England place upon the point that they should not have to depend for its produce upon a single country which earlier or later might be hostile to England's interest, I dedicated particular attention to this subject, increased by a circular of the Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Consuls abroad.

Samples of the different kinds of cottons which the country produces were collected through the intermedium of the Phraklang, or Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These samples were transmitted to the Foreign Office to be forwarded to the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, and are reported upon as follows:

1. Specimen of the cotton which was received, already cleaned, the estimated value of which is 5½*d.*
2. Specimen of the seed-cotton, ginned by the Macarthy roller, the estimated value of which is 6¼*d.*
3. Sample of the cotton marked C., the estimated value of which is from 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.*
4. Specimen of the seed-cotton marked likewise C., the estimated value of which is 10½*d.*
5. Sample of the cotton marked M., the estimated value of which is 12*d.*

These estimations are all signed by G. H. Haywood, Esq., the Secretary of that Association, and as soon as I received the information, I hastened to an interview with the Siamese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who told me that the population of the country was very scanty, that the Chinese mostly occupied themselves with the cultivation of the soil, and that experience had taught them the cultivation of sugar was more profitable to their enterprise than cotton. Hence he would not give me any hope that, with the exception of a few provinces, the inhabitants would turn their attention to the cultivation of that article. I regret to say, that though I had received the samples of cotton which I forwarded through the Phraklang, he could not tell me where the high priced article at 12*d.*, and the next best at 10½*d.*, came from.

The quantity of cotton exported last year amounts to 6,940 Siamese piculs, valued at circâ 108*l.*; a large quantity is used for home consumption.

The enterprise of developing the resources of the soil rests mostly with the Chinese population, that race constitute the labourers and husbandmen; while the Siamese proper, occupy themselves with fishing and other easy work which requires no bodily exertion.

I have added a list of the steamers, mostly used as pleasure-yachts, that are owned at Bangkok; from which it will be observed that the first King possesses nine, the second King two, Prince Koom Luang Wongsa one, and the Kalahome one. The largest, a

screw-steamer, is owned by Poh Yim, a Chinese merchant here, and plies between Bangkok and Singapore as a packet. Eight are propelled by paddle-wheels and the rest by screws.

The average rates of freight for sailing vessels during

the year were, to Hongkong, 35 cents of a dollar per picul; to Singapore, 20 cents of a dollar per picul; to Europe, 1*l.* 10*s.* for dead weight.

The exchange for six months' sight bills varied from 2*s.* 8½*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* per tical.

SPAIN.

ALICANTE.

Report by Mr. Barrie, British Consul at Alicante, on the Trade of that Consular District during the year 1859.

THE number of British vessels which entered the ports of this Consulate during the year 1859 was 328; tonnage, 45,900; crews, 1,599. The principal importations by these vessels were coals, rails, machinery, and guano, amounting in value to 188,467*l.*, which articles being either exempt from, or paying a small differential duty, are brought in foreign ships; but all other goods are imported in Spanish vessels. The exportations, consisting of wine, raisins, almonds, silk, oranges, and lead, have amounted to 312,040*l.*

During the past year the total commercial movement with foreign countries within this Consular district has been importations in 3,174 vessels, tonnage 367,023, crews 36,257, value 2,329,906*l.*; and exportations, 1,060,049*l.*

From a statistical report of the agricultural produce in the province of Alicante (exclusive of those of Valencia and Castellon), during the year 1859, shown

to me by the Governor, it appears that the principal articles were 91,789 imperial quarters of wheat, 4,547,060 gallons of wine, 78,402 cwts. of raisins, and 20,758 cwts. of almonds; but little faith can be attached to this Report, as I find from the statements of the Vice-Consuls, which can be depended on, that in British vessels alone, 179,617 cwts. of raisins were exported.

In consequence of the increasing importance of trade at the port of Valencia, I beg to transmit the Report of the Vice-Consul, though the different items are included in my estimates of the total commercial movement within this Consular District.

10th February, 1860.

VALENCIA.

Report by Mr. Barrie, British Vice-Consul at Valencia, on the Trade of that Port in 1859.

THE general trade under all flags at the port of Valencia in the year 1859, compared with 1858, has been as follows:—

				IMPORTS.					
				From Great Britain and Colonies.			From other Countries.		
				Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
						£			£
1858	..	..	..	184	35,764	329,546	354	91,922	810,429
1859	..	..	..	143	25,246	134,609	198	30,141	372,437
Decrease	..			41	10,518	194,937	156	61,781	437,992
				EXPORTS.					
1858	..	..	..	53	20,272	12,226	294	67,045	39,778
1859	..	..	..	89	17,828	48,061	167	34,100	111,990
Increase	..			27	2,444	35,835	127	32,945	285,798

The decreased importation in 1859, consists principally in the articles of bread-stuffs and guano, viz. :—

	1858.	1859.
Flour cwts.	264,000	13,611
Wheat qrs.	19,900	796
Peruvian Guano .. tons	43,537	5,000

Bread-stuffs have almost ceased to be imported in consequence of an improvement in the Spanish harvests; and the stock of guano laid in by the Peruvian Government in 1858, rendered any large arrivals unnecessary in 1859.

There is likewise a decrease in the importation of manufactured goods, arising from a depression of trade in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe. To this have been added the effects of the war with Morocco. Since it began, most of the Spanish steamers plying to Marseilles and Liverpool, have been em-

ployed by the Government as transports, and the intercourse with those places has greatly suffered thereby, the high differential duties preventing the employment of British or other vessels not under the Spanish flag, in the carrying of general cargoes.

This want or scarcity of means of conveyance is the reason of the diminished number of departures of vessels for places out of Great Britain and her colonies; but the amount of the exports to those places is nearly the same as last year, if we take off the sum of 278,200*l.* in specie, which unduly figures in 1858.

The exportation to Great Britain is annually increasing. It consists of oranges, and is still a new trade. In the markets of London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, Valencia oranges are becoming a staple article of consumption. British fast sailing first-class schooners will generally find here freights for those ports between the months of November and May, at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per case, ten of which go to the register ton. Steamers may have from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per case.

The undermentioned have been our staples of trade in 1859:—

Imports.

Description of Articles.	From Great Britain & Colonies.	From other Countries.
Cod fish. cwt.	70,641	444
To'acco. "	1,078	35,024
Peruvian guano tons	..	5,000
Coals and coke. "	13,000	329
Iron, in bars and plates "	2,246	..
Iron, in tubes "	430	..
Iron in nails, wire, &c. packages	175	214
Tin plates cases	1,104	..
Tin, in bars barrels	195	11
Linen yarns bales	279	27
Cotton woollen and silk goods, pkgs.	723	1,270
Hardware "	109	450
Drugs and colours "	225	1,338
Machinery and clocks "	88	199
Raw silk bales	40	736
Sugar cases	..	7,069
Cocoa bags	930	1,057
Cinnamon bales	205	256
Stearine cases	5	192
Pitch casks	36	342
Steel boxes	90	450
Timber deals	12,400	13,000
Roman cement casks	..	1,200
Live stock heads	..	261
Other articles packages	208	522

Exports.

Description of Articles.	From Great Britain & Colonies.	From other Countries.
Oranges. cases	60,000	22,000
Thrown silk bales	9	100
Waste silk "	27	130
Dry fruits tons	50	..
Green fruits "	20	40
Wine pipes	40	470
Wool bales	9	1,087
Rice bags	..	6,400
Earth-nuts (pindars) qrs.	..	3,284
Saffron cases	4	42
Oil jars	..	420
Brandy "	..	1,888
Glazed tiles bales	..	1,200
Sheep skins "	..	150

The following is a return of Custom-house duties at this port:—

1840	271,325
1845	241,031
1850	473,104
1854	465,492
1855	603,102
1856	661,716
1857	1,163,062
1858	1,136,462
1859	836,349

In the last-mentioned year, the duties on goods brought in Spanish ships amounted to \$681,780, whilst the amount in foreign vessels was only \$154,569. This is a result of the differential duties.

The culture of the vine, which has been extended since 1854, in consequence of the demand sprung up for France and Italy during the prevalence of the "oidium tuckeri" in those countries, is now in want of markets for its produce. The exportation of wine has stopped.

Silk was produced in a larger quantity in 1859, than in any of the former four years, but the crop has not yet returned to the average yield of the years before the silk-worm disease had appeared.

The manufacture of silk fabrics is undergoing a period of great depression, owing to general causes connected with the state of the country, and also in a great measure to the reaction consequent on an over production in 1858. Four thousand looms exist in this town, of which about one-half are standing still. There are also in Valencia nine silk-spinning works, employing about 900 pans.

Public Works.—Two occurrences of note have taken place during the last year: the termination of the railway from Valencia to Almansa, where it joins the Madrid railroad, forming an uninterrupted line from the sea at Valencia to Madrid, and the further carrying out of the harbour, undertaken for 537,000*l.*, by a Valencia Joint Stock Company.

2nd February, 1860.

CADIZ.

Report by Mr. Brackenbury, British Consul at Cadiz, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1860.

THE number of British vessels that entered the port of Cadiz during the year 1858 was 303, being 45 less than in the preceding year, with an aggregate tonnage of 55,368 tons, and 3,038 men.

Arrived from England, with cargoes amounting in value to 170,174 <i>l.</i>	171
Arrived from England in ballast	41
From other Countries, with cargoes amounting in value to 10,666 <i>l.</i>	22
From other Countries in ballast	69

Total arrivals. 303

Sailed from Cadiz for England, with cargoes amounting to 611,572 <i>l.</i>	189
Sailed for England in ballast	20
Sailed for other Countries, with cargoes amounting to 15,979 <i>l.</i>	70
Sailed for other Countries in ballast	32

Total departures 311

22,681 tons of coals were imported from England in British and foreign vessels. Exportation consisted chiefly of sherry wine and salt, 28,750 butts of the former were shipped during the year, being nearly one-half less than in 1857, owing to the defective vintages of the last three years and the consequent high price of wines. 141,225 tons of salt were shipped, being an increase of 38,745 tons as compared with the preceding year. The 539 Spanish vessels whose aggregate tonnage is 100,507, imported chiefly sugar, coffee, tobacco, mahogany, cochineal, and spices from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Manilla, and the Canary Islands. Railway iron, iron hoops, yarn, linen, woollen and manufactured goods and drugs from England. There are 25 Spanish steam vessels principally employed in the conveyance of passengers and merchandize from Cadiz to Marseilles, touching at all the intermediate ports.

The Spanish Government have sent 15,000 bottles of quicksilver for sale to their agent in London.

In the 157 French vessels are included the steamers which call here three times a month, and are employed in the conveyance of merchandize and passengers to Nantes, touching at Lisbon and Vigo.

The 77 Portuguese vessels imported sleepers for railways, and some timber for ship-building. The 65 American vessels imported staves, tobacco, wheat, and flour; and exported salt, wine, cork, liquorice, and fruit.

The Swedish and Norwegian, Russian, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian, imported chiefly timber and deals; and exported salt, wine, and dry fruit.

The calculations of the imports and exports have been made at five dollars to the pound sterling.

CUBA.

Report by Mr. Crawford, British Consul-General in Cuba, upon the Trade, &c., of that Island during the year 1859.

THE trade and commerce of Cuba during the year 1859 has been as great and flourishing as it was in 1858, with some increase of the produce of its cultivation.

British manufactures continue to occupy the pre-eminent position to which, by their superior quality

and cheapness they have attained, and their consumption here is perhaps greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants than it is anywhere else.

In machinery the importations from the United Kingdom have been more extensive than formerly; and in all sorts of iron work and cutlery our manufactures maintain their superiority.

Large quantities of ale and beer are imported from Great Britain, of which articles the consumption is enormous.

Dried cod-fish and lumber from the provinces and Newfoundland have been brought and consumed here; and sugar-casks and boxes now form a part of the imports from New Brunswick.

But the differential duty on all imports, and the tonnage duty in favour of the Spanish flag, operates to the exclusion of British vessels, who are unable to compete with the Spaniards.

The exportation of course depends on the produce of these plantations; and it appears from the statements which have been published, that in 1859 there were 1,339,475 boxes of sugar exported from Havana and Matanzas, the export of sugar from these two ports having been 1,281,857 boxes in 1858. Of the above exports, 959,972 boxes were from this port in 1859, against 941,362 boxes in 1858.

The exports of other produce from this port in the year 1859, is stated as follows:—

Molasses	hhd.	23,170
Coffee	arobas	5,442
Honey	tierces	2,103
Wax	arobas	44,414
Rum	pipes	16,134
Cigars	mille	195,375
Tobacco	lbs.	6,173,483

In 1858 it is stated to have been—

Molasses	hhd.	21,545
Coffee	arobas	20,438
Honey	tierces	1,771
Wax	arobas	138,019
Rum	pipes	16,614
Cigars	mille	110,397
Tobacco	lbs.	4,346,131

The official statements, known here as the "Balanza del Comercio," and which formerly used to be published annually, but always one year behind, have not been put forth this year, which deprives me of the means of including more details in this report, as well as statements of the commercial movement in the rest of the Island; but I presume that whenever these statements are published they will be found to be in the usual proportion to the ports of Havana and Matanzas, excepting, perhaps, the exports from Cienfuegos and Cardenas which two ports are rapidly increasing in importance.

PUERTO RICO.

Report by Mr. Hunt, British Consul at Puerto Rico, on the Trade of that Island during the year 1859.

No important change in the character and amount of the trade with this island has taken place during the year 1859.

The direct importations from the manufacturing countries to which I have referred in my previous reports, have still further increased; and it is from an extension of this mode of supplying the island with foreign products that hope can be entertained of any considerable increase in the consumption of British manufactures.

The benefit derived from this trade has not yet been felt largely by the consumers in the form of reduced prices; but the system having taken root, shows signs of steady growth, a larger number of importers engage every year in this trade, and competition must tend to give the consumer the benefit of the change.

Considerable efforts, it is stated, have been made by the Danish Government in the interest of the Island of St. Thomas, as a depot of importance, to induce the

Government of Her Catholic Majesty to abolish the differential duties at present established in favour of goods imported direct from the manufacturing countries; and these efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful, since a reduction of 4½ per centum upon goods imported from countries other than those of their growth has actually been made, leaving the differential duty at this date equal to 6 per centum in favour of direct importations in Spanish bottoms.

This reduction will not, however, tend to diminish the amount of direct importations, now that the advantages of this method have been clearly demonstrated in practice, and it is probable that in a short time the rest of these duties may be abolished with advantage to the island, and with no unfavourable influence upon direct trade.

The export duties of one-half real per quintal of sugar, two reals per quintal of coffee, three reals per quintal of tobacco, four reals per hundred gallons of rum, which were imposed in 1857 for the special object of covering a deficit arising out of a change in the currency, having accomplished the object for which they were imposed, are still to be continued, and the proceeds are to be applied to the creation and maintenance of roads in the island.

No determination has hitherto been taken by the Government with reference to the deposits of phosphate of lime which exists in the islands of Mona and Monita, although offers have been made by certain United States citizens for the purchase of the whole of these deposits.

The return of the produce of the island for 1859 shows an increase in the quantities grown over those of the preceding year, in respect to two articles, namely, cotton and coffee, and a diminution in the remainder of the ordinary productions, consisting of sugar, tobacco, and hides.

The coffee crop amounted to 13,456,637 pounds, against 9,814,225 pounds in 1858, showing an increase of 3,642,412 pounds; and the cotton crop more than doubled that of 1858, having been 98,985 pounds against 38,862 pounds of the produce of that year. The reduction in the quantity of sugar grown was considerable; the crop of 1858 amounted to 121,319,374 pounds; that of the year 1859 being only 91,732,084 pounds, fell short of its predecessor by 29,587,290 pounds. The quantity of hides exported was 359,299 pounds, showing a decrease of 46,583 pounds with reference to the export of the previous year. The decrease in the quantity of tobacco raised was also considerable; in 1858 it amounted to 4,907,844 pounds, while in 1859 it was only 2,825,483 pounds.

Although these figures indicate a considerable falling off in several of the staple products of the island, yet on account of the increased prices obtained in 1859, the money value of the exports exceeds that of the previous year by \$400,000, or 80,090%.

The average prices per lb. of these productions were as follows—

	Cents.
Sugar	4½
Coffee	12½
Hides	16
Tobacco	6
Cotton	14

The average rate of exchange during the year has been \$500 for 100% sterling.

The following is a statement of the direct and indirect import trade in British vessels, from 1855 to 1858, both years inclusive:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
1855	283	38,897	123,470
1856	271	35,861	109,692
1857	279	34,876	140,151
1858	276	39,738	186,042
1859	253	33,831	164,300

The decrease in the importations shown by the above Table for 1859, is rather nominal than real, as large

quantities of British products were introduced in Spanish bottoms.

Several proposals have been from time to time brought forward with a view to the establishment of a bank in the island, but hitherto unsuccessfully; the necessity for such an institution will be at once seen, when it is remembered that the import and export trade amounts to \$15,000,000 annually.

Notwithstanding that a charge of one real per ton is levied upon all vessels arriving here, ostensibly to defray the expenses of cleansing the port, there is no machinery existing for this purpose; and as there is a large and constantly increasing deposit of alluvial matter in the bay, unless some steps be shortly taken to remedy the evil, the capacity of the harbour of San Juan to receive sea-going ships will be materially curtailed.

A vessel of light burthen got aground a short time since in front of the principal quay.

February 10, 1860.

SEVILLE.

Reports by Mr. Williams, British Consul at Seville, on the Trade of that Port during the years 1858 and 1859.

Report for 1858.

THE total amount of imports and exports at the port of Seville, during the year 1858, has been as follows: viz.—imports, 1,535,017*l.* sterling; exports, 1,215,821*l.* sterling.

The coasting-trade has employed 1,186 Spanish vessels, with 50,875 tons and 8,267 men, and 1 Prussian vessel, with 112 tons and 6 men, inwards; and 1,615 Spanish vessels, with 57,192 tons and 9,286 men, outwards. The invoice value of cargoes has been estimated at 1,035,450*l.* sterling, inwards, and 915,786*l.* sterling, outwards.

It is to be observed that in the imports of the coasting-trade a considerable part of the amount is of foreign goods that have paid duties in Cadiz.

In the foreign trade 390 vessel have entered the port with cargoes, with 41,482 tons and 2,874 men, and an invoice value of 499,567*l.* sterling, exclusive of 15 vessels, with 1,565 tons and 93 men in ballast, making a total of 405 vessels, 43,047 tons, and 2,967 men.

Of these 390 vessels that imported cargoes, 146 were English, with 14,643 tons and 799 men, with an invoice value of 124,669*l.* sterling, besides 3 vessels with 481 tons and 29 men coming in ballast; 79 were Spanish, with 7,028 tons and 990 men, with a value of 221,043*l.* sterling; 83 were French, with 8,826 tons and 551 men, with a value of 76,045*l.* sterling; and 8 with 751 tons and 47 men in ballast; 31 were Dutch, with 3,629 tons and 168 men, and a value of 19,236*l.* sterling, exclusive of 2 with 186 tons, and 8 men in ballast; 3 were Prussian, with 401 tons and 18 men, with a value of 4,360*l.* sterling; 1 was Hanoverian, with 130 tons and 6 men, with a value of 204*l.*, exclusive of 1 with 90 tons, and 4 men in ballast; 3 were Danish, with 375 tons and 19 men, with a value of 3,985*l.* sterling; 11 were Belgian, with 1,078 tons and 64 men, with a value of 1,530*l.* sterling, exclusive of 1 with 57 tons and 5 men in ballast; 4 were American (U.S.), with 1,011 tons and 25 men, with a value of 3,856*l.* sterling; 5 were Russian, with 869 tons and 43 men, with a value of 21,954*l.* sterling; 7 were Swedish and Norwegian, with 1,209 tons and 54 men, with a value of 1,352*l.* sterling; 1 was Mecklenburguese, with 276 tons and 10 men, with a value of 2,474*l.* sterling; 1 was Oldenburguese, with 151 tons and 7 men, with a value of 307*l.* sterling; 1 was Hanseatic, with 220 tons and 9 men, with a value of 7,093*l.* sterling; and 1 was Sardinian, with 147 tons and 10 men, with a value of 1,739*l.* sterling.

Cleared with cargoes, 365 vessels, with an invoice value of 300,035*l.* sterling; out of these 97 were English, with 7,005 tons and 459 men, and a value of

83,248*l.* sterling, exclusive of 58 which cleared in ballast, with 7,209 tons and 386 men; 41 were Spanish, with 4,640 tons and 607 men, and a value of 38,167*l.* sterling, besides 14 with 1,157 tons and 219 men, in ballast; 55 were French, with 5,720 tons and 366 men, and a value of 102,396*l.* sterling, exclusive of 40, with 4,399 tons and 267 men, in ballast; 20 were Dutch, with 2,365 tons and 114 men, and a value of 38,176*l.* sterling; and 9 vessels, with 1,083 tons and 44, men in ballast; 2 were Prussian, with 253 tons and 12 men, with a value of 3,542*l.* sterling; and 2, with 260 tons and 12 men, in ballast; 1 was Hanoverian, with 90 tons and 4 men, and a value of 1,819*l.* sterling; 2 were Danish, with 242 tons and 18 men, with a value of 1,410*l.* sterling; and 1, with 133 tons and 6 men, in ballast; 12 were Portuguese, with 1,282 tons and 91 men, in ballast; 7 were Belgian, with 628 tons and 39 men, with a value of 10,138*l.* sterling, besides 2 with 159 tons and 11 men in ballast; 4 were American (U.S.), with 1,011 tons and 25 men, with a value of 14,218*l.* sterling; 5 were Russian, with 869 tons and 43 men, in ballast; for the remaining vessels I beg to refer to the Return No. 2.

The chief articles imported from Great Britain consisted of machinery, hardware, drugs, yarns, woollens and cottons, codfish, coals, coke, railway-iron and pig-iron, fire-bricks, Chinese-clay, and several other articles.

From France, barley, hardware, drugs, timber, machinery, and sundries. From Portugal, Norway, and Russia, timber. From the Spanish colonies, sugar and tobacco, and several other articles from France, Belgium, and Portugal.

The exports to Great Britain consisted of olive oil, cork, lead, wool, green fruit, copper and copper ore, liquorice, wine and sundries, up to the value of 146,159*l.* sterling. To France the same articles were exported, with the exception of liquorice, up to the value of 90,362*l.* sterling; to Belgium, oil, cork, fruit, and sundries, up to 4,687*l.* sterling; to Portugal, sundries, up to 666*l.* sterling; to Hanse Towns, oil, cork, fruit, and sundries, up to the value of 18,055*l.*; and to America (U.S.), oil, cork, liquorice-paste, wine, and sundries, to the value of 18,952*l.* sterling; and oil and sundries to Cuba, up to 20,552*l.*

The great number of foreign vessels trading indirectly have occasioned a considerable depreciation in the rates of freight, especially outwards; about half the British bottoms having had to sail in ballast, which never hitherto occurred; this fact is also to be attributed to the high prices of corn and grain having put a stop to the exportation of said articles. The import trade, however, fully compensates this deficiency in the shipping-trade, as nearly all the British arrivals came with cargoes.

The calculations have been made at the rate of 100 reals of vellon per pound sterling, which is as near as possible to the par of exchange, the average rate of exchange during the year has been fifty-pence and twenty-nine cents sterling per hard dollar of 20 reals of vellon.

June 27th, 1859.

Report for 1859.

DURING the year 1859, 114 British vessels have traded at this port. 107 came directly with cargoes and 2 in ballast; 5 other vessels arrived from foreign countries with cargoes, making a total of 114 vessels, with 11,083 tons and 614 men, and a value of 77,631*l.* sterling; 81 with cargoes, and 2 in ballast, have left directly, exclusive of 35 vessels bound to other countries, 5 with cargoes and 30 seeking freight, making a total of 118 vessels, with 11,424 tons and 632 men, and a value of 95,194*l.* sterling.

The number of foreign vessels hereafter detailed, engaged in the indirect trade with this Port, may easily account for this year's decrease in the number of arrivals under the British flag, which is considerable, while the difference between the imports from Great

Britain in 1858 and 1859 is not of the same extent ; 239 foreign vessels have entered this port with cargoes, and 5 in ballast, with 27,647 tons and 2,362 men, and a value of 512,201*l.* sterling.

Out of these 244 vessels, 210 traded indirectly, and the greatest part of them imported goods from Great Britain and British colonies ; especially a variety of Spanish steamers which ply between this port and Gibraltar, and import all the valuable goods at a high rate of freight, which is fully compensated by the reduction in the duties upon goods imported under the Spanish flag, which fully accounts for the great increase which the Spanish mercantile marine has of late obtained, especially in vessels propelled by steam ; 191 foreign vessels cleared from this port, with 22,373 tons and 1,754 men, with a value of 248,423*l.* sterling ; of these, 147 vessels cleared with cargoes and 44 in ballast, 58 traded directly, and 133 indirectly ; 1,292 vessels were employed inwards in the coasting trade, with 64,617 tons and 10,362 men, with a value of 1,095,995*l.* sterling, of these coasting vessels, 3 were foreign, which brought Spanish coals, the only article foreign vessels are allowed to trade in coastways ; 1,742 vessels left the port, with 63,936 tons and 1,073 men, and 1,033,736*l.* sterling, invoice value.

The aggregate amount of imports within 1859, exclusive of the coasting trade, are estimated, according to the official accounts, at 588,975*l.* sterling, and the exports at 343,617*l.* sterling.

The Cordova and Seville railway opened to the public traffic since the beginning of last April, has not increased the trade of this port to the extent it had been anticipated owing to the prices of the articles of agricultural produce grown in that district having ever since been so high as to exclude the possibility of their being carried to the foreign or home markets.

However, a great quantity of lead, which formerly was mostly sent from Linares to Malaga, is now transported to this port, forming a good basis for the shipping to take in either with cork, fruit, wool, or as ballast.

The Seville, Jerez, and Cadiz railway is also opened since the 1st instant ; though it is not obvious, hitherto, what changes it may effect, it may yet be fairly anticipated that the traffic in passengers is to exceed the one of the Cordova railway, and to injure the steamers employed between Seville and Cadiz to that effect.

It is to be hoped that these new channels of commerce may give an impetus of moment to the trade of this province, and counteract the present state, which is considerably dull and depressed ; this fact is greatly to be attributed to the poor crops obtained within the last five years. If these circumstances cease, or the

commercial tariffs of the country were to be favourably modified, a change of consequence would immediately take place.

March 31st, 1860.

VIGO.

Report by Mr. Brackenburgh, British Consul at Vigo, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1858.

DURING the year 1858 the Spanish Merchant Steam Navy has been increased within this Consular District by the acquisition of three British-built steamers, which were sold and transferred to the Spanish flag at the port of Ferrol. The total value of the purchase of these vessels being 48,000*l.*

In the import trade of this year there has been an increase on certain articles, and a decrease on others, as compared with the preceding year.

In the coal imported from England for the Vigo depôts, there has been an increase of 3,660 tons as compared with the quantity imported in 1857. This increase is attributable to the fact of the steamers belonging to the Anglo-Spanish Company coaling at this port, and also to the fact of the quantity of coals in depôt being low.

In the sugar imported from the Spanish colonies there has been a decrease of 7,090 cwt., as compared with last year ; this arises from the monetary crisis in Havanah, which caused a great fall in the price of this article, and therefore merchants who had a good stock on hand did not send further orders.

The project of railway from Fuy to Vigo, alluded to in the report of last year, is at present dormant, and also the two other projects from San Isidro de Dueñas to Leon, thence to Corunna, and a branch line to Vigo, and the other from Medina del Campo to Zamora, with branch lines to Corunna and Vigo from Orense. In January were commenced the works for the building of a new town, by raising a wall a little beyond low water mark at high tide in the sea, thereby shutting out the sea, and proposing to build a new town on the ground thus gained. The works are carried on very slowly, and the general feeling is opposed to this project, as it is feared that the bay will be spoilt, and its safety endangered. In consequence of a representation made to the Government, and signed by most of the leading merchants against this new line of sea wall, orders were received from Madrid to suspend the works, and nothing is now doing ; but it is feared that the project will not be abandoned. The work was undertaken by contract.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Increase in the Importation of certain Articles in the Year 1858, as compared with the preceding Year

Articles.	1857.		1858.		Increase.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coals tons	1,187	2,500 0 0	4,797	9,594 12 0	7,094 12 0
Fish, cod cwts.	5,389 22	9,657 12 0	7,182 16	12,870 8 0	3,212 16 0
Hardware lbs.	50,443	5,118 8 0	71,975	7,270 4 0	2,151 16 0
Tools "	22,299	4,860 0 0	34,066	7,664 0 0	2,804 0 0
Pitch cwts.	957 16	428 16 0	2,773 24	1,242 8 0	818 12 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Decrease in the Importation of certain Articles in the Year 1858, as compared with the preceding Year.

Articles.	1857.		1858.		Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar cwts.	23,265	62,537 8 0	15,275	41,061 4 0	21,476 4 0
Brandy galls.	110,550	7,370 0 0	98,742	6,582 16 0	787 4 0

S W E D E N.

GOTHENBURG.

Commercial Report by Mr. Engström, British Consul at Gothenburg, on the Trade, &c., of that place in the year 1858.

THE merchants of Sweden generally, and those of Gothenburg in particular, recovered rapidly from the commercial crisis of 1857, and comparatively few failures of any magnitude were the final result.

Of the many mercantile firms at Gothenburg that succumbed to the pressure, and were compelled temporarily to suspend their payments, five only remain in a state of insolvency, the total liabilities of which amount to 2,083,154 rix-dollars (about 115,500*l.*), with assets to the extent of 1,760,126 rix-dollars (about 97,500*l.*)

The influence of the crisis on the trade of Gothenburg in 1858, was very apparent in the early part of the year; but on the whole its effects have been far less severe than was apprehended.

The business in foreign bills of exchange at Gothenburg, during the present year has fallen short of the amount in 1857 by nearly 7,595,000 rix-dollars (about 422,000*l.*), as will be seen by the following Return :—

		Rs.	Riksmünt
1854	..	21	489,300
1855	..	26	950,500
1856	..	55	34,000
1857	..	43	182,400
1858	..	85	587,450

The monthly average rates of exchange per pound sterling for bills on London at the usance of ninety days' date, were as follows :—

	Rs.	öre.		Rs.	öre.
January	18	41	July	17	80
February	18	09	August	17	93
March	17	87	September ..	17	67
April	17	79	October	17	61
May	17	86	November ..	17	75
June	17	72	December ..	17	95

making an average for the year of 17 rix-dollars 87 öre, being 13 öre, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., below the par of 18 rixdollars.

I should state that a change has been effected in the currency of this country, which came into operation at the commencement of the present year.

The old banco-rix-dollar is abolished, and the only currency now in use is the rix-dollar, riksmünt, and öre, 100 öre making 1 rix-dollar.

The difference betwixt the old banco and the riksmünt rix-dollar is 50 per cent; thus, 1 rix-dollar banco is equal to 1 rix-dollar 50 öre.

The par of exchange on London, which for banco was 12 rix-dollars per pound sterling, is for riksmünt currency 18 rixdollars.

Exports.

The following is a statement of the estimated total value of exports from Gothenburg during the last five years :

	£
1854	700,000
1855	1,100,000
1856	950,000
1857	765,000
1858	875,000

showing an increase of 110,000*l.* in 1858, as compared with the preceding year, and arising solely from the excessive export of grain, which has equalled in extent that of the brilliant year 1855. The value of all other articles exported in 1858 is below that of 1857.

Iron.—The trade in the principal staple-commodity of iron was very dull throughout the whole of the year, and prices declined above 15 per cent.

The shipments from this port were above 5,000 tons less than in 1857, as appears by the following Return for the last five years :—

	Tons.
1854	30,700
1855	28,200
1856	35,550
1857	31,870
1858	26,850

About 16,000 tons of iron remain in stock, being 3,400 tons more than 1857.

The average price of iron, free on board, was 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and the freight to London 5*s.* to 10*s.* per ton.

Wood.—The Gothenburg wood trade of 1858 suffered a very severe competition with the exports from Swedish Gulf ports, and from Finland, owing to the unusually cheap rate of freight ruling for Gulf ships, the difference between the Gothenburg and gulf rates being only about 10*s.* per standard; while in fixing the prices free on board of the wood from Gothenburg and the Gulf, it is customary to set the latter 40*s.* under those of Gothenburg, to meet the additional freight and insurance.

As the Gulf goods under such favourable circumstances found a quick sale, and available stocks were exhausted, Gothenburg wood came into better favour towards September and October, and an improvement of fully 10*s.* per standard was established on the spring and summer prices.

Square timber, both of the large and small cube, is now so scarce that most of the supplies for local purposes and for export have of late years been brought round from the Gulf; and it may therefore be said the article is not of legitimate production for foreign sale in this market, and prices are therefore high.

The total export of plank, deals, and battens from Gothenburg in 1858, was about 47,500 dozens less than the preceding year, as will be seen by the following Return for the last five years :—

	Dozens.
1854	215,000
1855	232,700
1856	259,550
1857	252,580
1858	205,060

Of other kinds of wood the export has been 7,450 pieces of timber and balks, 4,200 masts and spars, 119,200 staves of beach, 9,200 pairs of oars.

The average prices of timber and deals for the year, may be quoted as follows :—timber per load of 50 cubic feet, 9 to 13 inches square, 2*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, 5 to 8 inches square, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; deals per Petersburg standard of 165 cubic feet, mixed 1st and 2nd quality red, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; 3rd ditto, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.*; white wood, 15 per cent. less than red.

Grain.—The harvest of 1858 was most abundant and well-conditioned and the shipments of grain from Gothenburg amounted to 202,270 quarters, of which 161,500 quarters consisted of oats to England.

From the out-ports of this Consulate the export of grain has been as follows :—

	Quarters.
Strömstad	29,150
Uddevalla	68,850
Marstrand	22,750
Warberg	9,600
Halmstad	13,850
Helsingborg and Landsrona ..	100,000
Malmö	94,450
Ystad	59,500
Total	397,650

Other Exports.—In addition to the articles enume-

rated in the Trade Returns, the following goods have been exported from Gothenburg in 1858, viz:—

Tar	barrels.	2,388
Bones	tons.	47
Wool	lbs.	68,000
Paper	"	28,400
Horn shavings	"	11,300
Lamp black	"	18,200
Hides and skins	"	12,000
Snuff	"	4,000
Wax	"	3,600
Cotton and linen sail-cloth	"	1,550
Bricks and tiles	No.	103,000
Lucifer matches	£ value	11,000

Imports.

The estimated total value of the imports into Gothenburg in 1858 has fallen short of the year preceding, by 200,000*l.*, as appears by the following Return for the last five years:—

	£
1854	1,250,000
1855	1,480,000
1856	1,750,000
1857	1,320,000
1858	1,120,000

and the subjoined statement exhibits the comparative quantities of the principal articles for the same terms:—

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Coal	38,000	48,000	61,600	57,700	62,700
Coffee	3,500,000	4,400,000	6,428,570	2,816,000	5,920,940
Cotton	11,000,000	8,630,000	12,616,600	8,000,000	7,745,440
Cotton yarn	2,400,000	3,768,800	2,265,500	1,314,000	728,160
Hides	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,321,600	1,564,000	790,500
Sugar, raw	14,500,000	17,150,000	16,521,600	11,200,000	13,895,870
Tobacco	2,250,000	1,881,000	1,894,800	1,414,000	1,250,600

The import of British coal into Gothenburg has exceeded that of 1857 by 5,000 tons, while the quantity imported at the out-ports of this Consulate, amounting to 22,210 tons, is little more than half of the preceding year.

The average current prices of the principal imports during the year may be quoted as follows:—

		Duty paid.
Coal, British	per ton.	1 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i>
Coffee, Java	per lb.	8 <i>d.</i> to 8½ <i>d.</i>
" Brazil	"	6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i>
Cotton, North American	"	7 <i>d.</i> to 7½ <i>d.</i>
" yarn, British, water No. 30 (per bundle of 10 lbs.)	"	12 <i>s.</i> to 12½ <i>d.</i>
" mule No. 36 (of 10 lbs.)	"	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Hides, Rio Grande	per lb.	11 <i>d.</i> to 11½ <i>d.</i>
" Pernambuco, dry-salted	"	8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i>
" Batavia, buffalo	"	2 <i>s.</i>
Salt	per ton.	5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
Sugar, raw	per lb.	9½ <i>d.</i> to 12 <i>d.</i>
Tobacco, Kentucky	"	12 <i>d.</i> to 13 <i>d.</i>
Wool, Jutland	"	"

Shipping.—The British tonnage entering the port of Gothenburg in 1858, as specified in the Shipping Returns, was upon a par with 1857, as appears by the following Return for the last five years:

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1854	161	36,038
1855	191	43,052
1856	237	50,197
1857	175	37,668
1858	190	37,776

At the out-ports of this Consulate the British tonnage employed has been:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Strömstad	15	1,101	83
Uddevalle and Lysekihe	19	2,675	110
Helsingborg	17	2,773	161
Landsrona	19	4,569	"
Malmö	31	4,316	250
Ystad	3	398	17
Carlsrona	4	433	26
Total	108	16,265	643

Showing a decrease of above 5,000 tons as compared with 1857.

The total number of vessels of all nations that entered the port of Gothenburg in 1858, was 1,431, with an aggregate tonnage of 173,521, which, compared with 1,476 ships, measuring 188,455 in 1857, shows a decrease of 45 ships, and 14,934 tons.

The average rate of freight for deals to London, during the spring and summer, was 30*s.* per Petersburg standard, with a rise in the autumn of about 5*s.*

31st December, 1858.

TRIPOLI.

BENGAZI.

Report by Mr. Crowe, British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, on the Trade of that Consular District during the year 1859.

THE general trade of the district of Bengazi, which for four years had been depressed, owing to the successive failures in the grain crops the murrain amongst the cattle, the total absence of the usual caravans from the interior, and lastly, to the plague which caused so much sacrifice of human life, and completely prostrating all commercial transactions, has this year, in consequence of an abundant harvest considerably increased, and more particularly so in the export trade in grain, which has been unusually active.

This improvement, however, only commenced showing itself about the latter end of September, after the cessation of the plague, at which period also the permission to export grain was also granted. On comparing the gross amount of the trade of last year

with the present, the following increase will be found on the imports and exports.

Imports.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
1858	68	4,535	39,620
1859	114	8,609	44,262
Increase	46	4,074	4,642

Exports.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
1858	71	4,726	18,470
1859	113	8,551	53,033
Increase	42	3,825	34,563

Thus showing an increase this year of 4,642*l.* on imports, and 34,583*l.* on exports.

The marked difference existing between the proportionate increase in the imports and exports, giving a considerable disadvantage to the former, is attributable to various causes, but mainly to the stock on hand of last year; the poverty of the principle consumers (Arabs) who, although favoured with a plentiful harvest, were, nevertheless obliged to pay the proceeds of their labour to the money-lenders, who, during the four years of pestilence and famine, had been extorting from them for money lent, interest at the rate of 80 per cent. per annum, and in some instances even from 100 to 150 per cent., and lastly to the quarantine of twenty-one days imposed on all arrivals from Bengazi, thus obliging vessels to unload their cargoes in the quarantine harbour and return in ballast, in search of freights, which this year have been extraordinarily high.

It is approximately estimated that about one-half of the goods imported, consisting of calicoes, cotton-handkerchiefs, iron, groceries, wine and spirits, are from Malta. This trade is exclusively carried on by British merchants and traders resident here.

The native traders confine themselves principally to woollen goods imported from Tunis; silks, fruits, and spices, from the Levant; and dates, oil, mats and soap, from Tripoli, Mesurata, and Cauca.

Exports.

The total shipment of this year is, approximately, as follows:—

	£
Barley, 40,000 quarters	24,000
Wheat, 6,000 quarters	8,609
Butter	6,000
Wool	5,000
Sponges	8,000
Wax	600
Salt	800
Total	£53,000

Of these articles of exportations (excepting sponges and salts) about two-thirds have been shipped for Malta in British and foreign bottoms, principally by British merchants.

The cattle in this district, one of the principal resources of the country, has this year, owing to the abundant pasturage, and the disappearance of the murrain, which had destroyed nearly two-thirds of the

stock, considerably increased; its exportation, however, is prohibited for the present, on account of the late mortality, but considerable numbers are, notwithstanding, sent by land to the Egyptian markets.

The trade in butter has slightly fallen off; this circumstance is to be attributed entirely to the improved condition of the Arab population, which, instead of being under the necessity as heretofore to dispose of this article in order to purchase grain and other necessities of life, have this year retained a considerable portion for their own consumption.

A perceptible decrease has taken place in the quantity of wool imported this year from the interior; this arises from an order issued by the Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, which, until very lately, prohibited the entry into Bengazi of all susceptible goods from the interior.

The quantity of wax and honey, in comparison to that of the preceding years, shows a great decline. The heavy rains and cold weather last year, which destroyed a large number of bee-hives, have, in a great measure, contributed to the marked decrease in this branch of the Bengazi trade.

Ivory and ostrich feathers have entirely disappeared from this market, no caravans having reached Bengazi during the year. The reports which constantly reach the interior from this, regarding the severe measures adopted against slave-dealers, have no doubt caused them to seek other markets.

The ordinary necessities of life still maintain high prices, the abundant harvest not having brought about so rapid a decline as was anticipated; this arises in a great measure from the high rate of exchange.

The course of the foreign exchange has within the last few months been gradually on the rise.

The exchange, which at the commencement of the year was 118 Turkish piastres to the pound sterling, is now 128 piastres per pound sterling for bills, and 130 piastres the coined sovereign. And all foreign specie has risen in the same proportion.

The rains this year which fell in the early part of November, and subsequently about the middle of the present month, have been very plentiful; the greater portion of the seed for the next year's crops, estimated at about four times the quantity used for that purpose last season, has been sown, and in many parts it has already come up; should the crops, therefore, be providentially refreshed by a few day's rain in the month of March or April next, it may then naturally be prognosticated that a prolific harvest is in store.

TURKEY.

ALEPPO.

Report by Mr. Skene, British Consul at Aleppo, on the Trade of that City for the year 1859.

NOTWITHSTANDING the embarrassments under which the trade of Aleppo always labours on account of the difficulty of recovering debts, and more especially at present, when the effects of the past crisis have drained the resources of many merchants, and the dread of an impending crisis keeps those of the more fortunate locked up as long as possible, still the state of mercantile affairs is less unsatisfactory than might be expected. This is chiefly owing to a considerable increase in the importation of manufactured goods from Great Britain. Traders already engaged in such operations, finding a relief in the credit thus obtained, have extended their business. Others who had hitherto devoted their exertions to and invested their capital in the unprofitable exportation of produce, have opened connexions in England for importation, and thereby meet the pressure on their former line of

transactions. A result progressively favourable to British trade at Aleppo may, therefore, be recorded, and two new houses have been established. Besides these there are three instances of late in which foreigners have settled here, bearing general powers of attorney from British manufacturers, forming in a manner branches of those establishments, consequently under British protection. Through the increasing efforts of these houses, goods have been sent to Mesopotamia this year in greater quantities than heretofore, and have met with an advantageous sale. This may also in part be traced to the gradual decline of local manufactures and preference of the cheaper and better articles imported. Were it not for the above-mentioned fear of the probability of a war in Europe creating a commercial crisis, this trade would be still more extended by the greater facility of transport in spring and summer; but there appears unfortunately to be a reluctance to engage more deeply in it until political prospects should become more promising.

A proportionate fall in the Swiss trade has naturally

taken place. Formerly it coped successfully with the United Kingdom and imported largely in Syria. But the struggle to manufacture cheaply and undersell its rivals has overshot the mark, and, though its prices be certainly lower, the quality of the goods is so inferior, that unopened bales crowd the warehouses with little chance of sale.

The colonial trade suffers no great variation: being on a scale only adequate to the wants of the country and without exchange, it is almost stationary. Few merchants do this business exclusively, and it forms part of that of nearly every wealthy house, whether British or native.

The export trade has been disastrous. A scanty harvest this year causing high prices, and unfavourable weather suggesting fears for next season, have kept corn and other agricultural produce beyond the reach of speculation, excepting in a few instances, when rashness was punished by severe losses. Cotton, wool, madder, gall-nuts, and silk, are freely exported, however, and, perhaps, not disadvantageously. But I am informed by the merchants, that this circumstance should be attributed rather to the necessity of making remittances to correspondents, which are more easily effected in the present scarcity of money by the purchase of merchandise on credit, while those articles are in demand in Europe, than to a flourishing state of that trade.

The exchange, as a necessary consequence of these premises is high. Bills of the best houses are looked at with suspicion, founded equally on want of credit here, and on the instability evinced by the failures which have taken place in London, at Marseilles, and at Trieste; while, as stated above, the more convenient and less dangerous transmission of the valuable articles enumerated, even at a trifling loss, is preferred to the heavy rate current, and the risk of having bills returned.

The total value of the exports, 364,122*l.*, is thus less than on previous years, while that of the imports, 533,895*l.*, is considerably greater. For the last five years there has been a gradual increase in both, with the exception of the recent diminution of the exports accounted for above. In the year 1853 the amounts were respectively 268,278*l.* and 188,353*l.* The war gave an impulse to raise them for two years. A necessary reaction ensued, and now the trade of Aleppo is influenced only by local causes, which may temporarily impede one of its branches without affecting that progressive improvement derived from the spirit of enterprise of the native Christian and European merchants. The return of shipping naturally shows the same ratio. In 1854 no returns were made, on account of the death of the late Mr. Werry; but in 1853 the number of ships was 220, in 1855 it increased to 340, in 1856 it was 388, in 1857 368, and in 1858 it has been 388, which is much greater in fact than in appearance, because this number is chiefly composed of large steamers. The tonnage of vessels gives no fair criterion, as those steamers discharge and reload a part of their cargoes at other ports, and the value of the goods imported and exported, gives thus the only reliable data. On the other hand it must be admitted that value and quantity are not always in the same proportion, because manufactured goods are much more expensive now than they were before the scarcity of raw cotton raised their prices. The general result is, however, sufficiently evident, and it is satisfactory as regards the import trade, especially from the United Kingdom. One British house alone, lately established here, has already imported upwards of 2,000 bales of goods from Manchester.

BEYROUT.

Report by Mr. Moore, British Consul-General at Beyrout, on the Trade of that Port for the year 1859.

THE trade of Beyrout in 1859 has been less prosperous than in 1858, as will appear from the following Table, containing a comparative statement of British trade and shipping during the last six years:—

(10)

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
			£	£
1855	113	39,132	455,226	96,534
1856	92	35,003	519,466	42,765
1857	66	26,381	276,472	66,912
1858	73	30,837	432,987	31,348
1859	63*	25,661	361,719	8,052

Thus in the trade with Great Britain there has been a decrease of about twenty per cent. in the amount of goods imported and of tonnage, whilst the exports to England from Syria have been comparatively insignificant.

The records of the Custom-house at this port, the most important in Syria, show a decrease on the import trade in general of fifteen per cent. compared with the year 1858, and still greater as compared with that of preceding years. The decrease on the exports is upwards of twenty-five per cent.

The following remarks are offered in explanation of this falling off in the trade of 1859.

The want of confidence which curtailed the usual extension of credit to the merchants in Syria, for the apprehensions of their correspondents in England have not abated, and the effects of the monetary crisis of 1857 continue to be felt here.

The slender protection which foreign merchants have met with during the year at the hands of the local government, especially in the interior of Syria, which has prevented them from extending their operations as formerly. The attacks on the caravans betwixt Syria and Bagdad, and a prevalent feeling of insecurity in the principal districts, especially in Mount Lebanon, have also operated unfavourably.

The refusal of the authorities to reorganize the commercial court at Beyrout, and its consequent suspension during the year, has been a serious grievance, against which the European merchants in a body have repeatedly complained. A remedy of the evil is expected from the Central Government at Constantinople; meanwhile, a provisional arrangement has been adopted to dispose of outstanding cases.

The feuds among the principal Bedouin tribes frequenting the borders of the provinces of Aleppo and Damascus (who are reckoned on as customers for British cotton goods), impoverishing them, and keeping a great portion of them far from the Syrian markets, through which they procure their supplies of those goods.

The scanty crops of last year's harvest, particularly of wheat and barley, the anticipations entertained regarding them, as stated in last year's report, not having been realized. These circumstances combined to keep up the prices at rates higher than those which ruled in England and other European markets. Hence also the reduction of remittances for English imports to the limits of strict requirement. Importers have also laboured under unusual difficulties in procuring good bills; and when they could get them at the Ottoman Bank here, high rates of exchange were imposed. It has been remarked that the rates of exchange which have ruled at this place have never been on the whole so high.

The carriageable road between Beyrout and Damascus, adverted to in last year's review of the trade, is progressing satisfactorily. About a quarter of the way has been completed; 1,600 workmen are now engaged on the works.

The local Government have not as yet made any step either towards the construction of a mole or breakwater, nor the establishment of a beacon or lighthouse at this port.

The French and Dutch continue to import to Syria most of the sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce.

The importation of Swiss goods has been more extensive during the year than in 1858. These are calculated to amount to about seventy thousand pounds in

* Consisting of 28 colliers, 7 sailing vessels in ballast, 3 ditto with general cargoes, and 25 screw steamers.

value, for which remittances in return are made in groups of specie, or bills on France. These goods have maintained a brisk competition with the Glasgow goods. The Swiss manufacturers are also fast substituting their silk stuffs and woollens for those produced by French manufacturers, who used hitherto to supply this market.

I have no alteration to report in the description of goods from Great Britain. Rice and copper are two new articles of British importation, and are on the increase. The Bengal indigo which used to be brought by way of England now comes *via* Suez.

As regards exports to Great Britain they have been almost nil. Owing to the failure of the corn harvest prices have ruled so high as not to permit the exportation of grain with any advantage to the speculator. But the exports to France in silk and cocoons from this port, and oil and sesame seed from Palestine, have been as considerable as heretofore, and have assisted in a great degree to lessen the embarrassments of the foreign import trade of Syria during the year 1859.

February 7th, 1860.

BRUSSA.

Report by Mr. Sandison, British Consul at Brussa, on the Trade of that District during the year 1859.

Imports.

This branch of trade has become, as already mentioned, more diffused in the district by the increase at various places of direct supplies from the capital, and of itinerant vendors of manufactured goods in the towns and villages; still the business done at Brussa maintains undiminished the same number of retail and other dealers as in 1855-6, when the trade attained its utmost development. There are also corresponding signs of the consumption of import articles in general being well maintained. There was a fair demand for coffee and sugar, as attendant on some degree of ease among the population for outlay in those habitual though not indispensable necessities, and the principal dealers here in manufactures admit that though they did not obtain their usual rate of profits, there was such an increase of their sales as to afford the same compensation in result. The annual September fair also of Balukisser was amongst the most brisk known. All the goods from hence were sold off, and much more if on the spot could have been disposed of. Satisfactory prices were paid for British manufactures, but the sellers could have raised their profits to 20 per cent. had they held on till towards the close of the fair, which lasts fifteen days, the pressure of the demand having disclosed itself during the latter few days.

The retailers at Brussa rather complain of last year's trade, not having participated in the same increase of sales as some large dealers in gross, therefore did not realize the same relative profits at a reduced per centage, but which is independent of the extent of the market, as otherwise indicated. Prices of the goods continued much at the former level, and the like articles most current as in common use, ordinary jaconets, 20 yards (6s. 4d.), were totally wanting, none having come, but would have met with ready sale at 48 to 50 piastres (5s. 10d. to 6s. per piece). There was a large importation of zebbras (cotton shawls made at Paisley) of a texture still much inferior to the deteriorated sort already usual, and those lowest goods were taken off at 10 to 12 piastres (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per piece), whilst the others also kept their ground at 14 to 15 piastres each, as in the previous year.

Cotton twist, though considerably risen since the end of the year, continued till then at the previous rates. But none arrived of No. 20-30 water, the assortment heretofore chiefly in use, and it was not to be had at Constantinople. The dealers find some falling off in the amount of their trade, owing to the rural population making more use of common British calicoes, as proved the most convenient, instead of the coarse stuffs they were wont to weave at home from Manchester yarn. It

is still of extensive consumption for that and other purposes, especially the stuff made into chemises for both sexes, of a peculiar soft texture not yet imitated from England.

Coffee and sugar sold freely, as already mentioned, in good quantities, and nearly at previous rates till the end of the year, when they advanced, being the only colonial or other miscellaneous article of import from England which merits particular notice.

Foreign continental manufactures of cotton, though forming but a small fraction of goods of the kind consumed, have received some accession by the re-introduction of stuffs called 'demicotons,' of improved texture, which sold the best at about 6½d., and lowest at 4½d. the yard; being imitations of Brussa dresses, which from their flimsiness had fallen into such discredit, that the Austrian and Saxon factories for them, and from which countries the article is still supplied, were for some time closed. Brussa local manufactures continue on the wane, although their circulation in the interior is relieved of the Iktiab duty of 2½ per cent. by its entire abolition; of Brussa striped dresses of silk and cotton the make scarcely amounted to 2,000 pieces, the high price of silk finally causing this extreme decay in their production and sale. There is also a diminution in the manufacture of cotton towels and bath wrappers, which Brussa was wont to furnish to other parts of the country, owing to the continued importation into it of rather superior articles, similar and as cheap, from England; from thence now comes also, and has been introduced here, a coloured wrapper of silk used in the bath, and superseding that of local make.

Exports.

Cocoons and Silk.—The yield as reported by me at the time was very unequal, having fallen very short, or failed in some houses and localities, and perfectly succeeded in others to surpassing abundance even, as there was example. The diversity proceeded from the insect eggs employed being sound or not, and hatched in proper early time, as likewise on the extent of preparation and provision of leaves for feeding the worms which thrived. In the Greek village of Demirdesh, near to town, containing 480 houses, the inhabitants, skilful and enterprising in the business, hatched a large surplus from the best eggs, afraid of mortality thinning the brood of worms; none ensued, they found spare leaves in the immediate environs of Brussa, and never witnessed anything approaching such a plentiful gathering of cocoons. These were, as their wont, of first class, 9 okes of fresh yielding one of silk, and the total of 100 okes, equal to 11,000 okes, or 31,000 lbs. of silk.

The eggs of Lefké, a small town on the Sangarius, were the soundest, and of which an ample provision had been made by direction of the late governor, Suleyman Pacha; where the hatching was not too late there was scarcely an instance of their failure; but a part was sold for exportation to France, owing to the neglect of the population to secure the requisite supply when at their disposal, and giving a preference in many cases to other eggs because cheaper, which were of dubious character, and proved often diseased. It was seen that when the selection was made from where the brood of worms was previously healthy, the result was favorable; and for the time all apprehension has ceased of an universal epidemic or malady, whatever its type, being prevalent without distinction of place.

Encouraged by this example on the one hand, and taught by experience on the other the necessity of caution, every one is solicitous to provide eggs of the healthiest origin for their next brood of worms, and for which Lefké has been anew the great resort. The duty collectors reckon 4,000 okes of eggs to have been provided in that quarter last year, but of which not one fourth has been registered, and 1,400 okes, or 3,900 lbs., are counted to have been exported. The price has been 5 piastres the dram (7s. 5d. the oz.), but which leaves good profit.

As the continuity of the fibre is destroyed by the exit of the living insect from the cocoon, such as thus

pierced become of little value, and about 7,000 okes, or 20,000 lbs., of silk could have been reeled from the cocoons absorbed by those 4,000 okes, or 11,200 lbs., of eggs. This quantity is computed to be annually required for the reproduction throughout the whole Brussa silk country under the most favorable circumstances. One dram of the eggs may vivify to yield 4 to 7 okes of fresh cocoons, but rarely gives so much as 5, and 3 okes (1,200 drams), or 8 lbs. 6 ozs., would be a very good product. On this scale the 4,000 okes, or 11,200 lbs., of eggs would render 4,800,000 okes, or 13,440,000 lbs., of cocoons, convertible into 5,000 bales of 80 okes, or 220 lbs. each, of reeled silk, to which aggregate product there has been an approach. Making allowance for ordinary casualties, exclusive of epidemic, there is no reason why this maximum hitherto should not even be surpassed, with the stimulus to production increased by the high market prices of silk and cocoons for some successive years.

It is certain that the last aggregate yield in the district considerably exceeded that of 1858, which was rated by the duty-collectors in January last as equivalent to 200,000 okes, or 560,000 lbs. of silk but which, subsequent data make it fall short of this by 15 per cent. From the supply of cocoons brought to market, and the known residue for sale, the yield of 1859 is now rated at equal to 250,000 okes or 700,000 lbs. of silk; but the account is not yet made up, nor have those been received here at the tithe-office of the large exportation of cocoons from Ghio Panorma and Miomedia for France, save a small portion to Italy, but at the lowest, reckoned in all at 150,000 kilos, or bushels, which would have given 150,000 to 160,000 lbs. of reeled silk.

At the commencement of the season, when the war in Italy deterred speculators from entering into competition for exportation, the prices of cocoons were the lowest, and in the fresh state they sold at 30 to 40 piastres per oke (1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.), the dry, later, at 110 to 170 piastres per oke (5s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.), the price of dry per bushel corresponding; silk best native reel, was 450 to 460 piastres per oke (or 23s. to 28s. 7d. per lb.)

Filature No. 11-12, at 550 to 650 piastres per oke (28s. to 33s. 2d.). The number of filatures is still on the increase, and with those about to commence, will employ nearly 4,000 reels; after heavy losses in 1857 and 1858 not favourable, the filateurs have had a prosperous year; those especially, who having the command of capital, laid in an ample stock of cocoons in the fresh state, when cheapest, have made very considerable gains. The rest more straitened in means, who could only buy gradually, according to the course of the market, still realized fair profit by the successive rise in the price of silk in France and England, or by reeling on contract with buyers on the spot. In consequence of the encouragement thus offered, there has been an eager competition for the higher of filatures to be let, and double the rent of last year paid. As an example, one with 100 reels, which kept at full work may turn out 18,000 lbs. of silk in course of the year, has been taken at the rate of 63,000 piastres per annum, in currency of 155 piastres per pound, coming to 406l. sterling. It was built when ground for the purpose was much cheaper, and the cost of such a filature to be constructed new would come to 3,200l.

The silk-tithe and customs were sold last year by the Porte for 14,175,000 piastres metallic (144,300l.), to which must be superadded 7 per cent. for charges of collection. The tithe is taken at the full, 10 per cent. on cocoons and silk publicly sold, and 12 per cent. customs, also *ad valorem* on cocoons exported, but which on silk now come only to 2½ to 3 per cent. by the tariff still in force, as before explained. By a clause in their contract the collectors were, however, authorized to exact the customs in metallic money on those products when in transit from this coast to the capital; also, to levy the tithe on the silks of the filatures to their surplus value beyond that paid on the cocoons used. Neither of those extraordinary conditions have been found practicable to enforce; still it is announced

that the same sum has been offered for the farm of the duties this year. The statement is surmised to come from the parties now vested with the collection, in order to deter competitors, and nothing certain can be known on the subject till the bargain be closed.

The terms will be materially affected by the rate of customs on silk, to be fixed by the new tariff in preparation, which is viewed with much interest and anxiety by the filateurs or workers of filatures. They had a considerable protection by the difference in the export customs on silk and cocoons, the latter, after deduction of the 16 per cent. for charges, still paying 9½ per cent. in excess. Yet the French and Italian filateurs have largely entered into competition with them here for cocoons, or paid remunerating prices at home to importers of them; and according as the customs on silk shipped may now be increased, so much the more will it cost the Brussa filateurs to send it to the foreign market for sale, or so much the less will they obtain for it from buyers here. They would wish to see a heavy differential duty, if possible, imposed on cocoons, to operate almost as a prohibition of their exportation. But, besides that, the maximum basis of customs by Treaty cannot be exceeded on any one article exceptionally, this would be unfair and unsound in principle, as giving the local filateurs a virtual monopoly of cocoons, which the owners are entitled to dispose of to the highest bidder, wherever intended to be used, whilst the other parties have not the less just claim to exemption from burthensome duties on the exportation of their silk.

Since cocoons must from their bulkiness be the most costly in transport, besides paying customs on this side, whether the same per cent. as the Brussa filature silk, or heavier, it ought naturally still to have the advantage of cheapness in a foreign country over what is reeled there from the same cocoons. But by continuous practice for ages, the process has been brought to a far greater nicety of perfection in the south of France and in Italy, which gives a greater value to the silk, and this with less expense for the labour, the wages paid here to the reelers (who are young women or girls) being much the highest, whilst their skill and amount of work are inferior. It takes time, also, to establish a name for a new foreign mark, whatever its intrinsic merit, so as to sell on a par with that of reputed native competitors.*

It will thus be obviously an important consideration of the Porte in the formation of the new tariff not to charge silk with a duty which may imperil or oppress such a valuable branch of industry as the filatures, employing a large fixed capital, and distributing another in the shape of wages to about 5,500 hands in this quarter only, in which many of their families also participate for their subsistence.

In this instance is prominent the injurious tendency of a high customs' tariff on the exportation of the products of the country striking at the root of production, it goes to curtail resources for revenue more available and valuable than furnished through the circuitous channel of the Custom-house, and dependent on the article being capable of supporting an export-duty. In the case of silk and cocoons, there is also the tithe previously levied on them, although neither can be called an agricultural product to which tithe property applies. Only the mulberry leaves for feeding the worms may be counted as such. The rest is the fruit of domestic tendance and labour, on the value created by which the tithe almost wholly falls. Owing to the high remuneration which the product usually yields, unless there be a failure in the quantity, the tax, now long established, is, however, rather a deduction from profits than an impediment to industry.

The London market was last year, as frequently wont, the most favourable for the sale of filature silk from hence. But only one party of established repute for the quality, takes full advantage of this for the

* Some of the Brussa filatures do not the less produce silk of first class for the No. to sell nearly on a par with the same reeled in France and Italy, and the generality of such silks are annually brought here to more perfection. The disparity of wages remains.

whole of his silk. The other filateurs are accustomed to the French market, many of them to get advances from French houses, which obliges them to ship to Marseilles; besides, that the reeling, if not so regular as required in England, is sure to meet with sale at some deduction in price. Considerable business is also done by furnishing filature silks in execution of orders from France and Switzerland, whilst it is remarkable that none come from England, although those shipments last year left very good profit.

The yield of opium was rather favourable in the interior, but the price high, being 250 to 260 piastres per oke, in metallic money (14s. 8d. to 15s. 3d. per lb.)

Of wool, the clip was larger than for some years previous, and about 250 tons collected at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ piastres per oke ($4\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.) in the currency paid. Part was exported from Panorma, and returns expected from thence of the shipments of this article and valonea, will be sent as soon as received.

From the failure of the olive crop, which was not above the third of a good year's, oil rose very considerably in price, the common to $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 piastres per oke; and pure quality, from a mill of foreign make, established at Mundania, to 11 piastres. The chief sale for this is at Constantinople.

Salted olives could be prepared only in small quantity from the scantiness of the fresh, and the old stock left was rising in value.

The growth of cotton from New Orleans seed was spoilt by heavy rains, so that a very trifling quantity came forward.

Goats' wool of the usual sort, collected in this province, would form a considerable item in the trade here, or ought to do so, from the proximity of various places of production, were there proper facilities of communication. But what Kutahia and the adjacent country furnish of this article, as also of opium, goes to Smyrna, as a great mart and port for shipments. Above forty years back all the silk of Brussa took the same direction, and since then only began to be sent to the capital; though far nearer, so tenacious is usage even in trade in a country like this, of keeping to its wonted channels of routine, until the change from circumstances which develope its aptitude can no longer be protracted.

Steam-navigation has done much to supersede antiquated circuitous land-carriage, and cause the products of Turkey to be brought to their proper outlets. Still the advantages of this are not always availed of, when there is the option of resorting to the customary distant mart. The vehicles used remain the same. The camel, the mule, and the rude frail araba drawn by oxen, must still carry all the loads at the same sluggish pace. For the more expeditious travelling of carriages or waggons not a single made road exists complete in Asia Minor, as a point of attraction to which traffic and passengers might converge. Yet there are no necessary impediments to the Porte taking this matter vigorously in hand, and making it a leading object of its internal policy. As there is little prospect of railroads being generally ventured upon within an early period in a country with such a thin scattered population, the necessity continues for constructing practicable carriage-roads. And without such improvement a vast amount of the capabilities of Asia Minor for production and trade, governed and peopled as it is, may remain as unprofitable as the mine unworked.

Besides some stability and fixity being imparted to the currency, there is also great need of monied capital; when the rate of interest is so enormous as to appear almost incredible, at the lowest it is 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, but many transactions, rather the majority, are on a scale ascending from 20 to 40, even 100 per cent. per annum for the term limited, whether on valuable pledges in hand, landed security, or whatever be the solidity and credit of the borrower. But a branch bank to be serviceable must adapt its operations to the nature of the country, without confining itself rigidly to discounts for a few months' term; and at little risk it would obtain rates of interest or discount not under 10 to 12 per cent., which all would be content to pay as suitable and just.

Regulations in trade, repeated orders from the Porte for the suppression of the circulation of paper money, and confining all transactions to metallic of the current value of 124 piastres to the pound sterling, have continued ineffectual. The trading community and sellers of silk and cocoons did not cease to make their bargains in a conventional money (nominally 150 piastres to the Turkish pound) and to pay and receive in coin and paper as most convenient. This lasted throughout the year with the tacit toleration of the Pacha; and a new Governor seeing it utterly useless to attempt keeping up the rule restricting the public to the beshlik-piastre, has sanctioned a rate observed for the time of 140 piastres for the Turkish pound or gold medjidie.

In the latter part of the year the claim was anew and more urgently advanced by the Porte, and declared imperative on French merchants by their Ambassador, for the payment in metallic money of the customs on silk and cocoons, at the ports of Ghio or Mundania, on their expedition to the capital for exportation, under the liability otherwise of the goods to be sequestered. Seeing no warrant for my acceding to the demand, as concerned British trade, and deeming it contrary to Treaty, by which and according to practice the customs become payable only at the real place of export, I declined departing from the line I had hitherto taken on this point. The authorities in consequence granted brief delays (*pro formâ*) until further orders, for the expedition of British silks, which successively continued to take place without condition or impediment; and it was not deemed expedient by the duty-collectors to refuse the same freedom to French and all other expeditions, notwithstanding the absolute injunctions of the French Ambassador for compliance with the requisition. His Excellency afterwards notified that since it had not been generally enforced, the French merchants might pay the customs in caimé at the capital. The collectors there then proceeded so to receive the amount due, which had long been left in suspense.

The amount of British capital engaged in trade here appears to be from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

February 11th, 1860.

Addendum.—The regulation for levying a duty of 20 per cent. on wines and spirits of the country for sale and internal consumption there, is in course of being enforced as settled.

CAVALLA.

Report by Mr. Maling, British Vice-Consul at Cavalla, on the Tobacco Cultivation and Trade of the Vice-Consular District of Cavalla.

TOBACCO is the staple article of production and industry of the sanjack of Drama, which forms the vice-consular district of Cavalla. The plant has been cultivated in the district from a remote period, but the general extension of its cultivation in all parts of the sanjack does not date, perhaps, more than twenty years back.

The area of all the arable lands in the sanjack of Drama is roughly estimated to be 500,000 acres, of which 35,000 acres are exclusively devoted to the culture of tobacco. A comparative statement of the areas under different sorts of culture would afford, however, a very imperfect idea of the relative importance of tobacco as a branch of the local industry and trade. This can be justly appreciated only when the time, labour, and capital employed in producing tobacco have been taken into account, together with the relative values of the exported produce. In a population of 250,000 souls, there is scarcely a family in the district whose livelihood does not, at this day, depend more or less on the production and trade of tobacco.

In the sanjack of Drama, as throughout Turkey generally, the land is for the most part owned by the tillers of the soil. Each peasant is absolute owner of his five or ten-acre freehold, and the village community of which he is a member constitutes a sort of small

commonwealth of peasant proprietors, bound together for the defence of common rights and interests, and for the performance of their duties as subjects of the State. Although estates of several thousand acres in extent are occasionally to be met, they occupy in the aggregate but a small portion of the total surface. Small freeholds independent of the village communities are rare, and only to be found in the vicinity of towns.

The peasant freeholder cultivates his patch of ground with the assistance of his family, and seldom resorts to the aid of hired labour. There are peasants, however, who hold much larger areas of land, to the extent of fifty, or even a hundred acres, requiring the employment of hired labourers for their cultivation. The large owners utilize their properties after the following system. The landlord stocks the farm, provides agricultural implements, and defrays at his own cost the preliminary expenses of tilling and preparing the ground for seed. Each peasant does all else that may be needed on his particular allotment by means of his own labour and that of his family, or by hired hands, in tending and securing the produce. The crop, after deduction of the tithes, is then divided in equal proportions between landlord and cultivator.

Under such a system, stimulating enterprise and exertion so slightly on either hand, and with a languid administration, allowing almost unlimited powers of oppression to the landlord, it is not surprising that the peasantry on the large properties should be in a most wretched condition; nor, that with an unrivalled climate and soil to favour him, a resident landlord rarely derives seven or eight per cent. return on the fee-simple of his estate, and the absentee a much smaller income. In some rare instances proprietors let farms on the English system of a fixed rent in money; but tenant-farmers as a class, in the English acceptance of the term, are unknown.

The growing importance of the trade, consequent on the steadily increasing demand for this species of tobacco in the home and foreign markets, is the cause that fresh land is yearly brought under this kind of husbandry, to a degree indeed which has rendered cereal and cotton cultivations quite subordinate to this more lucrative investment for capital and labour. Its culture may be extended almost unlimitedly without encroaching on lands required for other produce, as there is a vast surface of reclaimable waste lands.

The present average annual yield of the district is about eighteen million pounds. The following is a statement of the weight of crops for the last sixteen years, going back to the earliest period whence any reliable statistics are procurable:—

ANNUAL WEIGHT OF TOBACCO CROPS.

Years.	Weight.	Years.	Weight.
	lbs.		lbs.
1844	9,310,000	1852	11,250,000
1845	8,580,000	1853	13,750,000
1846	8,610,000	1854	16,000,000
1847	10,410,000	1855	18,250,000
1848	9,450,000	1856	19,500,000
1849	9,800,000	1857	22,000,000
1850	10,250,000	1858	19,000,000
1851	9,700,000	1859	18,500,000

The rate of production, it is thus seen, has more than doubled within the last sixteen years.

The tobacco plant of this district, though all produced from the same seed, and belonging to the same species, is classed into two comprehensive varieties: the one known as the 'Drama leaf,' the other, of greater fame, as the 'Yenidgeh leaf.' The former is the larger and stouter leaf, and possesses more potent narcotic qualities; its colour is generally of a deep reddish brown. The 'Yenidgeh leaf' is smaller and of a slighter texture; the better sorts are of a rich yellow colour, hence its designation 'golden-leaved'; it has a peculiarly delicate aroma, and is less narcotic in its properties.

The 'Drama leaf' is principally grown in the western parts of the sanjack, and from this class the European market is exclusively supplied.

The production of these distinctly marked classes seems to be due to some inherent principle in the soil, for the modes of culture and of curing are identical, and there is no perceptible difference in the climate of the respective districts. The seed of the 'golden-leaf,' if transplanted to the western districts, may succeed the first year in producing something analogous to its parent, the Yenidgeh tobacco, but the succeeding year it invariably degenerates. The soil is evidently the predisposing element in the change, although even the character of the earths does not seem to vary essentially. Quartz is the basis of the geological structure of the country, and the rich alluvial soils partake strongly of the siliceous character.

The plain of Drama is a deep basin, covering about 400 square miles of surface, shut in by high mountains on every side, except at its north-western extremity, where it emerges into the low-lands, about Serres, and at its south-western corner, where a long narrow gorge, twenty-five miles in length by four in average width (the Vale of Pravista), connects it with the sea at Orphano. The district to the east, Yenidgeh, is a vast plain of 1,200 square miles, bordering on the sea, for the most part uncultivated.

As the two great classes of leaf are further subdivided in the trade with reference to their peculiar properties and value, the particular production of each separate locality requires some description.

The district of Drama Proper comprises both plain and hill cultivation. The soils are light ferruginous loams. The plain produces annually about 4,500,000 lbs. to 5,000,000 lbs. The produce is known by the local denomination of 'bashi-baghli,' or 'head-tied,' on account of the tobacco, when packed, being tied together by the stalk in bundles of ten or fifteen leaves. These are of the character known in botany as 'petiolate,' from having 'petioles' or footstalks. The little bundles are called 'manoks,' and correspond to the 'hand-work' of American tobaccos. The best leaves, distinguished by a stronger and more substantial texture and a dark red hue, are reserved for the Constantinople market; the less substantial and lighter coloured find a sale in Russia. The value is from $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and some of the finest sort even fetches 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The mountain tobacco is much inferior in quality to the above; the annual yield is about 1,700,000 lbs. About one-half of the leaf is made up in the form of 'bashi-bagli,' or head-tied, the other half is known as 'bassma' pressed, that is to say, the leaves being 'sessile,' or without petioles (footstalks), do not admit of being tied together, and consequently the 'manoks' or 'hands' consist simply of several leaves pressed together. Mountain 'bashi-baghli' and 'bassma' are both exported to Europe; value $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 6d. per lb.

The Vale of Pravista.—The growth is known by the name of 'Demirli' (ferruginous), the village which introduced the cultivation into the district. The upper extremity alone of the valley is planted with tobacco. The soil is a light ferruginous loam, inferior in richness to that of Drama. Annual production, 1,700,000 lbs., exported principally to Europe, in the form of 'head-tied' or 'bashi-baghli.' Quality inferior, unsubstantial, and dark-coloured leaf. Value 2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Iron mines are worked in this district.

Cavalla.—In this locality, from the close vicinity of the hills, the gravelly element in the soils greatly predominates. Production yearly 600,000 lbs. Form chiefly 'bashi-baghli.' Quality inferior, principally consumed by home markets. Value, 2d. to 4d., and some of the finer 7d. per lb.

The produce of the above localities is shipped at Cavalla.

Savishaban.—This district produces annually 2,250,000 lbs., of which seven-eighths is 'bashi-baghli' or 'head-tied.' Plain, hill, and mountain are alike cultivated. The produce of the hill and plain is called 'Ghynbek' (navel), and it is packed in small parcels of 30 lbs. to 50 lbs. each, called 'boghchas.' These 'boghchas' are distinguished into two classes, the finest as 'béyaz' (white), so called from the white cotton wrappers in which they are made up; and the secondary

as 'kenavir' (canvas), from their coarse linen coverings. These are the golden-leaved tobaccos so highly prized in Turkey. The finest, consisting of about 600,000 lbs., are produced from the rising grounds; the crop raised on the plain comes next in estimation. With the exception of 30,000 lbs. or 40,000 lbs. sent annually to Austria, all the finest qualities go to Constantinople, and the secondary to Smyrna and other home markets. Value, from 1s. to 4s. per lb.

The mountain crop (5,000,000 lbs.) goes almost entirely to Austria and France. This is of a darker colour, and is worth no more than 2½d. to 4d. per lb. The exportation to Europe is conducted through the port of Cavalla; the home or Turkish trade through the port of Karaghatch (Lagos).

Yenidgeh.—This locality also comprises plain hill and mountain culture. The greater proportion of the produce is made up into 'bassma,' whilst a portion only of the mountain growth becomes 'bashi-baghli.' In respect of quality, value, and mode of packing, this is the same class of tobacco as the Sarishaban. 'Yenidgeh' is the generic designation for all the produce of the 'golden-leaf.' The low lands produce 4,200,000 lbs., the high lands 1,500,000 lbs. The finer crop of the plain is sent to Constantinople and to Russia; the inferior to various parts of Turkey, and to the Danubian Principalities. Of the mountain tobacco about 500,000 lbs. go to Austria.

Ghiumirgina and Sultan-Yeri.—The cultivation in these districts dates only five or six years back. The tobacco is of the class 'Drama,' but rather inferior to it. Ghiumirgina produces about 420,000 lbs. 'bassma,' of a dark-coloured leaf, worth from 2½d. to 4d. per lb. which is taken up by home markets. Sultan-Yeri yields 560,000 lbs. 'bashi-baghli,' of a still darker shade, worth from 2d. to 4d. per lb., of which the best is sent to Constantinople, and the inferior to the Principalities. These tobaccos, with those of Yenidgeh, are exported through Port Lagos.

Culture.—Experience, as derived from local cultivation, would seem to prove that the tobacco plant thrives best in an alluvial soil, composed of an equal mixture of clay and sand. In the low clay lands of Ghiumirgina, where clay predominates, the plant is far from arriving at perfection. On the higher levels, at the bases of hills, and on the gently rising uplands, the soil is most congenial to its wants; while on the mountain, where there is an excess of sand and quartzose detritus, the plant degenerates.

In tobacco-planting the same land is cropped over and over again from year to year, and is never allowed to lie in fallow or under other crops. Constant applications of manure maintain the fertility of the rich soil, and prevent its exhaustion under this trying process. In common with every other branch of agriculture, the tobacco-lands are tilled entirely by the plough; spade husbandry is unknown. Men, women, and children, all contribute their labour.

The '*Nicotiana rustica*,' like the other species of the herbaceous annual *nicotiana* cultivated in Europe, is not considered to be indigenous, but an exotic introduced from the new world. Some authorities are of opinion that the plant cultivated in Turkey belongs to the species '*Nicotiana macrophylla*' (Orinoco tobacco), particularly the somewhat elongated Draina leaf; but there can be no doubt that the '*Nicotiana rustica*,' modified by climate and soil, is the parent of the tobacco which flourishes in this district. The variety grown here is paniculated or paniced (*Nicotiana paniculata*), the botanical term descriptive of the peculiar form of its efflorescence.

The ground is prepared for its culture in two ways: firstly, for the germination of the seeds; and secondly, for maturing the transplanted shoots. The seed is sown in beds or small plots of ground, set apart in the plantation, and proportioned in dimensions and number to its extent. The soil of these nurseries, previously highly impregnated with manure—sheep or goats' dung being preferred—is well trenched with an implement having two iron prongs, about nine inches long, set at an acute angle to a short wooden shaft, and employed

after the manner of a pickaxe in breaking up and loosening the earth, and is brought to the condition of rich garden mould. The fatigue of using this 'digger' is excessive, the shortness of the shaft obliging the husbandman to stoop in a constrained position; and it is a curious fact, that a people who so much dislike hard labour have not yet devised an implement, like the spade, to render their toil less irksome and more expeditious.

The beds are sown in February or March, and are afterwards covered with a thick layer of sheep or goats' dung. The shoots appear above ground in the course of a few days, and the precaution is then taken of laying brush-wood over them to preserve them against the frosts. Towards the end of May the young plants are fit for setting in the fields.

During winter the fields have been well manured with horse or cattle dung, and repeatedly ploughed up. But still the ground is very imperfectly tilled to what it could be by means of less primitive agricultural implements than are in use in this country. The plough is a piece of crooked wood with one stilt, the share is only occasionally tipped with iron, and it has no coulter. The slow-draft ox is the only help to man's labour in the field. The harrow, roller, tormentor, &c., are unknown. By such rude and imperfect appliances, the surface soil is barely indented, and the rich sub-soils are never disturbed.

During the first half of May, sheep or goats are folded on the fields for the sake of their liquid manure, on a profuse application of which to the soil depends the perfection of the growth. In the course of time the soil of tobacco plantations consequently becomes highly impregnated with ammonia and nitrate of potassium, both of which are absorbed by the plant; the former influencing in a great measure, it is thought, the aroma. Owing to the great absorption of the nitrate of potash by the leaves, the tobacco, when ignited in the pipe, crackles and sparkles as if containing gun-powder, and even bursts into flame when a strong inhalation is taken. Minute crystals of this salt can be perceived on the surface of the dried leaf.

Transplanting is effected when the shoots are about six inches long, and have put forth three or four leaves. They are dug from the nursery-beds with the double-pronged 'digger,' placed in a tub or basket for removal to the field, and put into the ground in rows by the aid of a dibble, or solely by the labourer's fingers, the earth being well pressed round the roots. No drills are made by the plough, but the rows are laid out with some regularity in the course of dibbling the single plants. The distance left between each row and between the plants themselves varies in different localities. At Drama one foot, and in the 'golden-leaved' district one foot and a half's interval is observed. At Cavalla, about six inches space only is left between the rows, and the same interval between the plants. As soon as transplanted, the young plants are watered by hand. Irrigation is not resorted to, although it would be of service in dry seasons. The shoots are generally so vigorous that they rarely fail to strike root and thrive with a single watering in ordinary seasons. Reserved plants, however, are always kept in the nurseries to replace such as die off. A mean between a wet and a dry season is the most favourable to tobacco planting. Excessive moisture causes, it is true, a greater development of stalk and leaf, but the increase in bulk is more than counterbalanced by deterioration in quality. Drought, on the other hand, deprives the plant of its proper nourishment. Extremes equally weaken the leaf's substance, and lessens its oily richness of flavour.

Greater pains are bestowed on this culture than on other descriptions of local husbandry. The plant is carefully tended during growth. Lateral shoots or suckers are removed, and the growth concentrated in one upright stem. Hand-hoeing is vigorously practised, weeds eradicated, and the earth stirred up about the roots. But some important details are lost sight of. The stem is never topped, as it might be most judiciously, in rainy seasons; leaves, blighted or injured by grubs are allowed to remain; the lower leaves, which

in the end are withered, soiled, and valueless, are not removed, and the juices are thus diverted from nourishing the more precious parts.

A well and full grown plant has a strong upright stem, about four feet high and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, its skin somewhat hairy and sticky to the touch. The foliage is handsome. Each plant bears from ten to twenty bright green succulent leaves, ovate in form, and in some plants 'petiolate,' that is to say, having an intervening 'petiole' or footstalk, by which they are attached to the stem; and in others 'sessile,' or sitting immediately on or clasping as it were the stem without any supporting footstalk. The leaves grow in clusters of three or four at intervals. The leaf of the Drama-class is from seven to ten inches long; the Yenidgeh five to six inches, and often less. In rainy seasons the plant reaches six feet in height, and the leaves are larger and more numerous, but bulk is obtained at the cost of quality.

The flowers grow in clusters at the top of the stalk. The peduncles or footstalks are variously sub-divided, whence the name of the variety, 'panicled' or 'paniculated.' The inflorescence is white externally, and of a delicate red or yellow within, the edges, when full-blown, inclining to purple. To it succeed kidney-shaped seed-pods of a brownish colour, of the size of a large pea, filled with numerous and very minute grains of a dusky red hue. Thirty, forty, and even a hundred of these capsules are borne by a plant.

Curing.—About the end of July, the lower leaves begin to lose their lively green appearance and assume a yellowish tint. They also become thickened, roughish, and slightly brittle to the touch, and exude a clammy oily matter. The time for gathering has arrived. The lower leaves are first taken. This is done by the husbandman in person, and the morning when the dew has evaporated is the usual time selected. The lowest leaves are of little or no value, and it would have been more judicious to have removed them at an earlier period. They are known by the name of 'deeb' or 'dib,' meaning 'low' (or the 'foot' of a plant or tree). By some planters they are even at this stage thrown away; others preserve them to form the outsides of the bales.

After ten days the next lowest cluster of leaves is taken, and so on, at from ten to twenty days interval, the successive clusters, until the topmost ones are reached, which are of little value. The different clusters in an ascending scale are called 'Orta,' middling; 'Ana,' mother; 'Kuchuk Ana,' little mother; 'Utch Altı,' three sixes, &c. The 'Ana' are the best, and the next the 'Kuchuk Ana.' The leaves are largest at the bottom of the stalk and diminish in size as they ascend. The gathering terminates towards the end of September.

As fast as gathered the leaves are removed in baskets to the homestead, and placed under a shed. This is a building enclosed on three sides, the south being left open. Here they remain two or three days, until somewhat faded. The husbandman, his wife, and children, then with large needles string the leaves on to a piece of packthread, passing it through the thick ends of the stalks. Each string of leaves, ten or fifteen feet in length, is attached by the extremities and centre to a pole of corresponding length, and is placed in the sun, supported horizontally on trestles, where it remains so long as the leaves retain any moisture. Care is taken to remove the leaves into the shed on the approach of rain or heavy dews. They are finally hung up under the roof for the winter.

The stalks are left standing in the field and are ultimately ploughed down as manure; a few tops being first secured for seed.

Combined with the sun's action, the free circulation of the air among the suspended leaves, effects all that is required in the first stage of the curing process. Recourse is never had to artificial slow-heat for drying them. After hanging in the shed the whole winter, the tobacco becomes thoroughly dry, and so excessively brittle, that if handled it crumbles into dust. The next stage is to prepare it for carriage to the markets of shipping ports. To effect this, advantage is taken of

the first change from the dry frosty atmosphere of winter to the moist air which accompanies the return of spring, when the leaves, losing their crispness, are removed from the strings and made up into little bundles of ten or fifteen leaves, called 'manoks' or 'hands.' The 'bashi-baghli' are tied together by the footstalks; the 'bassma' having no petioles, are simply laid on each other. The sheds are not boarded, and as any prolonged contact with the earth imparts a bad flavour to the produce, loose boards are temporarily laid down, and on these a double row of 'manoks' is disposed, the tips of the leaves facing or overlapping, and the stalks outwards. Other layers of 'manoks' are successively laid on in like order, with such pressure as the labourer's muscles merely can apply, until the heap of 'manoks' becomes a bale, two feet and a half or three feet long, by two feet high and a foot and a half thick. It is then wrapped in strong hair-cloth and matting, and tightly corded. In this state the bale is ready for carriage. The Drama tobaccos are packed in the above way; the Yenidgeh are made up originally in somewhat larger packages, and the bale is secured by a board, at top and bottom, and bound with cords. Mechanical pressure is not applied to the tobacco until it arrives in the merchant's store, where it undergoes its preparation for shipment.

The production of a given area varies according to the mode of planting practised in the different localities. In the Drama district, where close setting is preferred, the yield is from 700 lbs. to 900 lbs. per acre. In the 'golden leaved' plantations the maximum return is 400 lbs. to an acre.

The cost of production and the profit vary considerably. Assuming that a plot of five acres can be cultivated by two families, numbering from four to six adult males and females, and a proportionate number of non-adults, the outlay would be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
By the Landlord—			
Tilling the land, at 12s. per acre ..	3	0	0
Manure, 400 horse-loads, at 2d. per load ..	3	6	0
Folding flocks on the field ..	2	0	0
Indian-corn flour, rice, oil, and other food, in part maintenance of the two labourers' families ..	5	0	0
Deterioration of implements, buildings, and other charges ..	3	14	0
	£17	0	0

By the Peasant—			
Their quota of outlay for the maintenance of the two families ..	15	0	0
Total outlay ..	£32	0	0

And the return thus—

Average yield of crop (500 lbs. per acre)—			
2,500 lbs. of Tobacco			
250 „ less Tithes			
2,250 „ worth, at average price, 1s. ..	112	10	0
Net profit ..	£80	10	0
Landlord's share	£40	5	0
Peasant's share	40	5	0
	£80	10	0
Profit, acre per £8 1s.			

Trade.—There are no depôts at the shipping ports, the produce invariably remaining in the grower's hands until turned over to a dealer so soon as terms are agreed on. For the most part it passes through no intermediate hands, but directly from the farmer to the export-buyer. Not uncommonly the buyer treats directly, or through a native factor or broker, so early as the month of August; but, generally speaking, contracts for the quantity required are made during the winter. A fifth of the estimated purchase-money is paid down as earnest. The best tobaccos, those of the plain, are usually all contracted for early in the year. The mountain crop is frequently left open till April. Direct treating is only practicable at an early stage of the season. At a later period the assistance of a native factor becomes indispensable. Towards March or April, the buyer or his

factor inspects the produce in the grower's hands before it is put in bale, and the price is then fixed. In some cases the factor will take upon himself, at an earlier period, to fix the price between himself and the seller, leaving the ultimate price to be settled between the buyer and himself at the regular season. The commission usually paid to brokers is a sixth of a penny per pound for the Drama, and a half-penny or three farthings for the Yenidgeh tobaccos.

The remaining instalments of the purchase-money are paid up at the shipping port in measure as the produce is delivered, the cost of carriage being defrayed by the buyer. The finest classes of Yenidgeh are not unfrequently contracted for several years in advance, but the price is only determined when the tobacco is ready for delivery.

The factors or brokers originally belonged to the small trading class; but out of the rising importance of the foreign trade has sprung a superior, or at least, a more influential class of agents. The Beys, or large Mussulman proprietors, not content with finding a new market for the produce of their own estates on remunerative terms, which they had, perhaps, never anticipated, have aspired to the control of the entire trade; and they have in great part achieved their object. Availing themselves of the irresponsible authority which, in their double capacity of members of the local administration and of resident landlords, they are, through the weakness or indifference of the central government, allowed to exercise, these Beys have for some years past been able to dictate to the farming and mercantile classes. In other words, they take the farmer's produce at their own arbitrary valuation, and dispose of it to the foreign dealer at a price fixed by themselves, and calculated, of course, to leave them a very large profit. From the immense gains thus realized, and realizing, the Beys are able to spare the means for purchasing, so to speak, the good will of those with whom the duty rests of putting a stop to such a nefarious system of monopoly.

Of the European dealers the first in the field were the buyers for the French and Austrian Government monopolies, or more correctly speaking, the native factors who purchase for account of the government contractors in those countries. The factors are some of the great Jewish houses of the country established at Salonica, and enjoying foreign protection. As mere commission agents they have no interest in the economy which would result from a greater freedom of action.

The produce is carried to the shipping ports chiefly during the months between April and September. The tobacco shipped at Cavalla having to cross a mountain ridge, can only be transported on horse or mules back, in bales of one hundred weight or one and a half hundred weight each. The 'Yenidgeh' being the produce of a plain bordering on the sea, with easy access throughout to Port Lagos, is carried in waggons.

Until recently, the only storeroom at Cavalla for the large trade carried on was to be found in the numerous 'Khauss,' or native inns, in whose large stables the tobaccos used to be warehoused. Less appropriate stores for the preservation and seasoning of such a delicate article could scarcely be selected, for the floors are unboarded and the roofs by no means impervious to rain. And for such wretched accommodation the owners used to exact an exorbitant rent. New stores are now in course of erection; amongst others a very extensive and handsome range of warehouses, on the construction of which Messrs. Abbott, Brothers, of Salonica, the principal exporters to England, have expended 15,000*l*.

When the bales reach the stores at the shipping ports, they are arranged in two tiers on the ground floor, which ought properly to be, and is now invariably, protected from damp by a wooden flooring. The bales are shifted from the upper to the lower tier at intervals of four or five days during a whole month. In this manner the tobacco undergoes the process called 'sweating,' which is in fact a partial fermentation. It sometimes happens that the store is too dry; in that case water is, from time to time, sprinkled on the floor between the rows of bales to hasten the sweating. The bales are then opened, examined, and sorted, and the soiled and

inferior leaves, and those heated during the sweating being rejected, the bales are made up to their proper weight and then pressed. Layers of inferior leaves are placed at the top and bottom of the bale. The presses in use are exceedingly rude, being nothing else than two stout planks connected by a couple of wooden screws worked by levers and manual power. The utmost power that can be exerted is not very great, as may be supposed, but experience (probably mere prejudice) is against pressing the leaf very strongly as it is supposed to injure it. The bales are finally dressed in a wrapper of hair-cloth which protects the flats and edges of the leaves; the ends where the stalks are exposed are covered with a strip of matting. The bales are now ready for shipment and, unless immediately required, are removed to the upper floor to make room for the sweating and manipulation of other bales arriving in store.

The process of sweating, sorting, and pressing, occupies the merchant until the end of June. It is thus seen that from seed time in March until July of the following year, fully sixteen months are required to bring the tobacco into a fit state for shipment, and, including the delay of shipping and the voyage, from eighteen to nineteen months before it can appear in the English market. Tobaccos for the British trade are usually made up in bales weighing, on an average, 127 lbs. each, and measuring six or seven cubic feet. However, a late shipment was made of bales weighing as much as 450 lbs. each. For France and Austria the bales do not exceed 110 lbs. In the home trade the bales vary from 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. weight, but the fine Yenidgeh tobacco is invariably made up as before mentioned in 'Boghchas' weighing 30 lbs. to 50 lbs.

In the first years of the trade with England the tobacco was packed, in the same manner as American or West India produce, in wooden cases containing, *ad minimum*, 300 lbs., in conformity to the British Customs regulations of that time; but in 1851 the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, taking into their favourable consideration a memorial of the merchants, issued a minute to the effect that Turkey tobacco should thenceforward be imported on the same footing as East India produce, that is to say, in packages or bales weighing not less than 100 lbs. each; but it must not be imported in vessels under the burden of 120 register tons.

'Strip-leaf,' a form of American tobacco in which the stalk or principal fibre has been torn or stripped from the leaf, is not seen here; it is not usual to remove the stalk in this country when the leaf is cut up or manufactured.

The charges incurred on tobacco, from the time it leaves the grower's hands until it is stowed on board ship, include carriage from the country, brokerage, sorting, pressing, packing, weighing, portage, lighterage, custom's duties, warehouse rent, and commission, and amount in the aggregate to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 3*d*. per pound on the Drama class of tobaccos, and from 4*d*. to 6*d*. per pound on the Yenidgeh. This estimate is irrespective of the loss of weight consequent on the drying and manipulation which varies from two to five per cent., nor does it comprise the still larger deficiency resulting from sorting, which amounts to ten or twenty per cent., and in some unusually bad years to as much as thirty or forty per cent. of rejected tobacco. This 'Refuso,' or waste tobacco, is for the most part consumed in Egypt.

Freight to England by sailing vessels averages from 40*s*. to 50*s*. per ton weight, equivalent to from 14*s*. to 17*s*. per ton measurement. By steamers, it averages from 35*s*. to 40*s*. per ton measurement of 40 cubic feet. To France (Marseilles), the rate of freight by sailing vessels is nearly the same as to England, on account of the difficulty ships have in obtaining outward freights from that country. The trade to France and Austria is carried on exclusively under the respective national flags, the navigation laws operating as a bar to a carrying trade.

A ship will stow from sixty to seventy per cent. on her register tonnage in weight of tobacco; and the

export of the article from the district employs at present, in the foreign and home trades, about 12,000 tons of shipping annually

The fiscal charges on tobacco, besides the tithe or tenth of the crop—levied on the grower, and exacted either in kind or in money at the current rate as best suits the convenience of the tithe-farmer—are a fixed duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem* on all sea-borne produce, whether intended for foreign markets or merely shipped from one home port to another. At various periods within the last twenty years the Porte has endeavoured, under one denomination or other, to impose additional duties: but as they were calculated to affect the exports to foreign countries in a manner at variance with the Commercial Convention, the foreign representatives at the Porte have successfully resisted their imposition. In 1853, the Porte proposed to establish a new tax of one piastre per oke (about seven-tenths of a penny per pound) on the Drama tobacco, and three piastres (2*d.* per pound) on those of Yenidgeh; and after strenuous efforts to apply the provisions of the enactment to the trade in general, it was finally only permitted to be operative on home-consumed produce; that is to say, to be levied, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of 12 per cent., on all sea-borne tobaccos, except

those which are exported to foreign countries. This new tax is known by the name of 'Rukhsatieh' or 'Consumption Tax'; and again, the retail trade pays a duty of two per cent., called 'Iktissab.'

In the spring, when most of the contracts have been effected, and a fair idea can be formed of the value of the different classes of produce, the local custom's agent and the principal dealers fix by common accord the value of each sort of tobacco on which the *ad valorem*—internal and export—duties are to be calculated. When the merchant settles accounts with the Custom-house, he is entitled to a reduction of 16 per cent. on the value of the goods as estimated in his warehouse, as they are supposed to pay duty only according to their value at prime cost. When unable to agree, the customer is entitled to claim his dues in kind, and the merchant can insist also on his receiving payment in that shape, only in such a case the 16 per cent. deduction from the value of the article is not allowed. As a rule, however, the customs' dues are discharged in money.

The fiscal imposts on the tobacco produce of the district, were they honestly levied, would yield 224,811*l.* annually to the Imperial Treasury, according to the following calculation:—

		£	
The tithes 1,800,000 lbs. (average crop 18,000,000 lbs.) worth, at a low			
average, 1 <i>s.</i> per lb.	.. .. .		90,000
Export (<i>ad valorem</i>) Duty on all sea-borne produce—			
4,000,000 lbs., worth 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.	.. .. .	£400,000	
14,000,000 „ „ 6 <i>d.</i> „	.. .. .	350,000	
18,000,000 „ crop, worth	.. .. .	750,000	
		at 12 per cent.	90,000
Rukhsatieh, or Consumption Tax, levied in addition on all, except foreign, exported produce, say—			
4,000,000 lbs., at 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	.. .. .	33,000	
8,500,000 „ at 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	.. .. .	24,790	
5,500,000 „ (foreign exports) exempt.	.. .. .		
18,000,000 „ crop.			57,790
Iktissab, Retail Duty, on 12,000,000 lbs., at 2 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		.. .. .	12,000
Estimated gross revenue		.. .. .	£249,790
Charges of collecting, say 10 per cent.		.. .. .	24,977
Estimated net revenue		.. .. .	£224,811

Under the system of revenue-farming it is very doubtful whether even the half of this moderately estimated revenue finds its way into the government treasury. The revenue-farmer, when making his tenders to government, besides having to calculate a wide margin of profit as a set-off against possible failures in crops and fluctuations in trade, has to make very large allowances for the enormous speculation and notorious frauds of the agents deputed to collect the revenue. One of the commonest species of fraud is this: a merchant having a parcel of tobacco to ship is enabled, through the collusion of the local customs' agent, to declare only half the real quantity or value. He then pays duty, say on three-fourths only of the quantity shipped; and the customs' agent having thus bought the merchant's silence, by a bonus of one-fourth of the duty, pockets the other fourth, so that the principal farmer is a loser of one-half his lawful dues. Another very common fraud is practised with reference to the 'refuso,' or other low-priced tobaccos, which are shipped in considerable quantities to Egypt: the shipper clears out the cargo for a foreign port, thus avoiding the payment of the 'Rukhsatieh,' or Home Consumption Tax of seven-tenths of a penny per pound; the vessel pro-

ceeds to some port in Greece, such as Syra, where the Greek authorities readily furnish customs' documents, with which the ship proceeds to Alexandria, and the cargo is admitted as the produce of Greece, and as a foreign production, it, of course, only pays the customary 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty, equivalent on those low-priced tobaccos, on an average, to not more than one-twenty-fifth of a penny per pound; the 'Rukhsatieh' tax being seven-tenths of a penny, the merchant effects a saving of more than six-tenths, or considerably above a halfpenny per pound by the fraud—a profit in itself equivalent to fifty per cent. on the value of the cargo. It is thus that enormous temptation is held out to dishonest trading; and as the revenue-farmers have not yet devised any means of checking contraband trading for their mutual protection, but are rather bent on plundering each other, it is carried on to a very considerable extent with the greatest impunity.

The Tables which follow, and which have been compiled from private sources, exhibit the extent and value of the tobacco trade of the district, including the shipping ports of Cavalla and Lagos, for the last twelve years, as carried on with foreign and home markets.

QUANTITIES of TOBACCO annually Shipped from Cavalla District to different Home and Foreign Markets from the Year 1848 to 1859 inclusive.

Years.	Destination.							Total.
	Great Britain.	Austria.	France.	Greece.	Russia.	Sardinia.	Turkish Empire.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1848	..	650,000	878,000	35,000	150,000	..	6,500,000	8,213,000
1849	6,440	167,200	1,493,000	55,000	150,000	..	6,432,000	8,303,640
1850	489,440	572,000	1,072,500	11,000	200,000	385,000	6,503,000	9,232,940
1851	502,320	770,000	1,304,000	24,750	230,000	302,500	6,360,000	9,493,570
1852	722,568	572,000	..	171,000	280,000	125,400	7,140,000	9,010,968
1853	1,306,200	..	1,255,000	646,000	300,000	..	8,300,000	11,807,200
1854	2,758,756	460,000	244,300	215,000	330,000	195,700	10,400,000	14,603,756
1855	167,120	1,200,000	604,900	184,000	370,000	155,000	14,000,000	16,631,020
1856	1,155,465	1,410,000	1,129,200	150,000	400,000	..	13,500,000	17,744,665
1857	2,164,708	1,150,000	..	325,000	420,000	..	14,200,000	18,259,708
1858	679,980	1,453,200	1,238,800	390,314	450,000	130,480	17,200,000	21,542,774
1859	297,040	448,000	2,691,228	457,408	450,000	224,000	14,100,000	18,667,676

VALUE of TOBACCO annually Shipped from Cavalla District to different Home and Foreign Markets, from the Year 1848 to 1859, inclusive

Years.	Destination.							Total.
	Great Britain.	Austria.	France.	Greece.	Russia.	Sardinia.	Turkish Empire.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1848	..	5,400	7,315	290	4,200	..	165,000	182,205
1849	63	2,432	21,730	800	4,500	..	158,000	187,525
1850	4,636	8,320	15,600	160	5,625	5,600	162,000	201,941
1851	4,800	11,200	19,120	360	7,500	4,400	210,000	257,380
1852	7,762	8,320	..	2,492	9,630	1,824	220,000	250,028
1853	19,036	..	18,270	9,000	12,800	..	250,000	309,106
1854	31,789	7,650	3,553	3,100	15,000	2,437	310,000	373,529
1855	1,993	20,150	7,561	1,850	17,875	1,050	340,000	391,379
1856	24,023	24,000	21,172	2,000	26,700	..	550,000	647,895
1857	73,566	27,000	..	3,400	33,250	..	1,050,000	1,187,216
1858	13,600	29,000	26,840	2,718	32,000	3,286	870,000	977,444
1859	5,616	11,615	32,696	2,164	30,000	870	900,000	902,961

The trade with the Russian ports in the Black Sea being carried on chiefly through Constantinople, its amount cannot be stated with any great degree of accuracy; and under the head of Greece is, no doubt, included a good deal of tobacco only nominally cleared out for that country.

The annexed Table, also derived from private sources, gives a more detailed view of the trade with Great Britain from its origin.

Year.	Quantity of Tobacco.			Average Price, free on board.		Rate of Exchange per £ Sterling.	Invoiced Value.	
	Number of Bales.	Weight.		Turkish Piastres per Oke.	English Money per lb.		Turkish Piastres.	Pound Sterling.
		Turkish Okes.	English lbs.					
1849	50	2,300	6,440	3	2½	110	6,900	£ 63
1850	3,800	174,800	489,440	3	2½	..	510,000	4,636
1851	3,900	179,400	502,320	3	2½	..	528,000	4,800
1852	5,610	258,060	722,568	3½	2½	115	893,600	7,762
1853	10,192	466,500	1,306,200	4½	3½	..	2,189,200	19,036
1854	21,340	985,270	2,758,756	3½	2½	120	3,814,790	31,789
1855	1,300	59,800	167,120	4	2½	..	239,200	1,993
1856	8,971	412,666	1,155,465	6½	5	..	2,882,760	24,023
1857	15,285	773,110	2,164,708	11½	8	..	8,827,920	73,566
1858	4,074	242,850	679,980	7	4½	125	1,700,000	13,600
1859	1,056	106,086	297,040	6½	4½	126	707,616	5,616

6th March, 1860.

DAMASCUS.

Report by Mr. Brant, British Consul at Damascus, on the Trade of that City.

My Report at the end of 1858 gave an unfavourable picture of the trade of Damascus, and I regret that, in most respects, improvement has not taken place.

The confidence among the commercial classes which was destroyed by the crisis of 1858 has not been re-established; it began to show symptoms of a return, when a fear that a general war might arise out of the state of Italy, again spread alarm, and traders suspended operations in order to see what changes might result from pending events. From this feeling the import

trade has not revived, although stocks of goods have diminished, and prices improved to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent., and although the prospect of good crops had raised a general expectation of a brisker demand for imported foreign articles.

The manufacture of Damascus stuffs has somewhat revived, and the raw articles of silk and British cotton yarn have been benefited by the increased demand.

The traffic to which ordinarily the assembling of the pilgrims for Mecca gives rise, has this year been insignificant; the Persian pilgrims were less in number than usual, and their late arrival prevented their attending to trade, being obliged to hurry onwards to the last place of meeting, before the caravan enters on the Desert.

The government contemplated enforcing some new regulations in regard to the Arabs, which did not suit them, and difficulties arose at the time of starting, occasioning delay; after negotiation the authorities agreed to modify some of the new proposals, and the caravan was got off.

A most vexatious, useless, and impolitic quarantine has been maintained between Egypt and Syria, which has been of infinite prejudice to trade, as well that which originates in Egypt, as that which passes through that country in transit from India and the coast of the Red Sea. This quarantine has prevented French and Austrian steamers from loading merchandize at Alexandria for Syria, and steamers having for so long a time superseded sailing vessels, the latter are no longer to be found, so that the supply of many articles required here has in a great measure been cut off. This has been especially the case with Bengal indigo, the merchants engaged in that branch of trade have had supplies on the way for a long time, and their detention in Egypt has been of great detriment to the owners, not merely from the loss of time, but from missing the season of demand.

The direct route between this and Bagdad across the Desert is still closed, and no caravan has ventured to encounter its dangers for more than two years; thus the Indian and Bagdad branches of the Damascus trade may be said to be in a state of suspense, a very serious prejudice, which, added to the want of confidence, having diminished the European trade, renders hopeless the prospect of any present improvement. Some part of this is certainly beyond the control of the Turkish Government, but it is in its power to remedy a portion of the evil, by affording security on the route to Bagdad, and by prohibiting the imposition of a quarantine from Egypt, without the shadow of a pretext, thus inflicting a grievous inconvenience on merchants and travellers established in or visiting Syria.

I have just learned with great regret, that the crop of silk, after first promising well, now looks so bad as to lead to the fear of an almost total failure in most places in the Lebanon. The unseasonably cold and stormy spring weather killed or affected the health of the worms, and in some places to the north of Damascus it has also partially injured the grain crops. To the south the latter promise abundance, and in the plain and neighbourhood of Damascus, both grain and fruit are yielding well.

The produce of wool is small this year, from the mortality among the sheep, occasioned by the severity of the weather in the winter, accompanied by the dearth and scarcity of fodder. The price would have been much higher had there been a demand for export, and it has only been the departure of a vessel for America, which has occasioned a rise in the price, which will scarcely be maintained when she has completed her lading.

Madder roots are not enquired for, and the price is lower than usual; a small quantity only was dug up last year for local use, so that the quality will have improved and the weight of the crop will be greater from the additional size the roots of the plant will have attained by an extra year or two's growth. The ill success attending the plan of the authorities in regard to the Hadj, has forced the Treasury to make large loans, for which it has paid from 2 to 2½ per cent. per month. This has employed all the spare cash of the Damascus capitalists, and has kept up the exorbitant rate of interest which neither the profits nor the briskness of trade can possibly justify.

It is much to be regretted that the independence of the Commercial Tribunal is not carried into practice, for it renders traders timid, and tends naturally to check extension of trade.

DURAZZO.

Report by Mr. Wilkinson, late British Vice-Consul at Durazzo, on the Trade of that Port for the year 1859.

BUSINESS in all branches has been rather limited at Durazzo during the last six months. This has been to a great extent owing to the war in Italy, and to the fluctuations and considerable depreciation of Austrian paper currency which followed the commencement of hostilities and the subsequent defeats suffered by the Austrians. The operations of the merchants of Durazzo have exhibited during the war, and still continue to exhibit, a degree of extreme caution. The thriving export trade in maize to the Austrian ports of the Adriatic, which was carried on during the commencement of the late war by and for account of Ionian shipmasters, in anticipation of a rise in the price of that grain, gradually subsided when it was ascertained that, both at Trieste and the other ports of the Adriatic, the supplies of grain already in store were fully sufficient to meet the demand, and that no blockade of those ports was contemplated by the French. The price of maize here was consequently kept down to an almost nominal figure, and it was only lately that an improvement in the price of this grain took place, owing to a demand for the Kingdom of Naples. The grain crops in Middle Albania have been very scanty this year. That of maize, which was gathered in very late, is greatly deficient both in quantity and quality. It is, however, asserted that such is not the case in Southern Albania, and more especially in the neighbouring plains of the district of Mezekia, where the crop of maize is said to have been an average one, and the quality of the grain excellent; and as a great deal of it will have to be brought to this market, it is probable that the quantity that will be exported from this port in the course of the next six months will be equal, if not superior, to that shipped from hence during the corresponding period of 1858-59, when the crop in Southern Albania had partly failed.

The crops of wheat and other grain and pulse are so small that they hardly deserve a special mention; a small quantity of barley and kidney beans have only been exported. The yield of wheat and oats will scarcely suffice for home consumption, notwithstanding that of the former very little is consumed. The olive trees have produced no fruit this year; they usually yield a crop every second year; the present should have been a producing one, but it seems that the want of rain, and the scorching sirocco winds which prevailed here during nearly the whole of last spring, have tended to produce this unfavourable result.

The price of maize at present here is 3s. per bushel, that of olive oil 2s. 5d. per gallon, both free on board: until very lately, however, maize could be easily obtained at 2s. 4d. per bushel. The value of the Turkish lira against silver medjidies at 22 piastres, is 110 piastres; that of the English sovereign, 120 piastres.

GALATZ.

Report by Mr. Cunningham, British Consul at Galatz, on the Trade, &c. of that Port during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858.

THE war of 1854, which caused this Consulate to quit the provinces for a time, the difficulty of reconstructing the Cancellaria on return, and the uncertainty of political matters in this quarter ever since, has prevented any commercial report from being made since 1852.

TABLE of GRAIN Exported, in imperial quarters, from Galatz and Ibraila, for the years 1837 to 1858, inclusive

GALATZ.				IBRAILA.				
Year.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn.	Total.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn.	Barley.	Total.	Grand Total.
1837	98,380	86,964	185,344	75,792	24,313	28,142	128,247	313,591
1838	171,813	58,374	230,187	61,524	37,200	106,230	204,954	435,141
1839	143,117	133,762	281,879	143,184	57,172	42,822	243,178	525,057
1840	230,568	189,037	419,605	132,596	68,586	80,045	281,227	700,832
1841	100,845	35,394	136,239	84,692	26,818	20,954	132,464	268,703
1842	154,675	93,531	248,206	160,121	10,221	73,892	244,234	492,440
1843	107,634	140,662	251,887	322,343	121,309	168,669	612,321	864,208
1844	166,525	174,023	343,427	347,888	128,221	211,972	688,081	1,031,508
1845	180,032	157,101	350,937	314,940	124,714	175,802	615,456	966,393
1846	110,902	336,627	523,635	327,526	163,145	177,343	668,014	1,191,649
1847	180,860	318,605	526,162	390,818	619,115	300,552	1,310,485	1,836,647
1848	113,605	143,727	285,778	159,484	292,115	193,435	645,034	930,812
1849	173,797	253,763	493,918	117,346	332,532	72,936	523,178	1,017,096
1850	140,652	122,375	316,303	283,290	149,734	44,5 3	477,885	793,988
1851	134,474	350,682	557,544	233,106	646,617	105,597	1,035,320	1,592,864
1852	187,555	329,279	614,202	343,584	725,259	80,278	1,155,597	1,769,799
1853 } 1854 }	Tables not made up.							
1855	351,222	465,274	890,630	532,762	438,420	150,825	1,172,007	2,062,637
1856	112,111	452,696	640,293	319,812	505,877	159,479	1,010,617	1,650,910
1857	151,630	270,217	466,814	236,226	350,957	208,752	835,659	1,302,473
1858	121,564	157,597	347,531	307,090	533,743	407,608	1,278,982	1,626,513

The quantity of rye and barley exported from Galatz being of little importance is not specified; as also rye and millet from Ibraila, but they are included in the totals.

In the total for Galatz, rye and barley are included; in the total for Ibraila, millet and rye are included:—

GALATZ.		IBRAILA.		
Year.	Rye.	Barley.	Millet.	Rye.
1849..	60,617	741	364	..
1850..	52,776	..	68	..
1851..	71,024	1,364	..	..
1852..	96,900	463	5,180	1,296
1855..	72,814	1,320	..	..
1856..	67,933	7,553	17,626	7,823
1857..	38,270	6,697	39,724	..
1858..	60,670	7,700	10,498	20,043

From the foregoing Tables it will be observed that the exportation of wheat from Galatz has not increased, nor Indian corn either. The exportation of rye has increased considerably. The exportation of wheat from Ibraila has not increased of late years, and of Indian corn and of barley the exportation seems to have decreased.

The quantity of grain exported from both Galatz and Ibraila in 1855 is large; but it is to be borne in mind that in 1854 little grain was exported, owing to the war.

It appears, therefore, that revolutions, occupations, and war, have stopped the advancement in prosperity of the provinces.

Within the last ten years no improvement has taken place in the cultivation of the Principalities. Ploughs are brought from Marseilles and from Austria, but it may be doubted if they are used. A French engineer has introduced one or two moveable thrashing machines, driven by steam, which he takes to the farms and thrashes out the wheat by contract.

There are from time to time, according as prices suit in Austria, considerable quantities of grain taken up the Danube, but not much has gone up of late years; naturally, whatever goes up the Danube, is so much less to be exported by the Black Sea. Also a considerable quantity of wheat and Indian corn goes into Austria by the land frontiers of Moldavia.

In place of articles of exportation by sea, from the Principalities becoming more varied, they become less so, and little is now sent down the Danube excepting grain and pine-timber. Very little wool or tallow now goes down the Danube, as it is found more convenient to send them by the Danube or into Austria up land. A new article of exportation has been introduced of late years in Wallachia, namely, colza-seed, of which a good deal is shipped from Ibraila.

TABLE of estimated Value of all Articles Exported from Galatz and Ibraila each year, from 1837 to 1858, both years inclusive, in pounds sterling.

Year.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.
	£	£	£
1837	120,213	113,481	233,694
1838	172,168	148,238	230,406
1839	280,713	297,206	577,919
1840	504,447	364,030	868,477
1841	189,036	225,610	414,646
1842	263,353	288,636	556,989
1843	225,315	449,550	674,865
1844	303,885	551,044	854,929
1845	379,797	698,680	1,078,477
1846	592,578	764,909	1,357,487
1847	775,528	1,592,944	2,368,472
1848	333,271	611,958	945,229
1849	528,342	584,930	1,113,272
1850	367,700	472,012	839,712
1851	496,368	778,157	1,274,525
1852	567,110	916,933	1,484,043
1853 } 1854 }	War Tables	not made	up.
1855	1,271,209	1,696,929	2,968,138
1856	792,258	1,204,181	2,036,439
1857	595,386	891,572	1,486,958
1858	402,739	..	..

BESSARABIA.

In 1856, portion of Bessarabia was given over to Moldavia in conformity to the Treaty of Paris, the portion ceded consists of a stripe along the lower part of the Pruth, and from the junction of the Pruth with the Danube down to the Kilia branch, and following that branch to the sea.

QUANTITY of Grain Exported from Ismail.

	1857.	1858.
	Imp. qrs.	Imp. qrs.
Wheat ..	42,366	73,337
Indian corn ..	34,877	24,843
Rye ..	1,756	14,066
Barley ..	2,306	75,192
Oats ..	..	5,847

Of the above exports, the quantity of Russian produce shipped in transit in 1858 was:—

	Imp. qrs.
Wheat ..	25,436
Indian corn ..	2,191
Barley ..	766

The Exports from Reni were:—

	1857.	1858.
	Imp. qrs.	Imp. qrs.
Wheat	13,127	18,337
Indian corn	33,174	34,423
Barley	15,937	28,476
Rye	900	4,073
Oats	1,683	2,309

There is no reason to suppose that the exports from Bessarabia of Moldavia will increase; for some time at least.

BULGARIA ON THE DANUBE.

There is very little exportation from Bulgaria. By the Commercial Treaty with Turkey in 1838 the exportation of grain was first permitted; and even such persons as were not particularly sanguine, expected that not only would a very considerable exportation of grain take place from Bulgaria by the Danube, but also that the provinces of Bulgaria would make rapid progress in prosperity and civilization. These hopes have been signally disappointed; no exportation of grain takes place from Bulgaria, except what is sent out by the receiver of the tenths, which in all kinds of grain does not exceed 200,000, to 250,000 imperial quarters; and the cultivator has not been allowed to benefit in the slightest degree by the permission to export grain.

Shipping.

NUMBER of Vessels loaded in Galatz and Ibraila in the years 1837 to 1858, both inclusive.

Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.	Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.
1837	431	448	879	1848	397	726	1,123
1838	517	451	968	1849	588	587	1,175
1839	635	573	1,208	1850	391	505	896
1840	645	661	1,306	1851	619	1,049	1,668
1841	230	238	468	1852	628	1,128	1,756
1842	309	411	720	1853	..	..	..
1843	327	772	1,099	1854	..	..	..
1844	509	875	1,384	1855	849	1,056	1,905
1845	464	832	1,296	1856	761	1,185	1,946
1846	644	911	1,555	1857	620	932	1,552
1847	662	1,553	2,215	1858	490	1,291	1,781

NUMBER of British Vessels loaded in Galatz and Ibraila, in the years 1837 and 1858, both inclusive.

Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.	Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.
1837	13	2	15	1848	72	60	132
1838	1	5	6	1849	76	53	129
1839	7	5	12	1850	50	56	106
1840	5	3	8	1851	178	126	304
1841	1	2	3	1852	165	174	339
1842	6	8	14	1853	..	..	..
1843	3	4	7	1854	..	..	..
1844	9	17	26	1855	..	..	..
1845	5	14	19	1856	67	87	154
1846	43	9	52	1857	58	109	167
1847	135	259	394	1858	61	158	219

NUMBER of Vessels loaded at Galatz and Ibraila direct for the United Kingdom, from 1843 to 1858, both inclusive.

Year.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.	Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.
1843	4	3	7	1851	296	320	616
1844	10	16	26	1852	311	339	650
1845	9	35	44	1853	..	..	..
1846	57	11	68	1854	..	..	..
1847	206	362	568	1855	..	..	..
1848	115	115	230	1856	151	..	..
1849	164	133	297	1857	101	202	303
1850	132	120	252	1858	162	443	605

NUMBER of VESSELS under different Flags which have loaded in Galatz and Ibraila, from 1837 to 1858, both inclusive.

Flags.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Greek	272	259	320	477	196	329	457	561	587	645	539	432	447	319	534	567			1225	840	690	667
Turkish	282	358	377	412	87	133	216	367	317	50	629	247	201	177	865	315			..	118	182	211
Austrian	84	90	87	92	20	37	77	105	71	53	123	99	133	93	101	135			366	242	121	115
English	15	6	12	8	3	14	7	26	19	52	394	132	129	106	304	339			..	154	167	219
Sardinian	104	120	194	136	38	71	113	128	97	91	148	66	44	34	87	87			..	74	89	124
Russian	53	61	89	103	77	77	149	107	94	101	112	56	96	53	60	45			..	2	6	8
Wallachian	17	12	19	15	9	13	23	17	25	27	41	24	41	47	64	54			12	56	76	55
Moldavian	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	..	9	20	16	17	5	8	8	8			1	32	23	14
Samian	7	8	17	15	6	3	5	13	16	13	12	5	18	..	..	4			..	11	16	13
Ionian	38	40	53	36	23	23	33	38	41	34	29	23	31	23	41	54			..	25	61	55
Roman	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	9	2	7	3	..	7			5	10	3	2
Belgian	2	2	2	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	2			3	9	1	1
Jerusalem	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			..	2	1	2
Neapolitan	..	2	13	7	..	1	5	10	7	3	13	1	..	..	..	9			5	3	4	9
French	..	8	11	1	..	2	3	3	6	7	52	8	13	5	13	13			..	24	24	75
Denmark	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	16			11	15	5	20
Brenen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1			5	10	2	2
Tuscan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1	3	2	..	4			33	22	10	12
Prussian	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	11	..	1	6	..	15			11	13	2	12
Dutch	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	25	24			66	115	25	61
Swedish	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	15			6	7	1	15
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1			3	1	..	2
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	8			49	33	11	34
Hanoverian	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	17			29	68	10	23
Serbian	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			6	10	10	5
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			2	3	1	..
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	6			33	8	6	2
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	54	..			..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			..	..	..	..
Buenos Ayres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			1	..	..	..
Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10			13	38	..	13
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..

War Tables not made up.

Ditto.

From these Tables regarding shipping it results that no marked change has taken place in the shipping frequenting the ports of Galatz and Ibraila, either in total number or in the respective numbers of different flags.

The only particular comparison called for is on the carrying trade to England since the repeal of the navigation-laws, commencing in 1847, when all vessels were free to carry grain to the United Kingdom.

TABLE of British and Foreign Vessels loading direct to the United Kingdom from Galatz and Ibraila.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1847	394	174	568
1848	132	128	260
1849	129	168	297
1850	106	146	252
1851	304	312	616
1852	339	311	650
1856	154	..	..
1857	167	136	303
1858	219	386	605

This Table shews no marked change of late; about one-half of the vessels proceeding to England being British and the other half foreign.

It is to be remarked that nearly all the rye was shipped in foreign vessels destined for the Continent, but the greater portion cleared out for Cork or Falmouth for orders, and consequently figure as foreign vessels bound for England.

By what route the produce of countries situate on the Lower Danube is likely to be exported in future.

The manner at present in use is that sailing vessels enter the Danube and come up to Galatz and Ibraila, there take in their cargo of grain and proceed down the Danube on the voyage to their destination.

The freight from the Danube naturally varies as from any other port, but 10s. 6d. per imperial quarter to convey grain from Galatz or Ibraila to a port in the United Kingdom, calling at Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, may be taken as a medium rate of freight. This rate, 10s. 6d., will therefore be assumed as a basis.

The chief impediments and uncertainties for laden vessels leaving Galatz and Ibraila are the bar at the Sulina mouth of the Danube; the depth of water on this bar does not depend on the depth of water in the river, and during the last three years it has varied from nine feet to ten and a half feet English, at which latter depth it is at present.* The other impediments to loaded vessels are several shoals in the Sulina branch, the chief of which is the Aragany shoal. Sometimes, also, there is a shoal at the Chatal (Fork) of the Kilia branch, with not over eleven feet of water on it.

Therefore, lightering is modified according to the state of the river. Sometimes the grain is merely put into the vessel in Galatz or Ibraila, in order to ascertain how much she carries, and portion is at once put into lighters. Sometimes the vessel proceeds to Tulcha and there lightens; and sometimes the vessel gets down to Sulina without lightening, and merely lightens to go over the bar.

The cost of lighterage varies according to the state of the river and the amount of exports; and, whereas, two years ago, vessels paid 5s. of lighterage on every quarter put into the lighter last year the lighterage was only 5d. for every quarter put into lighters. A vessel, therefore, which is chartered in London to come to the Danube to carry away a cargo can make no calculation whether the rate of freight will prove remunerative or not.

Last year (1858) and this present year several large vessels have been chartered to receive cargo outside the Sulina bar. A difference of 4s. to 5s. is made between receiving cargo outside the bar at Sulina and having to

receive it at Galatz. The cargo is sent down from Galatz and Ibraila in iron barges with steam power the freight of which this year is about 2s. per quarter.

This manner of sending away grain is profitable when all goes well, but there are many uncertainties accompanying it.

The barges are to be let for a lump sum, and in case of the vessel at Sulina to be loaded not requiring so much as the barge can carry, of course dead freight on the barge is incurred and so much lost. Should the barge carry down more than the vessel can receive, then the barge will bring the surplus back without charging additional freight, but the single freight down to Sulina is lost on that portion of grain which is brought back. However, should the barge not take down sufficient to load the vessel, then the vessel must either remain at anchor in the Black Sea for several days, until more cargo can be sent down, or she must proceed on her voyage, charging dead freight at her port of delivery. It is of course very difficult to send down a small quantity of grain to complete a cargo without incurring dead freight to the barge. There are no warehouses, or very few, at Sulina in which grain can be placed in case of a barge taking more down than the vessel can receive.

In the height of summer a vessel runs little risk of lying off the mouth of the river, but in Autumn and early Spring the vessels lay there exposed daily have to stand out to sea or to go on shore. At the beginning of the month of June there were between thirty and forty large vessels receiving cargo at Sulina.

The railway from Kustendge to the Danube has been got up to obviate this state of things. It may be ready next year. The plan of this undertaking seems to be that the railway company will build warehouses at the end of the railway on the Danube. Such merchants as require warehouses will agree with the Railway Company for the rent. The Company charging as rent merely what will pay the interest of money laid out in erecting the warehouses.

The corn being in the warehouse, and the vessel to load being ready at Kustendge, the Railway Company will convey the grain from the warehouse and put it on board ship at the charge of one shilling and three pence per imperial quarter, as expected at present.

When this route is brought into activity, and should the Turkish authorities not in any way interfere with the free transit of produce from the Danube, and should the mouths of the Danube remain in the same condition as at present, it is evident that the whole of the produce of the Danube will be exported by the Kustendge railroad.

Taking cost of transport 1s. 3d., and freight from Kustendge to England 6s. per quarter, is 7s. 3d. by Kustendge, and a lower rate of insurance, and the saving of three weeks on the voyage, against 10s. 6d. by the mouth of the Danube, and a higher rate of insurance. This difference will not only infallibly attract all the grain which comes down the Danube from a higher point than the railroad, but will also draw all the grain from Galatz up to that route.

Another route may come into competition, in some degree, with the route by the mouth of the Danube, while it remains in its present state, namely, to convey produce up the Danube and the Save, and by railway to Trieste. This must depend on the rates charged by the Austrian Danube Steamboat Company, and the charge by the railway from the Save to Trieste. At present the rates are too high to encourage grain taking that route from the provinces; but rates might be lowered very considerably and still be remunerative.

But even should the cost of sending grain up the Danube to Trieste remain too high to draw it up from Galatz and Ibraila, still it may be sufficiently low to draw it up from Calafat, or even from Giurgevo.

An obstruction to this route is that the rapids at the Iron Gates are not always navigable.

An idea generally prevails that were the difficulty of navigation removed the produce of Hungary, &c., would come down the Danube in large quantities. This is a mistake; any improvement at the Iron Gates would

* About the 20th July, 1859, the water on the Sulina bar was only 9 feet 3 inches, English.

tend more to the produce of the provinces going up the Danube, than to the produce of the Austrian States coming down.

It is true that two years ago about 10,000 quarters of wheat were brought down the Danube from the Banat to Galatz, for sale or transhipment, but the advantage of this proceeding is not apparent.

There appears, however, to be no doubt that by proper arrangement the exportation of grain by the mouth of the Danube might successfully compete with the Kustendge railroad, but only on the following conditions, which must be absolute:—The St. George's mouth to be opened to the depth of 14 to 16 feet, English, of water, either by removing the bar or by making the projected canal. A free port to be granted at the St. George's mouth. No tax of any sort to be imposed on ships or merchandize in regard to the expense of obtaining deep water.

The sale or rent of the land on which to build the free port would suffice to cover the cost of deepening the water.

Supposing that all the export trade were centered at the St. George's mouth, which must infallibly be the case when the water is deepened and a free port granted there, in a very short time a town would spring up of 30,000 inhabitants, or 4,000 houses, besides shops. Warehouses would also be required to contain 500,000 quarters of grain, or say 500 warehouses, to contain each one thousand quarters. Surely a yearly ground rent of 6*l.* sterling over head on 5,000 houses, shops, and warehouses, is not excessive. This would bring a yearly revenue of 30,000*l.* sterling, which would pay interest on outlay of 300,000*l.* for improving the entrance into the river at 10 per cent. per annum. Or if it were preferred, the land might be sold and the capital sum of 300,000*l.* sterling raised. The land belongs to the Turkish Government, and therefore there would be no difficulty to them to dispose of the ground.

Were these points obtained, then the trade of the mouth of the river would stand nearly on an equality with the route by Kustendge. Freight to England would be the same from St. George as from Kustendge; the 1*s.* 3*d.* paid per quarter for transport, per railway, from the Danube to Kustendge, would more than cover the freight in iron barges towed by steamers from Karasin to St. George; the insurance would be much the same, and it would be more convenient to merchants to ship their grain at once from the warehouses into the vessels under their own eyes. Altogether it appears a free port at St. George's mouth, with 16 feet, English, of water, would have a decided preference over the Kustendge railway.

The merits of the two routes would be so equally balanced however, that 1*s.* per quarter, or even 6*d.* per quarter imposed at St. George's mouth for the improvements would throw the advantage entirely in favour of the Kustendge railway.

Were the water on the Sulina bar deepened, that route, even if free from charge for improvements, could not compete with the Kustendge railway, because, in order to do so, steamers must be free to tow to the best advantage. Now, in the Sulina branch, two steamers meeting each with a lighter in tow, would have much difficulty in passing each other; whereas, in the St. George's branch two steamers might meet each with a lighter on each side and two towing astern, and pass each other at full speed.

The present idea, with regard to the improvement of the Danube, seems to be that a toll should be put on all vessels going out of the Danube, to raise a sum equivalent to the interest of the sum laid out in the improvements. The calculation seems to be that, including the money already spent, the sum required to improve the St. George's mouth will amount to 500,000*l.* sterling, which at ten per cent. per annum, will require a tax of 50,000*l.* sterling yearly,—this, on 2,000,000 of quarters exported annually, is equal to 6*d.* per quarter; and even this slight tax would give a great advantage to the Kustendge route. But whatever quantity goes out by Kustendge, will be so much less to go out by the Danube mouth, and consequently the tax per quarter will

always be rising, and consequently always causing more and more to be exported by Kustendge. It is said that the Turkish Government will be satisfied with five per cent. on their outlay; but it is clear, that while they borrow money at ten per cent., and lay it out at five, they are in fact remitting one half of their due. Better then remit the whole.

But no provision seems yet to have been made to secure a free port at the mouth of the Danube from the Turkish Government—this, however, is the first requisite, as important, at least, as deep water. Sailing vessels cannot continue to come up to Ibraila to take their cargoes, charging 5*s.* per quarter for what can be done by steamers and iron barges at 1*s.* or even 9*d.* per quarter.

Interest of England in keeping the Danube open.

The question naturally occurs, that when produce can be brought advantageously out of the Danube by Kustendge, what interest at all England has in keeping the Danube open? But keeping the Danube open promises an increased demand for British productions. A merchant anywhere on the lower Danube purchasing British manufactures must have them sent out to Galatz or Ibraila in a sailing vessel, and must probably wait six months ere he receives them; or he may have them sent out to Constantinople by a steam-vessel, and have them forwarded by a French or Austrian steam-vessel to Galatz or Ibraila; but then he must have an agent at Constantinople to receive and forward them, which is troublesome and expensive. But when the buyer dwells higher up the Danube than Ibraila, then he must have an agent both at Constantinople and Galatz or Ibraila.

A person purchasing goods in Austria has his goods delivered at any port on the Danube; or a person purchasing in Paris has his goods delivered anywhere, as high as Ibraila, without the intervention and expense of an agent and of transhipping.

It is probable, therefore, that were the Danube opened to sixteen feet of water, and the political state of the country were to get something settled, English steamers of large size would load in England and come on to St. George, there to tranship the goods into smaller steamers, which would deliver all along the Danube, up to the Iron Gates, without the intervention of an agent. Besides, were a free port granted at the mouth of the St. George, it would become a dépôt for British manufacturers, for the supply of all the countries bordering on the lower Danube.

Advice to persons giving Vessels in Charter to load in the Danube.

Owners of vessels, or agents accepting charter-parties for vessels to load in the Danube, should have the following loading ports specified in the charter-party, "Ibraila, Galatz, Reni or Ismail," (also Tulcha if required). Objection need not be made to insert Matchin, if required, as it is only about eight miles higher than Ibraila, and there is no difficulty in reaching that place.

The expression of "any port or place in the River Danube not higher than Ibraila" should not be accepted by a person who is not well acquainted with the localities, as on this agreement a vessel might be sent down the Kilia Branch to the town of Kilia, or even to Vilkov, and have to return up loaded seventy miles against the current.

Also no one should accept of "any safe port or place not higher than Giurgevo" at the same rate of freight; one shilling and sixpence to two shillings should be added to the freight from Ibraila. It is further to be observed that only small vessels, not drawing more than twelve feet of water, can go up to Giurgevo, and that only in spring.

It may seem superfluous to warn against the clause, "any safe port or place on the River Danube," but British vessels have come out under this agreement, and at the same rate of freight as to load at Galatz or Ibraila.

Freezing over of the River Danube.

NOTE of the Dates at which the Danube froze over and Ice broke-up in the following Years:—

Froze over.	Ice broke up.	Froze over.	Ice broke up.
1836-7—February 7th	February 28th.	1848-9—January 1st	February 22nd.
1837-8—December 29th	March 3rd.	1849-50—January 5th	March 4th.
1838-9—December 24th	March 13th.	1850-1—February 1st	February 25th.
1839-40—January 12th	February 2nd.	1851-2—River open all Winter.	
1840-1—December 17th	March 21st.	1852-3—Ditto.	
1841-2—December 26th	March 9th.	1853-4—Ditto.	
1842-3—River open all Winter.		1854-5—January 26th	February 26th.
1843-4—January 12th	February 27th.	1855-6—December 16th	January 28th.
1844-5—December 28th	January 23rd.	1856-7—February 14th	March 6th.
1845-6—River open all Winter.		1857-8—January 5th	March 16th.
1846-7—January 15th	February 13th.	1858-9—January 12th	February 15th.
1847-8—January 2nd	March 1st.		

Imports.

The following is the Table contained in the review of 1849; the Table being also continued from the years 1849 to 1852, both years included:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES imported entirely or chiefly from Great Britain into Galatz and Ibraila, from 1837 to 1852 inclusive.

Years.	GALATZ.				IBRAILA.		
	Manu- factures and Cotton Twist.	Refined Sugar and Crushed.	Iron.	Coals.	Manu- factures and Cotton Twist.	Refined Sugar and Crushed.	Iron
	Bales.	Hhds.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales.	Hhds.	Tons.
1837	917	601	480	230	40	135	66
1838	1,030	1,564	1,060	20	Not made	up.	
1839	1,300	1,205	410	570	47	584	190
1840	1,200	1,621	303	1,459	590	682	346
1841	1,150	1,130	453	600	1,070	1,295	420
1842	1,350	1,050	685	1,600	1,930	915	495
1843	1,488	1,757	874	905	1,675	1,200	480
1844	1,880	2,197	817	1,968	2,213	1,025	560
1845	2,001	1,647	1,728	1,688	2,727	1,038	650
1846	Not made	up.					
1847	5,994	2,707	2,086	4,928	4,175	1,908	1,761
1848	4,181	2,946	1,815	5,065	3,540	2,394	2,781
1849	4,820	4,504	1,807	3,518	3,558	5,010	4,074
1850	3,344	5,619	2,460	7,434	4,140	5,557	1,932
1851	4,242	3,190	2,794	14,540	4,206	2,434	2,991
1852	3,849	3,089	1,450	10,531	4,748	3,290	1,400
1853	War Tables	not made	up.				
1854	War Tables	not made	up.				

TABLE showing the estimated Value of all Importations into Galatz and Ibraila up the Danube, in 1837 to 1852, both inclusive.

Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.	Years.	Galatz.	Ibraila.	Total.
1837	86,674	10,731	97,405	1846	Not made	up.	
1838	136,998	Not made	up.	1847	415,007	277,219	692,226
1839	146,461	47,388	193,849	1848	319,403	237,291	606,694
1840	200,294	90,781	291,075	1849	410,648	388,956	799,604
1841	164,114	132,938	297,052	1850	435,090	463,615	898,705
1842	169,191	178,155	347,346	1851	500,303	396,092	896,395
1843	187,454	177,646	365,100	1852	441,759	447,906	889,665
1844	223,635	171,896	395,531	1853	War Tables	not made	up.
1845	223,978	208,051	432,029	1854	War Tables	not made	up.

The Tables of Importations for 1855 to 1858 have been made up in this office, but on examination were found so uncertain that they have been put aside.

Perhaps, after being corrected, these Tables may still accompany this report; otherwise as soon after as possible. To make up Tables of Importations for Galatz and Ibraila causes a great deal of trouble, as no correct note, even of the number of packages, is kept in any office. However, by taking a great deal of trouble, the number of packages can be obtained, but not the quantity or weight contained in the packages, nor the value. These must be taken approximatively.

The Tables and notes sent down to 1852, both as regards quantity and value must be nearly correct, as every attention was paid to them.

While, therefore, deferring further remarks on importations, it may be here observed, that of late years the trade in imports up the Danube has not increased.

But, whereas, formerly the articles of importation from England were confined to cotton-twist, grey cotton-cloth, sugar, iron, and coals, now some articles of hard-

ware, plated goods, and fancy cotton manufactures are introduced.

The trade in importations into the Principalities is on such a footing as respects the duty as to leave no reason for complaint. The duty of 5 per cent. once paid, all foreign goods are free to circulate all over the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. However, merchandise which has paid the duty cannot pass out of the Principalities without again paying 5 per cent. as an export-duty.

Goods declared to be in transit on entering the provinces may pass through the territory without paying any duty.

The towns of Galatz and Ibraila are called free ports, and they are, so far as the inhabitants having all their consumption free of duty; but any article introduced into either of these towns must at once be declared for re-exportation, otherwise it cannot be exported without paying the export-duty. Also, if the goods be sold, then they lose the right of being sent out of the country without paying duty.

These two rules render the name of 'Free Port' as the sale of trees and of cereals is conducted on a very small scale, the natives giving all their attention to olives.

The supplying of manufactured articles of primary necessity to the Principalities is divided in a great measure between Austria and England. England has the entire supply of cotton-twist, grey cotton goods, and rough iron. Austria supplies ordinary woollen-cloth, all manufactured iron, glass, and articles of leather, and in fact all articles of every-day wants. A great portion of these articles come from Transylvania, chiefly from the town of Kronstadt or Breshova, and every village contains at least one Breshovana shop.

No note can be obtained of the amount of goods brought into the provinces from the Austrian States; but to hazard an opinion, it may be taken that the Austrians import into the provinces double the value of what is brought from England.

MITYLENE.

Translation of a Report by Mr. Roboly, late Acting-Consul at Mitylene, upon the Trade, &c., of the Island, during the five years 1854-8.

THE Island of Mitylene, the ancient Lesbos, is situated in the Ægean Sea, opposite to Asia Minor, and lies between the Gulf of Adramyti on the north, and that of Smyrna on the south. On the east it is separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel, whose width varies from 7 to 15 miles. On the west there is no land nearer than the Islands of Skiro, Skirtici, and Scopelo, facing the coast of Thessaly. The aspect of Mitylene is mountainous, and its shape that of a triangle. The loftiest mountains are, on the south side, Olympus, whose height is 3,079 feet; on the north, Lepythymnus, rising to 2,782 feet; and on the west, Ordymnus, rising to 1,780 feet.

The circumference of the island is 50 leagues, its length 16 leagues, and its width 12 leagues; and it contains one city and about sixty villages, some of which are considerable. These form three districts (kaza):—the central, the District de Castro; the north, the District de Molivo; and the south, the District of Caloni.

The city of Mitylene, commonly called by the natives Castro, is situated on a small peninsula towards the north-west, between 4 and 5 miles from Cape St. Marie, formerly known as Cape Malea. There are two ports, one north and one south.

The climate is generally temperate and very healthy. There are, however, in the plains of Yéra and Caloni, about the centre and the south, some tracts of marshy land easily reclaimable, which in summer produce intermittent fevers, but not ordinarily of a fatal character.

The soil though fertile is in many parts stony and chalky. Arable land is certainly not represented by more than one-seventh of the whole area; and the cultivation of cereals is consequently extremely limited.

Excepting a few large streams, which dry up in April, there is no running water of any importance in the island; but there are numerous springs of excellent quality.

The island also contains hot springs, the principal of which are those of Thermi, distant two leagues from the city, of a sulfuro-ferruginous character, temperature averaging 30° R.; those of Yéra, distant 1½ leagues from the city, of an alkaline character, temperature 24° R.; and those of Polichinto, distant 6 leagues from the city, of a sulfuro-ferruginous character, temperature rising to 80° R.

Firs alone are seen in the forests, and the only forest of any extent is that of Tehiamlik, which lies on the north-east, is nearly 7 leagues in circumference, and in one part is within 1½ leagues from the sea.

Olives are the chief product of Mitylene, and it may in strictness be said that the whole country is covered with olive trees. The vine, the fig, the orange, the almond, the pear, the chestnut, the poplar, and most of the trees abundant in the south are to be met with, as well as cereals, potatoes, &c. But the cultivation of

There are mines producing iron, coal, emery, and antimony, but of such inferior quality, as the experiments made by Government have shewn, that their working would not be remunerative.

Different sorts of fish abound off the coast and in the gulfs of the island.

Of mammalia there are the stag, fox, goat, hare, and squirrel.

The principal birds are the vulture, falcon, buzzard, heron, wild duck, red partridge, turtle-dove of Turkey, the sparrow, and the crow.

The city of Mitylené, which bears the same name as the island, and in which reside the Governor, the Greek Archbishop, and the Vice-Consuls of the various European powers, is built on a peninsula, at the extreme point of which stands a fort dating back to the time of the Genoese occupation. The city possesses two harbours, one on the north, which is choked up, and one on the south, which is now accessible to vessels of 100 tons only. The population of the city and suburbs amounts to 10,000 souls, of whom 2,000 are Mussulmen, 7,000 Christians of the Greek Church, and from 800 to 900 are composed of different nations. There is a bazaar here, six mosques, six churches of the Greek Christians, one Roman Catholic church, a Mussulman school, a hospital, and a Greek college. This city was almost entirely destroyed by fire in August, 1851, but has since been in a great measure rebuilt. The new and elegant stone buildings which have replaced those which were destroyed, as well as the regularity of the streets, improvements due to the efforts of the Government, would produce a pleasing effect, were they not marred by the extremely filthy condition of the highways.

The most populous villages are Plonmari, Ayasso, Caloni, and Molivo. In a general way they are well built, and are models of comfort when compared with those of the Turks. In every village there is a church and school for the Greeks, and where the Mussulmen are numerous there is also a small mosque.

In addition to a great number of points where safe anchorage can more or less be obtained, the island offers three excellent harbours, one in the centre and the others at either extremity of the south coast. These are Sigri, lying at the extreme west; Longone or Caloni, nearly central; and Olivier at the extreme south-east point. The latter is one of the best ports in the Archipelago.

There are three lighthouses, one at the north extremity, and the other two at the entrance to the south port of Mitylene. They are badly maintained and faulty in principle, and are visible for a very short distance only.

There are two fortresses built close to the sea, one at Sigri and one at Mitylene. They date back to the Genoese period, are well maintained and supplied, and are garrisoned by 500 men of the local militia, under the command of a colonel. They are well situated for repressing any internal commotion, but are useless against an attack by sea.

80,000 is the supposed number of the inhabitants of the island, but no regular census has ever been taken.

Islamism and Christianity, according to the rites of the Greek Church, are the professed religions. The Catholics are but few. Every creed enjoys the fullest liberty in the exercise of its ceremonies, and has effective protection extended to it by the Ottoman authorities.

The island is included in the general government of the Ottoman Archipelago, the head quarters of which are at Rhodes. It is administered by a Caïmacan (civil lieutenant), who is nominated by the Porte, and who appoints the subordinate functionaries. The duties of this officer are as numerous as they are multifarious. As representative of the Sultan, he receives the orders of the home Government, and is expected to see that they are transmitted to, and executed by his subordinates. At the same time he is president of the council, justice of the peace, and administrator of the revenue and property belonging to the Crown. Justice is administered by municipal councils, which correspond to magisterial courts. These councils are three in number.

one in each capital of the three districts. The *caïmacan* presides over the council held at Castro, and a *mudir* over the other two respectively. The councils are composed of a *cadi* or *naïb*, a *mufti*, a Greek archbishop or bishop, three Greek representatives, and three Mussulman representatives. They are regulated by the *Koran* and the ordinances of the *Porte*. These courts, in addition to the civil and criminal cases which come in the first instance before them, and in which they cannot pass sentence of penal servitude or death without the approbation of the superior council of the State, are charged with the duty of considering all questions relating to local administration, such as assessment, the collection of rates and taxes, the farming by auction of the customs'-duties, &c. This diversity of employments, so important and so ill-defined, is obviously highly prejudicial to the public service.

In each *kaza* there is a *méliémé* (notary's office), where, besides the registration of titles to real property, wills, &c., civil cases between Mussulmen are heard. These offices are under the care of a *cadi* or *naïb*, appointed by the *Porte*, and are primary courts exclusively regulated by the *Koran*.

A tribunal of commerce, established some years ago in the capital, and composed of merchants of different countries, arbitrates in cases of dispute with regard to mercantile matters. This excellent institution can only in part fulfil the intention of the Government until commercial law has been promulgated through the Empire.

Both at Molivo and Caloni, the head-quarters of the *kaza* of that name, there resides a *mudir* (civil administrator), nominated by the *caïmacan* of Mitylene. These functionaries, whose emoluments, inclusive of fees, do not exceed 6*l.* sterling a month, perform the same duties as their superior. The villages are under the care of a *zaptié* (agent of police), who combines the offices of rural inspector and justice of the peace.

Judging from the best returns, the average value of the agricultural and manufactured produce per annum is 250,000*l.* This total is composed of 20,000*l.*, the value of oil and soap, and 50,000*l.*, which represents the value of different secondary products, such as cereals, wine, brandy, valonia, silk, fruit, lambs, cheese, wool, &c.

RECEIPTS.		Piastres.
1. Verghi (land-tax)	per annum	900,000
2. Bedelat Asherie (military tax) ..	"	650,000
3. Gumru'e (customs' duty) average ..	"	1,000,000
4. Rouzan Zeit Uchuru (tithe of olives) average	"	500,000
6. Tut'ssab vé Safr oufale roussoumat (stan ps. administration of coffee, fish, salt, &c.), averaging	"	180,000
7. Quarantina Roussoumati (sanitary dues) averaging	"	40,000
Total		5,370,000

EXPENSES.		
Governor's salary		60,000
Salary of Maliyé Mudiri, Receiver ..		18,000
Salary of Zabliyé, Head of Police ..		6,000
Pay of Employés, Subalterns, and Gensdarmes		168,000
Pay and rations of Gunners for fortresses ..		180,000
Pay and rations for guard-ship Crew ..		48,000
Salaries of Sanitary Employés, and incidental sanitary expenses		3,000
Total		510,000

The Government receives in this way 4,860,000 *prs.*, i.e., 40,500*l.* All the taxes fall, without distinction, on all the Ottoman subjects, except the Bédelat Ashérié, a military contribution which the Christians alone have to pay.

Two hundred and eight *gensd'armes* constitute the police: their chief is appointed by the municipal council at Castro. The police takes no cognizance of political opinions, and aims merely at repressing crime. The antecedents of the members of the force are seldom known; they are badly paid, and without military discipline, so that their moral effect is not great, still the island enjoys remarkable security. The marine police is confided to a small vessel of war, stationed in the

harbour of Mitylene, and provided with four small guns and twenty men.

The prisons are divisible into two classes. Those intended for the detention of debtors or light offenders, differ in no respect from the ordinary dwellings of the natives, their only fault being the want of space occasioned by the number of occupants. Those intended for criminals are veritable dungeons, damp, dark, and unhealthy.

This devolves upon the municipal councils mentioned above. With the exception of the assessment, and the collection of the Government taxes, these councils are unable to levy any rate upon the inhabitants, whether for the maintenance of the streets, roads, water conduits, or for the expenses of the public schools, and consequently there are no public treasuries sanctioned by Government. The functions of the local administrations would thus be nugatory but for the Greek community, who voluntarily, in concert with the majority of the Christian population, imposes a light tax upon the agricultural, industrial, and commercial produce of their co-religionists, for creating a fund, which, added to the donations, is sufficient to maintain several public schools and a hospital.

The Custom-house duties are put up to auction every two years, and the highest bidder puts in operation on his own account the existing tariff regulations; but for want of adequate management smuggling is carried on largely, and is very prejudicial to the interests of honourable traders.

Inasmuch as there are two leading religious bodies, there are also two sets of clergy, namely, Mussulman and Greek. The former is not a large body, consisting only of about 30 Imans, whose duty consists in reciting prayers at the five prescribed hours of the day, and in teaching spelling to young children. The majority of the Imans are so ignorant that they can scarcely recite the customary portions of the *Koran*, and often recite what they do not understand. As they receive no emolument from the State, their condition of life is deplorable. Their emoluments arise from a portion of the revenue of the mosque to which they are attached, and from the gratuities of their congregations. They are as a whole sober, charitable, and well conducted.

The Greek clergy consist of an Archbishop, who resides at Castro, a Bishop stationed at Caloni, and about 300 priests, and no ecclesiastic receives any salary from the State or the nation.

The Archbishop and Bishop enjoy revenues arising from property attached to the churches of their dioceses.

Their incomes are pretty considerable, viz., about 1,200*l.* for the Archbishop, and 500*l.* for the Bishop, but the exact figures cannot be ascertained.

They are in receipt, moreover, of the fees, varying in amount with the position of the party, which are paid on marriages, baptisms, and burials.

They further levy a tax upon each priest within their dioceses having a cure.

The priests have nothing to look to but the altar for support, and have so small an income that they can barely exist. It must be confessed that, with a few exceptions among the higher ranks of their order, the clergy of Mitylene are extremely ignorant, and from their imperfect acquaintance with their own language are unfit even to be elementary instructors. This state of things is the more to be regretted, as it is doubtless the cause of the absurd fanaticism which is rife among the lower classes.

The Mussulman population are but little educated, scarcely 40 out of a 1,000 having any acquaintance with letters. Yet there are about 20 schools in the island under the direction of the Imans, in which children of both sexes are taught to recite, rather than to read, certain portions of the *Koran*. The higher branches of education are entrusted to the Meiderisse, who are members of the clergy, and having completed their studies in Arabia are in a position to understand and explain the *Koran*. The chief of their professors are paid by the State, and derive considerable revenues also from their respective chairs. The place where they instruct is called *Medresse* (seminary), and is the only

place of the kind in Mitylene. Five or six scholars only are to be found there, although tuition, a room, and two or three meals a week are offered gratuitously to students. But the studies pursued at the Medresse, difficult enough from the richness of the Arabic, are rendered even more difficult in the opinion of competent observers by a diffuse and routine system of education. There perhaps may be found the reason for the small number of scholars.

Fifteen years of study scarcely enable the student to attain his object, which is to read and understand the Koran. At Mitylene the majority of the students are discouraged by the prolixity of their studies, and leave the seminary after a few years, content with having learnt by heart some verses of the Koran, and being thus qualified to become village priests.

From what has been said it will be perceived that Mussulman education is exclusively religious, and does not even embrace the most necessary and diffused branches of knowledge, such as history, geography, and arithmetic. Education, though so limited among the Mussulman portion of the population, is daily on the increase among the Greeks, and soon a Christian will not be found in the island not knowing how to read and write. There is not a village and scarcely a hamlet in which a Greek school does not exist. Sixty-nine Greek schools, including those for girls, are at present in existence. In village schools the instruction comprises reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. In those of the more important villages, such as Agassio, Molivo, Caloni, and Plomari, modern Greek, geography, history, and elementary arithmetic are taught. There is also at Mitylene the 'great school' as it is termed, which was built 20 years ago at the expense of the Greek community in the place, and which offers every resource for superior education. It possesses a select library, a laboratory, and a small museum, which contains antiquities discovered in the island. The inhabitants are indebted to Mr. Grenville Murray, the present British Consul, for the happy thought of establishing the museum. There are six professors attached to this school these professors teach ancient and modern Greek, Latin, French, arithmetic, geography, history, and philosophy. Education is gratuitous both to Mussulmen and Greeks, and the latter receive no assistance in any way from the Government. Voluntary contributions and very small succession and income taxes levied by the Greek community on the Christian population, furnish the necessary funds for public instruction.

The Turks possess five small Tehe (convents) for Merléir dervishes, but through the mal-administration of the funds intended for their maintenance, these buildings are falling into ruin and are uninhabited. One situated at Mitylene has been lately repaired by subscription, and is occupied by five or six dervishes, whose duty it is to recite some prayers in public once a week to the sound of a flute, and while reciting to execute a very fatiguing kind of religious dance.

The Greeks have two monasteries situated in the environs of Caloni, one of which is occupied by 100 monks, and the other by as many nuns. These buildings are of poor construction, being partly of wood and partly of stone. They were built or restored in the 15th century, by Ignatius, Archbishop of Methyme. In the building occupied by monks there is a fine church dedicated to St. Ignatius, the internal decorations of which are remarkable for their richness, as the religious paintings in the Byzantine style are for their perfect taste. In the library of this convent there are said to be some ancient Greek MSS.

Both monks and nuns possess but little education, and their time is divided between religious services, working in the fields, and making worsted stockings. A considerable revenue is derived from land and flocks, the legacies of pious Christians, and goes far towards the support of these institutions.

Quarantine was established in the Island in 1836. The central office is in Castro, where there is also a lazaretto, which is required in case of plague or other infectious disorder, as the sanitary regulations of the State will not permit of any vessel bringing suspected cargo to

pass her quarantine at Mitylene. The management of the establishment is confided to a Turkish employé and a European physician. There can be no doubt that its institution has been of great service to the island. Since the establishment of quarantine not only has the plague never appeared, but also on two occasions the island has been, owing to the precautions taken, free from the cholera which surrounded it.

The mode of cultivating the soil is very primitive. The instruments used for tilling are a plough drawn by oxen, the spade, and mattock. Land intended for seed is never manured, but is allowed to remain fallow every other year. Olive and vineyards are usually manured and dug every two years. The horse, sheep, and the goat, supply manure.

In the earlier part of this report the absence of all streams was mentioned. For watering the gardens and the young olive plantations recourse must necessarily be to the ordinary wells and those worked with a wheel. The latter yield plenty of water, but require a horse. Artesian wells are unknown.

From the above, it is evident that the inhabitants are very backward as regards agriculture, yet such is the natural fertility of the soil, that the profits on agriculture are never less than from 5 to 6 per cent.

All the forests are State property, are entirely left to themselves, and are composed solely of firs of moderate size. The right of cutting timber is granted to certain persons for a quit-rent, which does not exceed 100*l*. The produce consists of tar and fire-wood rather than in timber.

There are no regular fisheries. The mullet and sardines, which in autumn frequent Port Olivier and Port Caloni, are the only fish on these coasts fit for salting. They are excellent but not abundant. The Government lets annually the right of fishing for from 80*l* to 100*l*.

The want of pasture prevents the larger kinds of cattle from being numerous. There are only 3,000 oxen in the island, which are used chiefly in agricultural work. The oxen intended for slaughter are imported from Asia Minor. There are as many as 25,000 sheep, the wool of which is of inferior quality. Native lambs are greatly esteemed, as their flesh is free from the unpleasant smell common to those of Anatolia. The goats, formerly very numerous, were killed down about five or six years back, on account of the ravages they committed on the young olive plantations. Even now there are from six to seven thousand remaining. They give but little milk, and their hair is short and coarse; murrain is uncommon.

In the whole island there is not one road fit for a carriage. The lanes up the country are often impassable in winter. Neither the Government nor the Communes give any attention to this important department of local administration. Mules are the only means of travelling. The charge per league is from 5*d*. to 7*d*.

Imports.

This consists in wheat, barley, beans, maize, Levant tobacco, sugar, coffee, Russian butter, soda, kali, rum, French leathers, lead, English iron, Russian iron, manufactured articles (such as cloth and Indian stuffs from England and Germany), furniture, arms, &c.

With the exception of sugar, coffee, furniture, and butter, which come direct from Marseilles, all European articles are bought from middle men at Syria, Smyrna, and Constantinople, by native merchants for ready-money, and often cost less than at the places where they are produced. As even in the best years the island can produce only half the cereals required for its own use, the subjoined Table shows approximately, the value of the imported cereals for each year therein mentioned:—

			£	s.	d.
1854	..	..	150,660	0	0
1855	..	..	114,400	0	0
1856	..	..	129,366	0	0
1857	..	..	201,295	8	0
1858	..	..	180,436	12	0

During the last three years it must be remarked,

nearly one-fifth of the imported cereals have been re-shipped for Anatolia.

Exports.

The export-trade lies in olive-oil, soap, silk-cocoons, skins of goats and lambs, silk, wool, figs, fresh fruit, lambs, brandy, cheese, &c. The oil is exported to Turkey, France, and a little goes to England and Austria. The valonia goes to Trieste, the cocoons partly to France and partly to Turkey. The other articles mentioned, such as fresh fruit, figs, silk, soap, wool, lambs, cheese, brandy, &c., are sent to different Turkish ports. Oil and soap, the only important products of the island, make up three-fourths of the total value of the annual exports, as given below :—

	£
1854	98,453
1855	33,632
1856	112,476
1857	114,309
1858	143,233

The complete accuracy of the figures representing the imports and exports cannot be vouched for, as in default of official documents they have been based on the information supplied by the leading merchants in the island. The progressive increase in the exports during the last three years is ascribable to the gradual recovery of the olives which suffered from the severe winter of 1849.

The prices of commodities were doubled by the Crimean war, and have not undergone any sensible variation since. They are at present as follows :—

	s.	d.
1 oke of Bread, 2½ lbs.	0	4
Deto of Beef	0	8
" Kid	0	6
" Lamb	1	0
" Fish	0	10
" Kidney Potatoes	0	2
" Onions	0	2
" Dried Vegetables	0	4
" Fresh	0	2
1 oke of Wine, 2½ lbs.	0	8
" Oil	1	0
" Butter	3	0
" Milk	0	6
A Fowl	1	8
A Turkey	5	0

Owing to the irregularity in registration at the Custom-house and the office of health, it is impossible to ascertain any precise particulars about the sailing-vessels using the ports of the island during the years 1854 and 1858 inclusive, but from information gathered at those offices, as well as from the Vice-Consuls, it appears that during the above period as many as 4,814 vessels, great and small, have entered the harbours, 8 of which were English, 28 French, 19 Austrian, 8 Neapolitan, 4 Sardinian, 1 Danish, 1 Swedish, 2 Dutch, 921 Greek, and 3,822 Turkish, representing in all 351,400 tons.

The number of steamers which have put into these harbours during the same period, amounts to 1,440, 892 of which are Austrian, 403 French, 82 Turkish; and 63 Russian. The tonnage of these vessels is unknown to their respective agents.

There are three dockyards, one at Castro, one at Molivo, and one at Plonmari, where during the year about twenty small craft, varying from 10 to 60 tons are built, which are held in considerable repute. Vessels are also built here for the neighbouring ports. The timber employed is brought chiefly from Asia Minor. Government does not grant the requisite licence for building a vessel in the island without stipulating that it must be under the Turkish flag.

The island possesses 4 brigs of from 120 to 180 tons, and 800 small craft of from 10 to 60 tons. The latter are employed in the coasting-trade, they are good sailors and stout sea boats. Their usual crew consists of four men.

In common with all other Greeks, the Christian part of the population are intelligent, and peculiarly fitted for commerce. They are peaceable, thrifty, industrious, and not given to robbery or piracy; but total strangers

to good faith, and little influenced by elevated sentiments, they are actuated by the most odious consideration of self.

Every day brings a fresh instance of persons being so enslaved by a vile passion for gain that they set aside the most sacred ties of blood and nationality. As for the Turks they have all the faults without any of the good qualities of the Christians.

The minor trade consists in fresh cheese, fresh vegetables and fruits, preserved olives, crockery, and lambs. These articles are principally exported by steamers to Constantinople, Smyrna, and Syria. From their nature and limited quantity they are uncertain and unimportant.

The manufactures of oil and soap are the only kinds of industry which exists. Both are defective,—their produce of very inferior quality; and the inhabitants, wedded to old forms of routine, are averse to all innovation.

The Christians of the island rank high in the Levant for their masonry, rough joinery, rough casting, and painting. There are about 4,000 employed in these trades, half of whom emigrate every year in search of employment to Smyrna and Constantinople.

The wages of these classes have considerably risen between 1854 and 1858, as will be seen from the subjoined Table :—

	In 1854.	In 1858.
	s. d.	s. d.
Ship-caulker	3 0	5 0
Carpenter	3 0	4 2
Mason	1 10	3 0
Painter	2 4	4 0
Hodman	0 10	1 6
Labourer	1 4	2 0
Female Olive-gatherer.	0 5	0 8
Reaper	1 6	2 4

There are no manufactures to be found in the island, although there is hardly a Greek house in which the carding and weaving of cotton and wool is not carried on by the females for domestic use. The stuffs thus made, though of a coarse description, fetch a higher price than those which are imported from Europe, and the reason is doubtless their greater durability.

Old writers say that Sandos, the son of Triope, chief of a Pelagian Greek colony, came from Argos to Lesbos, which was then a desert, and called Issa, and took possession of it 1,507 years before Christ. His descendants ruled them during 160 years. According to Pliny, Lesbos possessed eight considerable cities and her rule extended into the Troad. At any rate she owes her celebrity to the distinguished men to whom she has given birth. Among these are Theophrastus and Phanius, both the distinguished disciples of Aristotle, who was succeeded in the Peripatetic school by the latter; Pittaeus, one of the wise men of Greece, the musician Terpander, and Sappho the poetess.

The Lesbians were the best musicians of Greece, and Lesbos rivalled Athens in the arts. So depraved were the lives of the inhabitants, that to tell any one he led the life of a Lesbian was held to be the greatest possible reproach. The Lesbians were at first governed by kings, who were afterwards banished on account of their tyranny. A democratic government was then formed under the auspices of Pittaeus, who presided over it for ten years. Many years afterwards, the Lesbians were subjugated by the Persians, until the battle of Mycale, when they rose and joined the other Greek community in struggling against the common foe. They then remained under the Athenian yoke until Alexander the Great having occupied the island, restored to them their original freedom. They preserved their freedom until Pompey incorporated them in the Roman empire. Mitylene was subsequently ceded by John Palæologus to the Venetian family of Gati Lusio, whose arms are to this day discernible on the walls of the fortress at Castro, and who maintained the sovereignty till Mahomet II., encountering an unexpected resistance from the city, prepared to besiege it. The Governor surrendered disgracefully on the condition that he was to

retain his place; but Mahomet having taken advantage of his treason put him to death for it. There are few antiquities in the island, and those mere fragments, mutilated both by time and by men. The aqueducts in the valley of Moria deserve mention; they date from the Romans, and are still standing and in fair preservation.

In a military point of view Mitylene being adjacent to the wooded coasts of Asia Minor, and herself containing several fir forests, and a harbour so safe and so large as the Port of Olivier, possesses every qualification for a station for ships of war. For that purpose it would only be necessary to widen a little the mouth of the harbour, and to place the forests both of the island and of the coast of Asia Minor under the care of an efficient and intelligent board. In a commercial point of view, the island being from its geographical position daily visited by steamers belonging to different companies, has a natural tendency to become the mart for articles imported from Europe, as far as a portion of the coast or Asia Minor is concerned. But to become a mart of some importance it would be necessary in the first instance to clear out the harbours, or at any rate that at the south, which is nearly filled up with rubbish and very difficult to get into, even for ships of only 100 tons. This might be effected in a few months at an expense not exceeding 7,000*l*.

It is an incontestable fact that the introduction of a better system into the manufacture of oil would naturally be followed by a great improvement in the quality of the oil, and consequently would double the revenue.

The importance, as well as the revenue of the island, appears, from what has been said, to admit of increase.

As regards improvements affecting the convenience and comfort of the people it must be owned everything has to be done. For this purpose local boards should be established through the communes, for without them paving and lighting cannot be expected, nor can the roads be otherwise than impassable.

Since the promulgation of the Hatti Humayoon incessant efforts have been made to establish by ordinances the perfect equality at law of all classes and sects of Ottoman subjects. Happily these liberal intentions of the government have not been a dead letter; they have been understood, and perhaps there is no part of the empire where their execution has experienced less opposition.

This state of things may be explained from the proximity of the capital and the small number of Mussulman inhabitants as compared with the Greeks.

Consequently, if justice is not always impartially administered by the courts, if taxes are sometimes levied unfairly and weigh heavier on the poor than on the rich, blame cannot attach either to the institutions of the country, or to the government functionaries, but to the representatives of the people at the municipal councils. These men chosen by their fellow citizens for the purpose of seeing that the laws are fairly executed and taxes are properly imposed, take advantage of their influence to favour their friends and relations to the prejudice of the interest of the public.

The evil is all the greater, as perhaps there never yet has been a representative who has acted otherwise. The evil is easily traced to its source, namely, the absence of all upright feeling among the inhabitants of the island. How in fact could it be otherwise? As has been said in the earlier part of this report, education is pretty universal among the Greeks, the parties more particularly alluded to, but though languages and sciences are taught, moral education is totally neglected, both in the school and in the family.

MONASTIR.

Report by Mr. Ricketts, British Acting-Consul at Monastir, on the Trade of that Town and its Dependencies, during the year 1859.

THE chief produce of the Sanjaks or districts of Monastir and Geortché consists in skins, wool, silk, wine, rice, tobacco, flax, and grain of all descriptions.

Exports.

The principal articles of exports are grain and skins; most of the other productions are either consumed at home, or form a part of the internal trade of O-hrida, the province of Uscup, and central and northern Albania.

Although there are no fixed data to guide one in estimating with any accuracy the amount of articles imported and exported from these districts, yet I have obtained the following information from those merchants who appear to be best acquainted with the commerce of the country. The exports for the year 1859, *viâ* Salonica, are as follows:—

		Wheat.
		Imp. qrs.
From Kuprili	.. ..	57,140
„ Tick vesh	.. ..	28,570
„ Perlippe	.. ..	8,570
„ Monastir	.. ..	4,560
Total	.. ..	98,840

Reckoning the wheat at 2*l*s. the quarter, we have wheat to the value of 103,782*l*. sterling exported from the district or sanjak of Monastir. Besides the above there has been an exportation in cocoons to the amount of 2,500*l*. sterling.

The quantity of grain exported for the year 1859 is said to be 50 per cent. less than that for the year 1857. While the demand is so limited and the prices so low, one can hardly expect that there will be any great augmentation in the export of grain.

I am informed by Mr. Georgevitch (Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Geortché) that during the year 1859 sales to the amount of 88,000 imperial quarters took place in the market at Geortché, but that the whole had been sold for home consumption; not one single quarter was exported from the above district during the last year.

In addition however to the articles before mentioned, we find the following produce exported from these two districts, *viâ* Belgrade:—

	Value.
	£
Manufactured Sheep-skins, average price per skin 1 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i>	3,670
Manufactured Sakhtians, or Goats' skins, at 3 <i>s</i> . per skin	15,380
Lambs' skins (raw material), at 10 <i>d</i> . per skin	5,380
Goats' skins (raw material), at 2 <i>s</i> . per skin	5,500
Sheep-skins (raw material), at 1 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> . per skin	4,400
Hare-skins, at 5 <i>d</i> . per skin	4,500
Wool (unwashed), per oke of 2½ lbs., 1 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i>	3,000
Woollen socks, at 6 <i>d</i> . per pair	1,000
Total	£ 42,830

Total exports *viâ* Salonica 105,782*l*.; total from both routes 148,612*l*.

The greatest part of the above-mentioned goods are for the markets of Pesth and Vienna. There is also a large transit trade in olive oil, which is produced in the district of Ochrída, and conveyed through Monastir to Servia and Wallachia. The amount of goods exported, *viâ* Belgrade, for the German markets have experienced little or no variation during the last year when compared with that of 1858.

Imports.

The following is a list of articles imported into the districts of Monastir and Geortché for the year 1859,

together with their average selling prices at Monastir (*viâ* Salonica), at 130 piastres the *l.* sterling:—

	Value.
	£
Coffee, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. the oke of 2½ lbs.	42,000
Sugar, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. the oke	84,000
Rum, from 1s. to 1s. 4d. the oke	23,000
Rice, from 6d. the oke	3,000
Soap, from 11d. the oke	10,000
Iron rods from 4d. to 5d. the oke	76,000
Iron Nails, from 8d. to 10d. the oke	
Sheet Iron, from 5d. to 9d. the oke	
Lead, from 6d. to 7d. the oke	
Tin, in boxes, 1l. 3s. to 1l. 6s.	298,000
Cotton Goods:	
Water twist, No: 4 to 14, 12s. per bundle of 10 lbs.	
Ditto, Nos. 16 to 24, 14s. ditto	
Ditto, Nos. 26 to 32, 17s. 1d. ditto	298,000
Ditto, Nos. 38 to 42, 1l. 1s. 5d. ditto	
Ditto, Nos. 48 to 52, 1l. 4s. 2d. ditto	
Printed Calicoes, 7s. 10d. to 11s. per piece of 28 yards	
Ditto 12s. 2d. to 1l. 3s. per piece of 36 yds.	298,000
Madapolams, 11s. to 18s. 7d., pieces of 40 yards	
Shirtings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11s. to 18s. 7d. piece of 40 yards	
White Tangies, 4s. to 6s., pieces of 20 yds.	
Blue Cloths 6s. to 11s., pieces of 28 yards	298,000
Coloured Shirtings, 12s. to 15s. per piece of 40 yards	
Pocket Handkerchiefs, coloured, 2s. to 5s. per dozen	
Indigo 10s. to 1l. the oke	6,000
Cochineal, 1l. 3s. to 1l. 10s. the oke	2,000
Copper plates, at 4s. the oke	8,000
Silks	7,500
Total	£ 559,500

Colonials—Although these are imported from both France and England, yet England is supposed to absorb three-fourths of this traffic. There has been little falling off in the importation of colonials for the year 1859.

The various sorts of metals are imported from England. Soap from the island of Crete. Silks from France.

Cotton goods, which figure to so large an amount in this list, are all articles of English manufacture, and come partly directly from England, and partly indirectly from the Constantinople merchants.

Rum.—One-half of this article may be said to come from England, and a like proportion from France. For the year 1854 all the spirits imported into this Pashalic did not exceed 5,000*l.*; at present we find rum imported to the value of 25,000*l.* This excessive increase may be attributed to the following cause: that a duty of 20 per cent. has been lately imposed on the sale of wine the produce of the country, the consequence of which has been that the raki or spirit (which is made from the refuse of the grape), and which was formerly used in great quantities, has now doubled in price; and when good rum can be bought at 6½ piastres the oke, it is not likely that people will pay twice that amount for indifferent raki. The import duty on rum being but 5 per cent., one may look for an annual increase in the importation of this article. One would suppose that this duty being fixed on the sale of wine, it would fall only on the consumer, and that it would not materially injure the producer. But the consumer of wine in this country cannot in any way be compared with the same class of people in England. In England it is only the rich who drink wine, but here it is the peasant.

Now as the consumer is a person of small means and cannot afford to pay more than 1½ piastres the oke, it is not probable that he will purchase it at double that price. Thus those who drank wine now renounce it, and last autumn the grapes were left upon the producer's hands, and were sold here and there with great difficulty. There is, therefore, no stimulus for the producer to grow a greater quantity than is sufficient for the wants of his family. In addition to this the grape-crop was very indifferent. I am assured by the merchants of Monastir

that the general import trade for the year 1859 may be reckoned to have declined some 20 per cent., when compared with that of the year 1857. The following is a list of articles imported, *viâ* Belgrade—

	Value.
	£
Glass	8,000
Gold Embroidery	4,000
Cloth	50,000
Fezes	22,000
Demi-cottons	28,000
Pocket Handkerchiefs	4,000
Sheep, at 8s. per head	8,000
Oxen, at 4 <i>l.</i> per head	40,000
Horses, at 6 <i>l.</i> per head	24,000
Total	£ 188,000

The gold embroidery and glass is furnished from Vienna, the cloth from Saxony, fezes from Leipzig, pocket-handkerchiefs from Switzerland, sheep, oxen, and horses from Wallachia.

	Value.
	£
Goods imported <i>viâ</i> Salonica	559,500
„ „ „ Belgrade	188,000
Total	£ 747,500

Leaving a large difference in favour of the Salonica route. It appears from the above that England imports goods to the value of 494,500*l.*, France 52,000*l.*, and Germany 112,000*l.*

The foreign traffic with the districts of Monastir and Geortché is therefore decidedly in favour of England, and when it is considered that the Saujak of Ochrida is also supplied with its foreign goods chiefly from England, *viâ* Durazzo, it is evident that the greatest part of the goods imported into this Pashalic proceeds from the English markets.

During the month of August last year there was a fair held at Perlippe, about 8 hours distant from Monastir. It was attended by buyers from the districts of Castonia, Ochrida, Uscup, Ipek, Prisrend, and Kustendil.

There were fourteen mercantile firms there who trade directly with England, and who sold cotton goods to the value of 16,000*l.*

There were also some thirty agents of Constantinople firms, who sold goods to the value of 10,000*l.*, giving a total value of English cotton goods sold at the fair of Perlippe of 26,000*l.*

The export trade having diminished to so great an extent one would naturally be led to expect a corresponding decline in that of the import. This latter is, however, buoyed up for the present by two circumstances, namely, by the advantages given by the Treaty of 1838 to imports over exports, and by the amount of money which was brought into this country during the late war. It is, however, evident that unless foreign prices in grain augment considerably, the export of that article, which is indeed the main production of this country, must annually diminish; with such a state of things we may look for a decrease rather than an increase in the trade of Monastir.

The following question here presents itself, what are the chief difficulties that now impede the development of its commerce? These may be considered as, firstly, the duty of 12 per cent., which all merchandise has to pay on leaving the country; and secondly, the great expense of carriage to the port of exportation. The former can only be remedied by a revision of the Treaty of Balta-Liman, which as long as it is in force rather tends to retard than forward the exportation of the natural productions of the country; the latter is caused by the bad condition of the road to Salonica.

This is a local difficulty which it behoves the pashas of Monastir and Salonica to remedy. One-half of the road being within the precincts of the pashalic of Monastir, and the other within those of the pashalic of

Salonica, it is absolutely necessary that some arrangement should be entered into by the Governors of both these provinces for its accomplishment.

So evident is the necessity of a good road from Salonica to Monastir, both in a commercial and a military point of view, that it attracted the notice of the Ottoman Government, and a grant of 700,000 piastres was made for the purpose of its construction. Yet little as this sum was for so great an undertaking, it was unfortunately not employed upon the roads as intended, Abdul Karrim Pasha, the Governor, having found other and more agreeable means of spending it.

Some weeks forced labour having been exacted from the villagers, and the above sum having been wasted, what is the consequence?—a few miserable wooden bridges have been built, and the road merely marked out as far as Vodina. Although this was done twelve months ago, yet up to the present time no stone whatever has been placed on its bed.

The length of this line was also unnecessarily prolonged a distance of one hour and a-half, or 5 miles, in order to benefit one of the influential landholders.

In the present state of this road one horse can carry two-hundredweight to Salonica in four days, when finished he would be enabled to convey, with a cart, eighteen-hundredweight, and perform the journey in the same time. In short the chief method of communication is still unfinished, commerce is thereby clogged, and the resources of the country are undeveloped, and are likely to remain so, until more energy and justice be found in the character of the Government officials of this province.

TREBIZOND.

Report by Mr. Stevens, British Consul at Trebizond, on the Trade of that Port, for the year 1859.

THE importations into Trebizond in 1858, were so extensive, that at the close of that year large stocks of British cotton-goods remained on hand, both at Trebizond and in Persia, and merchants were compelled for a while to refrain from fresh importations, and thus gain time for the removal of the accumulation. Little business was therefore transacted between January and April of this year. It was only in May that commerce resumed activity. These circumstances caused a decline in the amount of importations this year, of 194,767*l.*, the total imports being 3,255,762*l.*, against 3,750,529*l.*, in 1858. The export of local and Persian produce was naturally influenced from the same cause, and moreover from bad crops in Persia; and a decline has also occurred in the export trade, the amount of which this year was 955,741*l.*, against 1,228,794*l.* in 1858. In France Persian silk was not in such favour as last year, and much of the silk produced in Mazanderan, in lieu of coming here, found its way to Russia by the Caspian, where it enjoyed a steady demand. The remittances in specie are likewise smaller than in 1858 by 193,687*l.* Last year the amount was 994,130*l.*, this year it only reached 800,443*l.* In 1858, 91,708 packages of merchandize were passed here in transit for Persia, this year only 84,654.

The number of British ships this year is only 9, against 19 in 1858; the line of steamers from Liverpool having been cut off in consequence of the sale to the Spanish Government of several of the vessels which frequented Trebizond, and all the coal from England which hitherto arrived here under our flag, has of late been received by foreign shipping, chiefly Austrian and Sardinian. The 9 vessels which entered this year measured together 6,132 tons, their cargoes were rich, of the aggregate value of 415,843*l.*, while in 1858, 19 vessels, 8,798 tons brought 514,942*l.*

The crop of Indian corn proved very scanty at and in the immediate neighbourhood of Trebizond, but plenty was produced in the adjoining districts of Ordoo and Fatsah. None has yet been exported to Great Britain from this coast, but I understand large quantities have been contracted for at Constantinople for shipment in May

next. That of nuts was also very small, as compared with that of last year; a tolerable crop was however obtained in the district of Kierrasond. Few were sent to England owing to high prices. Russia took nearly the entire crop. The bean crop was an average one. That of grapes better than in 1858. Farmers report a diminution in the blight, which for several years back completely destroyed the fruit. The rice grounds at Batoom and Tripoly have recently been better attended to, and native rice is so abundant that only 1,530 bags of British India were imported here, against 3,558 bags in 1858. The crop of potatoes was a total failure, and the few produced were unwholesome. The drought throughout the summer, which ruined the potatoe plantations, proved very favourable to the green fruit crop, which was abundant and of good quality. Large quantities found a ready market at paying prices at Constantinople. The tobacco produced was good both as regards quantity and quality. The plantations here and around Platana are daily increasing. Russia takes all the crop. The fisheries, from the mildness of the winter, were unprecedentedly productive, and a large supply of salt, received at a cheap rate of freight, enabled the people to provide themselves with large provisions of salt-fish for winter use, which article, with Indian corn bread, is what the low classes depend upon.

The rich mines of this province, especially those of Elevé, in the immediate vicinity, have been farmed out by government to various individuals, Europeans and natives, but they have no knowledge in mining. The produce of this year was not sent to Marseilles, where previous to smelting it was expected to realize 70 per cent. of copper, in lieu of which 30 to 33 per cent. alone, was obtained. There is no doubt that if the miners were intelligent, and provided with machinery, the produce of the mines would increase materially. The alum cisterns of Karahissar, a district of this province which formerly supplied all Turkey, have been neglected of late years. The silver mines of Goomosshahanah are quite abandoned.

The Austrian flag enjoyed during the year the best portion of the carrying trade. This is owing to the regularity of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, which are vessels of large tonnage, and the order existing on board, and at the various agencies on shore, has secured them a high reputation. The French steamers belonging to the 'Messagerie Impériales' do not enjoy much credit, they are slow, and goods entrusted to them are not sufficiently cared for. Robberies committed at ports of transhipment have occurred frequently; no claim could be made, the Company's bye-laws screening it from responsibility. The Turkish steamers on the other hand enjoy no reputation whatever. The owners have allowed them to work without repairs, until their state became dangerous. After the loss of the 'Silistria' and 'Kars' in the waters of Alexandria, the Lloyd's in England refused to cover risks by Turkish steamers. The boats plying on this line, some belonging to government, others to private individuals, were found to be in a sad state. The 'Brandon' navigating with a split cylinder, kept together by iron hoops; another vessel the 'Vassittart' was completely done up, her boilers being old and leaky. The owners all of a sudden made an effort to repair the evil and regain a character. The 'Brandon' was sent to Marseilles for repair and outfit; but there was no money, and she returned to the East and resumed this line, with her cylinder cracked, but secured by iron hoops. The arsenal boats were stopped, and are undergoing the needful repairs, and thus for several months the Turkish flag under steam ceased to ply between Constantinople and this port. The Russian steamers ply regularly, once a fortnight, to Odessa, by way of Batoom, Circassia, and the Crimea, and a new line is contemplated between Constantinople and this port. It is generally believed that these vessels are not paying, but the subsidy given by government is their main support.

Nothing of importance has as yet been done by Russia respecting the road from Poti to Persia, but the scheme is under discussion. I have seen a letter from an English engineer at Tiflis, which says "Field Mar-

shal Bariatinsky is sanguine about the railroad between Poti and Baku, and considers it *un fait accompli*." Several engineers are at present employed levelling.

I am informed that the repairs which were made on the road between Trebizond and Erzeroom, are not likely to stand the winter, from the unmasterly manner in which they were effected.

Trebizond continues to increase in size and population. Provisions are abundant, but extremely dear. No improvement has occurred in the administration of government.

Importations of merchandize destined to Persia continue pouring in, and the transactions of the last quarter were very considerable.

Nothing is doing towards repairing the road to Erzeroom. Russia, on the other hand, is busy in Georgia ameliorating its internal communications, especially that leading to the Persian frontier.

The crops in the vicinity look healthy and promising, and I hear the same is the case in the interior.

The fisheries have been more than usually productive, and the poor are chiefly employed just now in salting and making their annual provision.

The silver, lead, and copper mines, are seriously neglected. The Government will not give the means for working them, thus depriving itself of a very important revenue.

December 31, 1859.

VOLO.

Report by Major Stuart, British Vice-Consul at Volo, on the trade of that District during the year 1859.

In the Report for 1858, on the commercial capabilities of this country, I endeavoured to call attention to a field which has, as yet, but slightly felt the invigorating influence of European enterprise. The statements which I ventured on that occasion to advance with respect to its natural resources have been abundantly confirmed by subsequent observations. And I think it my duty to address you again on the subject, in the hopes that my representations may assist in awakening an increased interest in its favour.

Having stated in the report above-mentioned in what chiefly consists the agricultural produce of this district, I have now to add that the quality of every production of the soil of Thessaly is good, even under a system of cultivation as yet untouched by science, and, as to the quantity, it could be multiplied a hundred fold by the application of industry, capital, and skill. If we take into account the mineral resources and the capabilities, almost utterly neglected, for live stock of all sorts, we are presented with a fine field of wealth, possessing every advantage of access and situation, and which, nevertheless, has for ages lain nearly fallow. I could easily enlarge on this painful subject, but the question now is, how can these resources be made available for British commerce?

Instead of attempting a categorical answer to this inquiry, I shall endeavour briefly to describe the existing state of things in this country, leaving it to more competent persons to draw conclusions.

In point of fact British commerce has already penetrated here. About 14,000*l.* worth of our manufactures, coming by way of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica, are annually landed at Volo. The exports to England are to the value of about 6,000*l.* On reference to the trade returns of the port for the last four years, I observe that these figures have not been on the increase, and the same may be said generally of the imports and exports of Volo. This may partly be accounted for by the fact, that in 1858 and 1859 there was a deficiency in the cereal crops. 1859 was a year of repose for the olive; while in the four years, from 1855 to 1858 inclusive, the distemper reduced the yield of grapes from 5,000 tons, the average annual produce in this district, to an eighth of that quantity. Last year there was a most gratifying improvement. Upwards of 3,000 tons were gathered; and the wine

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made from them has fully equalled the quality of former harvests. With the favourable weather of the last three months there is ground for hope that the coming year will be one of abundance in every branch of local produce. The lambing season has been hitherto most propitious; and sheep-owners are cheered with the prospect of recovering the heavy losses sustained in the winter of 1858 and 1859, when nearly a million head of sheep, representing say 250,000*l.*, perished from cold in Thessaly.

Thus it may be anticipated, that 1860 will prove a normal year for the commerce of this place. I shall now touch upon some of the obstacles to the development of that commerce, and, as a necessary consequence, to the progress of the country.

Without a healthy system of credit, trade cannot advance beyond a certain point. In this country there is but little credit, because, and I make the statement with reluctance, there is but little probity. Money, in considerable quantities, is known to exist here; but a small portion of it, however, passes into circulation, so that the community is not much benefited by it. The want of mutual confidence operates as a check upon speculative investments, and merchants restrict themselves almost entirely to commission transactions. The retail trade is on a most limited scale; for the country people endeavour, as far as possible, to supply their own wants, and appear to be satisfied with the humblest fare and the coarsest materials for dress. The English goods sent here are of an inferior quality, consisting chiefly of printed cloths and Indian shirting. They are in demand on account of their cheapness, by which, and perhaps by their superior quality, they are prevailing over Swiss manufactures.

If it be asked is there any sign of agricultural improvement or increasing enterprise in these parts, the answer, I fear, must be in the negative. Of the magnificent plains of Sarissa and Armirò not a tenth part is under cultivation. These plains were formerly well wooded, and on the latter may still be observed the remains of vast forests of oak. But the old trunks are fast disappearing for fire-wood. The system here, as in other parts of Turkey, is to cut down, not to plant trees. As a natural consequence droughts are more frequent, and the harvests more uncertain. And thus the fertility of the plains in question has been in no small degree neutralized.

Of the wheat raised in Thessaly there are two sorts, the "Arnaout," which grows on the higher grounds, the "Dévé" on the plains. The latter is a large light-coloured grain, so rich in gluten, that it is much sought after by Genoese merchants for the manufacture of macaroni. In favourable years there are 100,000 quarters of it for exportation; of the "Arnaout" 80,000 quarters.

It may be mentioned as a symptom of improvement in the cultivation of tobacco that some prime Yenidjé seed has been tried near Armirò with perfect success, the crop having been sold in the Constantinople market as best Yenidjé.

A silk factory is in course of construction at Lichonia, 3½ hours from Volo, at the foot of Pelion. The nominal head of the undertaking is a Frenchman, named Borne, but the capital is, I am told, furnished by a Monsieur Maton, a retired silk merchant of Marseilles.

Although the silk pod is one of the staple productions of this district, the inhabitants are little aware of its value in the European markets. Of the changes made in "throwing" by the application of steam and improved machinery, they are perfectly ignorant, and they still believe that the cocoon perforated by the escape of the moth, is next to worthless. As a consequence of this ignorance they benefit only in a minor degree by the fruits of their labour, the chief profits resting with the Smyrna and Salonica merchants who buy on commission for French houses. I am not, however, without hopes of seeing direct orders arrive here before long from England, and these orders may possibly comprise different articles. But here a difficulty suggests itself. The British merchant naturally prefers those markets where British goods will be received in exchange for

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native produce. Such markets he has at command in different parts of the world, and the question to be resolved is whether or not Thessalian produce is such, both in price and quality, as to tempt him hither for cash transactions.

With a view to cotton cultivation I have made extensive examinations of the soil in this district. The plains consist chiefly of a deep calcareous alluvium, which would be found well suited to the "Sea Island," along the margin of the Gulf, and to "New Orleans" further inland. Cotton in small quantities is annually raised here for local use, but in such a careless manner that its quality cannot be considered as fairly representing the capabilities of the soil. I lose no opportunity of recommending a more extensive cultivation of the plant, offering to supply the farmers gratis with suitable seed, but though there is always a readiness of promise, there is in reality an apathy of purpose which it will not be easy to overcome. The country is unquestionably short of hands for every sort of labour. This fact might account for the apathy referred to, but it proceeds also from the incredulity of ignorance, from a repugnance to innovations, and, more than all, from the well grounded fear that the cultivator would not be allowed his fair share of the profits. And this brings me to the curse of Thessaly—the tithe farmers. The dime is a fair assessment, and if fairly levied would be cheerfully paid. But in the hands of these men, who, I regret to add, are almost invariably supported by the local authorities, the charge, instead of 10 per cent., often mounts up to 50 and 60 per cent., and is enforced with a rigour against which

appeal is useless. The consequences are, continued distress, frequent bankruptcy, and an effectual check to all improvement. To this pernicious system is, in great measure, to be attributed the prevailing desolation. The dispirited rayah has no heart in his work. Plenty and scarcity are much the same thing to him, and he toils on wasting half his labour with the same sort of rude implements that were in use a thousand years ago.

I do not, at present, foresee any change for the better, unless it may in time follow from the mining establishment which is, it is said, about to be formed on a large scale at Pelion, under British superintendence and with British capital. The circulation of ready money, emanating from this source, ought to stimulate activity.

I must not omit to notice the arbitrary changes which are, at times, made here in the value of money. By orders from Larissa, the lira fell last month from 135 to 120 piastres. According to report, this depreciation does not extend beyond Thessaly.

The steamers of the "Messageries Impériales" have ceased to call at Volo since January, 1859, and those of the Greek Company since September last. A steamer of the "Austrian Lloyd's" calls once a fortnight, and every alternate week two of the Russian Company, which is endeavouring, by reduced freights, to drive all competition off the line.

Volo really deserves notice as a place marked out by nature for a great commercial entrepôt; and the object of my feeble efforts is, by awakening interest in its favour, to raise it from the low condition to which it has fallen.

TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES.

Report by Mr. Bonham, British Consul at Naples, on the Trade of the Kingdom of Naples.

In attempting a general report on the statistics, commerce, and natural productions of the Kingdom of Naples, I must mention that no statistics are published either by the government, or by individuals, and the greatest possible difficulty exists in obtaining correct information.

I have gathered the subjoined particulars from various

and the most reliable sources, but must still consider them as in some degree uncertain.

The kingdom of Naples (exclusive of Sicily) contains a superficies of about 23,000 square miles, and has, by the latest returns that can be at all relied on, (principally a census made in 1851) a population of 6,625,341 inhabitants; it is divided into 15 provinces, which possess altogether 2,602 miles, of 60 miles to a degree, of government and provincial roads generally in good condition, as particularized in the subjoined table:—

Provinces.	Population.	Square Miles of 60 to a Degree.	Length of Roads in the Province kept up at the expense of		Total Miles.
			Government.	Province.	
Naples	826,189	266	85	..	85
Terra di Lavoro	756,260	1,850	246	105	351
Basilicata	496,613	3,134	72	131	203
Principato Ultra	392,265	980	51	96	147
" Citra	564,447	1,530	104	104	208
Capitanata	307,405	2,022	73	93	166
Terra di Bari	497,432	1,610	112	245	357
Terra d'Otranto	411,008	2,270	36	235	271
Calabria Citra	435,781	1,976	86	26	112
Calabria Ultra 2	385,185	1,587	123	47	170
" " 1	317,524	916	41	13	54
Molise	364,636	1,208	96	42	139
Abruzzo Citra	312,399	835	36	81	117
" Ultra 2	326,453	1,840	106	34	140
" " 1	231,744	880	44	38	82
Total	6,625,341	22,904	1,311	1,291	2,602

These 15 provinces are divided into 53 districts, each governed by an Intendente or Sotto Intendente, and contains 87 episcopal dioceses; the Bishops have throughout more power than the civil governors.

The extent of commercial roads is not known, but must doubtless be considerable; these roads are said to

be generally bad, and on the whole internal communication throughout the country is defective.

There is no canal communication.

There are at this time (1859) only 74½ miles of railway completed in this country, of which 5½ miles have a single, the remainder a double line of rails. These

lines are from Naples to Cazerta and Capua, with branch to Nola and Sarno 42½ miles, Naples to Castellamare 31½ miles, with branch to Nocera and Cava, total 74½ miles.

Of this distance 62 miles were completed prior to 1848, since which period little has been done; about 90 miles of rail are said to be in progress, but when they may be completed is quite uncertain. More progress has been made with electric telegraph for internal communication; there are 28 stations opened in different towns in the Calabrias, 18 stations in the Abruzzi, and 48 stations in other provinces; the charge for single message of 25 words to any of these stations is 4 carlini, equal to 1s. 4d.

Naples has also an electric telegraph communication with Rome on one side, and Sicily on the other.

A submarine line is now being laid from Alza Grande, near Cape Passaro in Sicily, to Malta, distance about 50 miles; also from Otranto to Valona, on the Albanian coast, distance 52 miles.

The principal sources of revenue are the Fondiaria or land tax, which is 25 per cent., with additional grani (or centimes), the customs, the octroi duty, partly applied to the expenses of the city, and partly to general purposes. And the government monopolies of tobacco, salt, gunpowder, snow, nitre, playing cards, and lotteries.

There is no public provision for the poor.

Various sums have been left by charitable persons for the benefit of the poorer classes to which the government have always administered; the present income arising from this source is believed to amount to about 800,000 ducats annually (about 180,000*l.* sterling).

Education is on a very limited scale.

I conceive that 10 per cent. on the population generally throughout the kingdom would be a large average of those who have been taught to read; in some districts, for instance in Calabria, I am told the number able to read is not more than one per cent.

As respects newspapers, three journals, besides the official Gazette, are published in the capital; they are under a most severe censorship, contain little information, and have a very limited circulation. In the provinces, no journals are, I believe, published.

The vegetable and animal productions of the country are principally corn of various kinds, oil, wine, cotton, flax, hemp, liquorice paste or juice, madder roots, cream of tartar, silk, and wool. In respect to these separately, I may state, that about 3,300,000 English acres are believed to be under cultivation for corn. The total annual productions may be estimated at 5,500,000 to 7,000,000 English quarters, or 29,700,000 to 37,000,000 tomoli (calculating 5½ tomoli to an English quarter). This produce may be classified as under:—

	Tomoli.	Tomoli.
Indian Corn..	14,000,000	to 17,000,000
Soft Wheat ..	7,000,000	„ 9,000,000
Hard Wheat ..	4,000,000	„ 5,000,000
Oats ..	1,000,000	„ 1,500,000
Kidney Beans ..	500,000	„ 700,000
Total..	26,500,000	„ 33,200,000

The remainder consists of barley, peas, &c. Soft wheat is grown on both coasts of the kingdom; hard wheat chiefly, if not entirely, on the west coast. This description of corn is used for the manufacture of macaroni and other pastes. Indian corn is grown everywhere throughout the country. The quantity required for home consumption for the population and for cattle is calculated at about 28,000,000 tomoli, or 5,185,000 English quarters; and about 600,000 to 700,000 quarters being required for seed, it follows that in ordinary years there is no surplus for export. In very abundant years, when permission for exportation has been granted, from 1,000 to 300,000 quarters have been exported, but generally export is prohibited.

The import is subject to a duty amounting to a prohibition, except in exceptional years like the present, when the crop having been very deficient, all kinds of grain and pulse have been, by a recent decree, declared free of duty until 31st December next.

The produce of oil, on a series of ten to fifteen years, may be estimated at 350,000 to 450,000 salms annually, equal to about 50,000 to 68,000 English tons. It is produced in the following localities:—

	Salms.	Tuns.
Gallipoli and district of Lecce	about 150,000	= 21,000
Province of Bari	„ 140,000	= 20,000
Calabria, including Cilentò and Salerno	„ 140,000	= 20,000
Abruzzi	„ 15,000	= 2,100
Terra di Lavoro, Gaeta, &c.	„ 25,000	= 3,500

The annual average amount of export of oil from this country may be estimated at from 200 to 250,000 salms, or 28,000 to 35,000 tons, at a value according to present rates of 1,200,000*l.* to 1,500,000*l.* free on board; the crop varies much, as it is to be remarked olive trees rarely produce a full crop two consecutive years. The oils of Gallipoli and Bari serve principally in cloth manufactures, and are exported to Great Britain, Russia, and Austria. The oils of Calabria are used more in soap making, and are exported to Genoa and Marseilles.

All that can be said of wine is, that the oidium, or grape disease, has been prevalent during the last eight years; in some provinces during this period, the whole crop has generally failed, in others from one-fifth to two-thirds of an average crop has been saved, but it may be said that the produce of wine has been almost an entire failure. The system of applying sulphur to the vines is found an efficient remedy, but is not in general use.

The annual production of cotton is from 30,000 to 40,000 cantars, equal to 5,880,000 to 7,840,000 lbs., grown principally in the vicinity of Naples and the Principato Citra and Province of Lecce; none is exported, it is all used in the country manufactures.

The produce of hemp is from 7,000 to 8,000 tons; during the Russian war, some considerable parcels went to England, but in general it is sent to Sicily, and occasional shipments to Marseilles and Genoa.

Liquorice paste may be estimated at 12,000 chests of about 2 cwt. each, of this quantity about half is exported to Great Britain.

Since the year 1853, there has been a continued and steady decrease in the production of silk in the Kingdom of Naples, owing to some disease which destroys the worms before they spin. The expected produce this year, of which the largest portion is reeled in Calabria, will, it is calculated, be about 2,500 bales, averaging 400 pounds per bale, or 1,000,000 pounds of 12 ounces to the pound, and which may be valued according to present prices at from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.*; the greater part of this will be exported.

Madder-root has within the last thirty or forty years become a very important article of produce in this country, chiefly in the vicinity of the capital and about the plains of Salerno and Pastum; the produce may be estimated at about 8,000 tons, half of which is sent to England, about 2,000 to France, and the remainder used in this country in print works.

The annual production of flax is about 1,500 tons. None exported.

Before the vine disease became so general in this country, there was an immense production of half-refined tartars, called in England brown and discoloured; at present the quantity of this article produced hardly amounts to 1,000,000 lbs. per annum.

The production of white, or properly refined cream of tartar, is not more than enough for local consumption.

The produce of wool may be reckoned at 8,000,000*l.* per annum, of which one-eighth is exported. The wool exported is almost entirely skin-wool, which is the wool scraped from the skins of sheep and lambs after the animals are slaughtered. The fleece-wool, some of which is very good, is all used in the native manufactures.

There are manufactures for home use of cotton, linen, woollen, silk, leather, paper, glass, and earthenware. The cotton-wool spun is native produce and serves for domestic purposes. The cotton-cloth woven in factories is almost entirely made from foreign twist.

The general commerce of Naples consists in the

exchange of raw produce for colonials, manufactures, and metals; among the imports, coffee and sugar, cod, stock-fish, herrings, and pilchards, coal and coke, iron, copper, lead, and tin, woollen-cloths and stuffs, cotton-twists, prints, and tissues; and among the exports, olive oil, silk, and madder-roots stand foremost respectively.

The countries principally concerned in the commerce with Naples, are Great Britain and British provinces in North America, France, Austrian Italy and Istria, Upper and Central Italy, and other countries comprising those on the Baltic and German Ocean, Turkish dominions, &c.

The amount of commercial operations with these countries in 1846 was as follows :

	Imports.		Exports.	
	£		£	
Great Britain	1,130,000		429,000	
France	1,054,000		759,000	
Austria	270,660		403,000	
Upper and Central Italy ..	272,166		596,000	
Other Countries	335,019		204,500	
Total	£ 3,061,845		2,391,500	

In 1848, owing to political causes, the commerce declined, as follows :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	£		£	
Great Britain	375,916		310,382	
France	624,330		479,048	
Austria	190,016		364,298	
Upper and Central Italy ..	355,205		399,449	
Other Countries	204,029		101,909	
Total	£ 2,249,496		1,655,086	

Subsequent to 1848 the Custom-house have given no returns whatever.

The following accounts of imports and exports are stated to be approximative to the transactions in the year 1856, but I cannot regard them as at all certain :

	Imports.		Exports.	
	£		£	
Great Britain	1,180,000		740,000	
France	790,000		670,000	
Austria	580,000		480,000	
Upper and Central Italy ..	Not given.			
Other Countries	637,000		764,000	
Total	£ 3,187,000		2,654,000	

I much regret that the absence of all authentic information from the Customs, relative to the amounts

and values of imports and exports, renders it impossible to send a proper report on these matters.

The restrictions on trade in all respects are very great, and the quarantine regulations onerous and harassing.

Duties on many exports are still retained; for example, on oil, which both as to quantity and quality far surpasses the produce of any other country, a heavy export-duty is still exacted, and it is to be regretted a more liberal system is not adopted.

I must here state, also, that the amount of goods of all descriptions introduced into this country by smuggling is so enormous, owing to the profit offered by the extravagantly high scale of import-duties, that Custom-house returns, even if obtainable, would give a very erroneous idea of the real quantity of goods imported.

That the general trade must have increased of late years may be assumed from the increased tonnage of of vessels, as shown in the subjoined Tables.

In 1846, there entered Naples :—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British Ships	211	33,674	1,982
Ships of other Countries, } exclusive of Neapolitan }	227	29,787	2,556
Total	438	63,461	4,538

In 1858 :—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British Ships	225	64,334	3,140
Ships of other Countries, } exclusive of Neapolitan }	383	116,461	11,302
Total	608	180,795	14,442

The very great increase which has taken place in the shipping of other countries is chiefly to be attributed to the establishment of the French mail steamers "Messageries" and "Impériales," which run twice a-week between Naples and Marseilles, and once a-week between Naples and Malta, carrying mails, passengers, and merchandize. Thus the French shipping, which in 1846 counted only 28 vessels, of 3,133 tons, and 223 crews—numbered, in 1858, 229 vessels, of 77,029 tons and 9,022 crews, outstripping British vessels both as to number and tonnage.

The increase in British tonnage since 1846 has, however, also been considerable, though the number of vessels continues about the same. This arises from the introduction of large steamers from Liverpool and London, which have taken the place of sailing vessels of smaller tonnage, both British and Neapolitan. The subjoined Table shows this increase of British vessels :—

	British Vessels.			Of which were Steamers.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
In 1846	211	33,674	1,982	4	1,136	183
„ 1852	206	38,766	2,119	19	8,378	615
„ 1858	225	64,334	3,140	59	35,492	1,727

These large steamers are commanded by a very superior class of men, and their crews are orderly and

well-behaved. The imports by these vessels during the years 1846 and 1858 respectively, were as follows :—

	In 1846.			In 1858.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Coals	59	11,764	588	46	12,661	496
Iron	18	2,365	142	68	9,895	529
Salt Fish	61	8,353	527	36	3,975	258
General Cargo	66	9,472	689	75	37,803	1,857
Timber	2	958	34	..	..	..
Ballast	5	762	52	..	..	..
Total	211	33,674	1,982	225	64,334	3,140

The total number of entries of Neapolitan vessels in 1846 amounted to 3,965, with 311,391 tons, and 36,407 crews; this includes coasting vessels of all descriptions and sizes, and for that year I can obtain no data by which to ascertain separately the number of those vessels which arrived from foreign ports. In 1858 the total number of entries of Neapolitan vessels was 2927, of 319,043 tons, and 29,679 crews; of this number, 432 ships, of 108,744 tons, and 7,047 crews, were from foreign countries, principally steam-packets from Marseilles, Genoa, and Leghorn. The decrease in the number of vessels entered last year must, no doubt, be attributed to the establishment of lines of steam-packets between this port and Sicily, touching also at ports on the Neapolitan coast, which have superseded the small coasting vessels formerly engaged in that trade.

Report by Mr. Bonham, British Consul at Naples, on the Trade, &c. of his Consular district, during the year 1859.

THERE has been a falling off in the number of British vessels which arrived at Naples during the year 1859, as compared with 1858, the number for the two years being as follows:

	Vessels.			
In 1858 arrived	..	..	..	225
In 1859	..	..	..	198
Showing a falling off of				27

On the other hand owing to the greater number of steamers of large tonnage now employed, there is a slight increase in the tonnage, as follows:—

	In 1858.			In 1859.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Steamers	59	35,492	1,727	66	41,625	1,834
Sailing Vessels	166	28,842	1,413	132	23,905	1,148
Total	225	64,334	3,140	198	65,580	2,982

I must, however, observe that these steamers do not bring full cargoes to this port; they discharge in part (and re-load a portion of cargo for England) at Genoa and Leghorn before touching here, and go on from hence to complete their discharge and re-loading at Messina and Palermo, or occasionally the Levant. There is also one line of large English steamers recently established

which go hence to Messina, Palermo, and New York, returning thence to Genoa, Leghorn, and this port without touching at any English port.

The cargoes brought by sailing vessels and steamers during the past year show the following results, as compared with 1858, that is to say:—

Description of Cargo.	In 1858.			In 1859.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Coals	46	12,661	496	48	12,265	480
Iron	68	9,895	529	28	4,434	234
Salt Fish	36	3,975	258	35	4,134	262
Timber	..	..	..	1	230	10
Wheat	..	..	..	4	941	52
Ballast	..	..	..	4	1,101	64
Nitrate of Soda	..	..	..	1	98	6
Sulphur	..	..	..	1	292	10
General Cargo	75	37,803	1,857	76	42,085	1,864

The import trade generally during the past year has been slack, this may be attributed partly to political causes, but more especially to the general failure of crops of all descriptions in this country last season, which by diminishing the means of paying for foreign produce and imports, has naturally diminished the consumption.

The wine crop again failed, though to a less extent perhaps than in some previous years. The grain crop was a great failure, the produce was quite insufficient for the requirements of the country, and large importations of grain have been, and still continue to be made from the Black Sea and elsewhere; the price of bread is extremely high, and there is great distress among the poorer classes of the population.

The produce of silk has been very deficient, the present price is 33s. to 34s. per English pound, free on board.

The crop of oil has failed more or less throughout the country, but there must have been considerable stocks on hand, as the export of oil still continues on a large scale, although with a view of checking it the Neapolitan Government, by a Royal Decree, dated 15th February, 1860, augmented the export duty 4*l.* per tun, the present price may be quoted 55*l.* to 56*l.* per tun, free on board.

The reports sent are from the Vice-Consular districts, and, as regards their crop, are to the following effect:

Taranto.—The produce of oil in this district has turned out most scanty.

Brindisi.—The productions of the soil this year have been most scanty, not excepting olive oil.

Givà, in Calabria.—The continued drought of the months of October and November, caused the almost total fall of the olives when in an unripe state; if the third of a full crop is obtained it will be all, and furthermore the quality is not satisfactory.

Catanzaro.—The oil crop in this part of the country

has turned out bad, the fruit being infected with worms, and the result, in consequence, is much inferior to what was expected.

Tropea.—Crop of olives entirely lost; the olives fell from the trees when unripe, and have produced only an inferior kind of oil.

Monopoli.—Oil crop absolutely null in this and adjoining districts.

I annex a detail of the shipments of oil from Gallipoli, shewing the quantities and countries to which exported during the last three years:

	In 1857.	In 1858.	In 1859.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.
To Great Britain ..	4,417	6,162	4,373
France	915	198	301
Russia	3,472	1,279	879
Germany	167	139	..
Austrian Ports ..	239	21	125
Neapolitan Ports ..	443	433	221
Turkey	..	..	139
Holland	..	192	150
Roman States ..	..	..	20
Total	9,653	8,424	6,208

The crop of madder roots, the cultivation of which is greatly on the increase in this country, may have yielded from 7,000 to 8,000 tons. This root had hitherto been exported principally to Great Britain, but nearly two-thirds of last season's produce has been purchased for Avignon. Whilst in England French madder roots are worth about 10 per cent. more than Neapolitan, in Avignon the latter description have, I am assured, a value of nearly 10 per cent. more than French. It is difficult to understand what this difference can arise from, unless

the dyers at Avignon have discovered some quality in the Neapolitan root unknown to the English. Present price, free on board, 38s. to 40s. per cwt.

There has been much rain, and in some parts of the country considerable falls of snow during the past winter, and the prospects of the grain crop for the present year are in consequence considered very favourable.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.

Despatch addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, by Mr. Lousada, British-Consul at Boston, relative to the Trade of that Port, during the year 1858.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to lay before your Lordship in this despatch, my annual statement of the trade and commerce within this Consulate, premising that in one or two points a change has taken place in prices, arising from the present state of affairs in Europe.

Speaking, however, of the financial year as terminating on the 5th April, 1859. I may say that although a considerable improvement has taken place since the close of 1857, yet that 1858 has been marked by great dullness in all branches of trade, the natural result of the panic.

When confidence is completely destroyed and business of all kinds prostrated, it takes a long time to put the wheels of trade again in active and successful operation, and although upwards of a year has passed since the crisis swept over the country, it is evident that business has not yet fully recovered from its effects. The new year, however, is likely to bring about a favourable change.

The trade the past year presents some favourable features. The imports of cotton show an increase of 67,919 bales over last year, and the increased consumption of this article is an indication that the cotton-mills are again in full operation.

The late Treaty with China will probably lead to a more active demand for export; and with a small stock of goods in the interior, a much better home demand is also expected.

The boot and shoe business has lately shown unmistakable signs of increased vigour and activity in all departments. The quantity required for the consumption of the United States is not far from 75,000,000 pairs per annum. Of these 12,000,000 pairs are made in Massachusetts, at a value of \$40,000,000 per annum, and they employ 45,000 men and 32,826 women. One half of this employment is in Lynn, which is the largest shop in the United States.

The flour-trade of the city shows an increase of 167,616 barrels over last year, the aggregate receipts of the year amounting to 1,236,639 barrels; notwithstanding these large receipts, a better demand in this market has prevailed for some six months, and it is evident there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of this article in this neighbourhood.

The provision trade has also been comparatively large. The receipts of beef, pork, lard, hogs, butter, cheese, and other produce from neighbouring states and the west, show, in many items, a considerable increase over last year. Butter and cheese alone have become a very large item. To say nothing of the amount coming in from the country by waggons, the quantity received the past year, principally by railroad from Vermont and Western New York, amounts to 246,556 packages of butter, and 113,554 packages, and 462 tons of cheese, the estimated value of which is \$3,000,000.

With the provinces the trade has been quite a large one. The receipts of fish show a considerable increase over last year, and the market is evidently a good outlet for fish, oats, and barley, while in exchange they have taken considerable flour-provisions, and a variety of productions. The easy communication with Canada by railroad, and with the provinces by water, has also led to considerable sales of sugar, molasses, and other articles of foreign produce in bond for these markets. The

An increased import trade in metals may be looked for consequent on the great reduction recently adopted in the Customs' duties leviable on those articles. It is confidently anticipated that great reductions in the tariff on cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufactures will be promulgated in the course of a few months.

24th March, 1860.

trade with Canada, in fact, is rapidly increasing, and is becoming an important branch of Boston commerce. Advantageously situated as Boston is for the importation of every description of merchandize (connected with the Canadas by the trunk lines of railway, the Grand Trunk *viâ* Portland, the Vermont Central, and the Western); there seems to be no reason why Massachusetts cannot supply that country almost wholly. For more than six months in the year the cost of transportation is less than from New York, and can at all seasons be accomplished in less than one-half the time. The Canada merchants are learning these facts, and are gradually, though surely, making Boston their head-quarters for the purchase of East India and West India produce, and their market for the sale of their flour and grain. The shipments of sugar and hides alone, as compared with last year, show a very large increase, as follows:—

	1858.	1857.
Sugar Hogsheads	3,187	715
" Bags	3,300	..
Dry Hides	10,787	3,107

Had there been an average stock of sugars during the last three months, no doubt the shipments would have exceeded 4,000 hogsheads, besides barrels and bags. There has also been considerable increase in the sales for Canada of almost all the goods usually imported into this market, among them, hemp, dried fruit, spices, &c. The demand for teas is large, but in this article Boston labours under a disadvantage in the inducements which are held forth by the city of New York.

The East India trade does not present so unfavourable an aspect as at the close of 1857, but it has not as yet fully recovered from the crushing effects of the panic of last year. The importations have been on a smaller scale than for some years, but owing to the depressed state of our manufactures, they have been quite equal to our wants. A good range of prices has been sustained for many leading articles, but others have scarcely paid the cost of importation. Manilla hemp, for instance, has touched a lower figure than ever before known in this market, and, generally speaking, has been selling for less than cost.

A better demand for nearly all articles of East India produce is looked for the coming year. The large stock of California goods on hand at the close of 1857 have become considerably reduced, with a few exceptions, and as there are evident signs of improvement in all branches of manufacture where these goods enter largely into consumption, we look for a more prosperous trade the coming year.

The shipping interest has been quite depressed throughout the year. The rates of freight in all directions have ruled unusually low, and even at low rates it has been difficult to find employment for all the tonnage. Ship owners have evidently received less remuneration for the capital invested than any other class of business men, and it is to be hoped that this interest will soon become more remunerative.

Within a few months there has been a much firmer feeling on the part of ship owners. The large quantity of merchandize offering for California here, and at New York, has given employment to a large number of clipper ships, at a higher rate than has been current for a year past. Small and medium vessels have also been

more sought after, and with the prospect of increased activity in all branches of trade soon after the commencement of the new year, a general improvement in the freighting business may reasonably be looked for at an early day.

A large number of vessels have left this port for California and Australia the past year. Since 1853 the clearances have been as follows:—

	1853.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Ships ..	60	39	48	52	51	101
Barques ..	5	6	5	9	7	36
Brigs ..	1	2	..	..	..	6
Schooners ..	1	..	1	..	1	6
Total ..	67	47	54	61	59	149

The state of the money market the past year forms a strange contrast with the preceding one.

For eight months past the banks and capitalists have found it difficult to employ all their funds at five and six per cent. per annum, while last year, during the height of the panic five and six per cent. per month was obtained in many instances, and from September to December the bulk of the negotiations were from two and three per cent. per month. The opening rates in January last were from 8 to 12 per cent.; but with great dullness in all branches of trade, capital rapidly accumulated, and the rates gradually eased off, ruling in May last at five and six per cent. for the best business paper, and the subsequent negotiations have been principally at these figures; while on call, money has been obtained at three and five per cent. The supply appears to be abundant in all parts of the country, and no material advance in the rates is likely to take place, and not certainly until there is more decided activity in business generally.

The exports of specie from this port during the year have been \$2,708,353, against \$9,712,759. in 1857.

The amount of tonnage for the year 1858, 636,781; for the year 1857, 716,292.

A full return on this head, together with the number of vessels, accompanies this in my separate despatch of the 18th instant.

The symptoms of local prosperity are daily increasing; immense blocks of buildings, generally of solid masonry and of very handsome architecture, are springing up on all sides. Several new banks are in full operation, and solid as well as speculative stocks evince by their high prices the easiness of the money market.

Hitherto the proposed arrangement of the Galway line of steamers calling alternate weeks at this port has not been carried into effect, but it is looked forward to by the merchants, and will no doubt prove remunerative.

The alien office returns give the whole number of passengers arriving at this port for the past year, 11,587, in 760 vessels from all parts of the world, as follows:—

	American.		English.	
	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.
England ..	17	2,465	26	2,406
British Provinces ..	70	1,770	538	4,034
Gottenburgh ..	4	191	..	..
Fayal ..	5	396	..	..
Galway (steamer) ..	..	..	1	88
Other Places ..	40	193	29	94
Total ..	156	5,015	604	6,572

The whole number of persons sent home the past year is 342. In addition to the number sent to Liverpool, and elsewhere in Europe, 1,074 persons have been sent to various places in the United States, Canadas, and British provinces.

The number of vessels employed in the whale fishery and foreign trade was for 1859, 438, aggregate tonnage 143,663.

Imports.

	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Sperm-oil .. .. .galls.	2,236,438	2,875,468
Whale-oil	2,715,582	2,046,553
Bone .. .. .lbs.	2,010,882	1,290,119
Other marine productions..	..	16,807

An important quarantine meeting has taken place, and an interesting report has been made, copies of which, when printed, I shall have the honour to forward, as soon as published.

(Signed) FRANCIS LOUSADA.

CALIFORNIA.

Report by Mr. Booker, British Consul-General at San Francisco, on the Trade, &c. of California, during the year 1859.

The exports of gold dust and bars in 1859 amounted, according to the manifests at the Custom-house, to—

	£		£
New York ..	7,966,387	China ..	620,150
New Orleans ..	62,900	Sandwich Islands	28,438
England ..	782,185	Manilla ..	5,240
Panama ..	55,990	Japan ..	6,800

The exports were—

	£		£
In 1858 ..	9,490,460	In 1855 ..	8,923,830
1857 ..	9,868,037	1854 ..	10,400,000
1856 ..	10,197,752	1853 ..	10,981,000

The gold coined at the United States Branch Mint amounted to—

	£		£
In 1859 ..	2,584,420	In 1856 ..	5,029,340
1858 ..	3,429,640	1855 ..	4,191,535
1857 ..	2,891,000	1854* ..	1,344,700

The silver coined amounted to—

	£		£
In 1859 ..	63,800	In 1856 ..	36,800
1858 ..	54,850	1855 ..	32,845
1857 ..	19,900		

The imports of treasure last year (chiefly dollars from Mexico) were 495,700*l.*, against 473,750*l.* in 1858.

The New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, which was closed in October, 1858, by an injunction issued from the United States Circuit Court, is still unworked. The Guadaloupe, Enriquita, Aurora, and New Idria Mines in the same range of hills as the New Almaden, are being worked to advantage, the owners being stimulated by the high price of quicksilver caused by the closing of the New Almaden. The exports of quicksilver in 1859 (including 250 to New York), amounted to 3,402 flasks. In 1858 there were shipped 24,132, and in 1857 25,400 flasks. Numerous parties are now in search of quicksilver mines, and there is little doubt but that new and rich veins of Cinnabar will be discovered.

Our imports and exports of flour, wheat, barley, and oats for the past five years, have been as follows:—

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Flour.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In 1855 ..	49,796	..	18,130	25,900	115,716	144,020	28,180	136,990
1856 ..	36,968	..	..	..	77,765	38,066	10,840	26,855
1857 ..	10,113	5,960	..	..	9,005	6,185	397,130	191,141
1858 ..	22,084	31,700	..	..	16,330	..	175,640	348,000
1859 ..	50,451	6,616	..	..	30,269	209,985	102,717	170,057

* The year it was established.

From the Assessor's Reports, and from private information; I am able to estimate the wheat crop the past year to have been 5,336,000 bushels, with an average yield per acre of about 20 bushels; the barley crop was below that of 1858, and may be estimated at about 4,500,000 bushels, with a yield of 24 bushels to the acre; the oat crop was large, and reached to about 2,000,000 bushels, with a yield per acre of about 32 bushels.

The crops of wheat, barley, and oats for the years 1856 to 1858 inclusive, amounted to—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In 1858	3,563,000	5,410,000	1,886,000
1857	3,205,485	5,088,330	1,201,405
1856	3,879,032	4,519,678	1,107,359

The quality of wheat and oats is very superior, and some samples of the latter have been superior to the finest and heaviest Scotch oats.

The growth of the grape vine is extending throughout the State, but the crop of grapes was last year below that of 1858. In Los Angeles county, the principal one for vine growing, the manufacture of wine was only about 250,000 gallons, against 350,000 gallons the previous year.

The number of sheep and cattle is largely on the increase, and great attention is turned towards the improvement of the breed of both. There have been within the past few months numerous importations of fine Merino, Southdown, and Leicester sheep, and Durham bulls; and at the Agricultural Fair in September last, the prices realized for fine sheep were high, sufficiently so to induce further importations. The exports of wool (all being sent to New York) in the past five years have been as follows:

	lbs.
In 1855	360,000
1856	600,000
1857	1,100,000
1858	1,423,351
1859	2,378,250

The clip of the past year may be classed as follows:—fine clothing wool, about one-tenth, 237,800lbs.; medium clothing and combing, one-half, say 1,189,000lbs.; and ordinary coarse, four-tenths, about 951,200lbs. Land has been eagerly sought after for grazing purposes, and commands a large advance upon the prices paid prior to 1859. At the end of last year it was estimated that there were 6,000 miles of artificial water courses built, at a cost of over 2,500,000*l*. During the past year there have been many ditches completed, and a large quantity of new ground, known to be rich, has been thereby opened to the miners; still a large portion of the mining district is without the necessary supply of water, and as the large enterprizes have generally been unprofitable to the promoters from the decline in the rates for water, caused by the combination of the miners, it is probable that the ditches will in future have to be constructed by the miners themselves; in fact this has already been done to a great extent.

The great mineral discovery of the past year was the finding of very rich silver ore in large quantities at Washoe, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, just outside of this State, and in Utah territory. About 80 tons were sent here before the roads were rendered impassable by snow, which yielded in silver and gold from 500*l*. to 1,400*l*. per ton, of which from 150*l*. to 300*l*. were the latter.

The State finances shew the country to be in a prosperous condition. The debt of the State at the commencement of last year was 808,697*l*., of which 28,700*l*. was unprovided for; this continues to be the case, but it is expected that the Legislature now in Session will provide for its being funded; the interest of 7 per cent. per annum on the Funded Debt has been paid with regularity, and there was an ample balance in the Treasury at the end of the year to provide for the State requirements.

Our imports from China and the East Indies of staple commodities have been large, as shewn by the following return:

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rice tons	12,870	11,185	13,052	7,950
Sugar "	11,552	6,390	7,483	5,625
Tea lbs.	1,448,396	811,946	386,727	2,074,429
Opium "	37,748	37,750	49,320	25,130

The stocks of rice accumulated the first six months of last year, and the market was constantly on the decline until a very low price was reached. Some of the large holders then exported a considerable quantity, and an improvement was at once visible; but all the efforts of holders have yet failed to raise the price to a point to cover cost and charges. The stock on the 1st January was estimated to be about 8,000 tons. Sugar has been in much the same position as rice, all the imports having come to a losing market. The imports of teas have been chiefly confined to inferior qualities, which have had to be sold at a sacrifice, two cargoes of fine have been received from Shanghai, and were sold at remunerative rates. The trade in opium is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese; the stock is large and prices all the year were unremunerative. The trade in coffee is one of the most important. The imports during the past year were—

	lbs.
From Rio Janeiro	3,284,380
Sandwich Islands	69,960
Manilla	75,708
Costa Rica	792,225
Java	1,237,077

The stock on hand at the close of the year, consisted of 390,000 lbs. Java, 14,500 lbs. Manilla, and 120,000 lbs. Costa Rica. Prices have varied greatly, ranging from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb.

The returns made up, according to the forms required, show, as I have stated in my previous reports, but very imperfectly the trade of California, the tonnage arriving from the eastern ports of the Union amounting to 157,076 tons against 107,161 tons from foreign ports (exclusive of passenger steamers). The arrivals for the four previous years from the Atlantic ports were as under:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
In 1858	107	114,321
1857	90	109,525
1856	128	149,370
1855	136	144,434

The total exports made during the year were as follows:

	£	£
New York	233,620	Russian Possessions .. 14,229
Australia	146,085	Chili 69,406
Vancouver's Island ..	239,876	Society Islands .. 10,520
Mexico	136,498	New Grenada .. 41,190
Pern	313,320	Ports in Pacific .. 660
Great Britain	5,820	Costa Rica 2,756
France	1,400	Japan 100
Sandwich Islands ..	71,707	Batavia 300
China	50,412	Manilla 780

The exports show an increase of about 160,000*l*. over those of last year; had the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine been at work, our exports would have shewn double the existing increase.

Our articles of export are flour, wheat, barley, oats, beans, hides, skins, furs, horns, salmon, tallow, wool, quicksilver, lumber, potatoes, and hay. The mining population amounts to about 110,000 people, who make on an average about 8*s*. a day.

The value of merchandize passing through British hands may be estimated at from 1,800,000*l*. to 2,000,000*l*.

Ten vessels, measuring 3,733 tons, belonging to this port, are engaged in whaling voyages.

Below I give the arrivals and clearances of British and foreign ships for the past five years.

NUMBER of BRITISH VESSELS Entered and Cleared during the Years 1856-1859, inclusive.

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
In 1855	43	18,601	184,340	40	17,601	67,100
1856	23	12,132	187,420	30	14,218	69,600
1857	29	12,129	136,175	29	12,549	73,400
1858	22	18,795	181,350	20	16,397	68,850
1859	38	17,782	120,860	36	17,937	187,680

NUMBER of FOREIGN VESSELS Entered and Cleared during the Years 1855-1859, inclusive.

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
In 1855	320	157,466	856,710	426	285,834	9,610,310
1856	263	147,500	1,150,703	373	287,479	10,737,489
1857	218	122,202	1,145,100	293	214,302	10,181,215
1858	320	176,748	1,703,998	476	369,009	9,377,347
1859	263	163,059	2,090,255	448	320,921	10,208,972

The departures for the Atlantic ports of the Union during the past year were 27 vessels, measuring 35,374 tons. The following is a statement of the tonnage movement of the port during 1859 :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union	141	157,076	27	35,374
Pacific Ports of the Union	1,222	203,816	179	77,750
Panama	40	70,643	44	70,444
Whaling Voyages	12	3,733	8	1,534
Great Britain	22	13,453	4	3,339
Vancouver's Island	63	52,508	118	70,670
Australia	32	16,189	33	18,863
Calcutta	4	3,733	4	3,931
Singapore	..	..	1	1,268
China	32	27,814	45	47,514
France	16	7,362	..	..
Hamburgh	6	2,153	..	..
Chili	6	4,032	20	16,001
Peru	3	603	37	33,886
Mexico	47	9,201	14	26,122
Sandwich Islands	16	4,819	33	14,966
Society Islands	16	2,124	12	1,560
Other Islands of the Pacific	1	66	26	20,359
Russian Possessions	10	3,622	11	3,811
Japan	3	578	2	454
Malaga	1	244	..	..
Rio Janeiro	5	1,666	..	..
Siam	3	2,246	..	..
Manilla	3	2,187	12	11,188
Batavia	4	2,036	2	1,537
Costa Rica	4	1,069	3	807
Monte Video	1	108	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	1	69

The population of the State has increased by arrivals over departures about 25,000 adults. It now amounts to nearly 450,000 adults, and in 1852, by census, it was 224,500.

The following are the present rates of wages in the country :—miners, 6s. to 14s. a day ; blacksmiths, 16s. a day ; boiler makers and carpenters, 16s. to 20s. a day ;

engineers, 16s. to 25s. a day ; stevedores, 16s. a day ; coopers, 12s. to 14s. a day ; stone masons, 16s. to 20s. a day ; sail makers, 20s. to 24s. a day ; labourers, 6s. to 10s. a day ; teamsters and porters, 10l. to 15l. per month ; farm labourers, 4l. to 5l. per month, with board ; domestic servants, 6l. to 10l. per month, with board ; seamen's wages, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per month.

RETURN of the IMPORTS at the Port of San Francisco, in the year 1859.

Countries from which Imported.	COALS.		PRO LIGN.		BEER.		ICE.		OLIVE OIL.		COPPER.		RICE.		TEA.		SUGAR.		OPUM.		BRANDY.		CLARET.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Great Britain, and British Colonies }	Tons. 21,652	Dollars. 389,736	Tons. 536	Dollars. 17,584	Hds. 1,460	Dollars. 68,400	Dozens. 69,834	Dollars. 174,585	Dozens. ...	Dollars. ...	Lbs. ...	Dollars. ...	Lbs. 7,570,943	Dollars. 284,983	Lbs. ...	Dollars. ...	Lbs. 655,700	Dollars. 62,466	Trels. ...	Dollars. ...	Gallons. ...	Dollars. ...	Hds. ...	Dollars. ...	Dollars. 948,863
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183,870	165,742	1,650,790	54,278	...	...	8,908,504	312,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	532,700
Manilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,458	2,094	...	...	...	...	4,088,938	327,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	389,138
Rio Janeiro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,091,000	369,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869,720
China ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,950	2,499	14,872,333	520,539	1,162,274	464,910	14,099,858	1,127,986	383,400	383,400	...	...	...	...	2,503,327
Chili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772,440	108,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,928
Costa Rica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,900	11,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,833
Hamburgh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,260
France ...	1,099	21,990	25	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,000	651,000	8,500	388,000	1,069,475
Sandwich Islands...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,505	13,651	39,379	1,375	...	...	1,360,544	100,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,572
Russian Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141,000
Siam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,932,521	137,638	...	...	1,238,805	98,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	225,942
Salvador ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,849	8,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,023
Society Islands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,200	26,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,908
Total, Foreign ...	26,597	475,804	551	18,734	1,460	58,400	69,834	174,586	17,539	87,645	5,359,398	688,035	27,965,953	973,808	1,162,274	464,910	25,420,056	2,033,613	386,400	386,400	217,000	651,000	8,500	388,000	838,000 6,457,656
Total, English ...	Tons. 96,597	£ 95,161	Tons. 551	£ 3,687	Hds. 1,460	£ 11,650	Dozens. 69,834	£ 34,917	Dozens. 17,539	£ 17,539	Cwt. 47,551	£ 137,737	Tons. 13,455	£ 105,702	Lbs. 1,162,274	£ 92,982	Tons. 11,348	£ 406,693	Lbs. 32,500	£ 77,550	Gallons 217,000	£ 130,200	Gallons. 492,000	£ 65,600	£ 1,297,537

The Imports are taken from the manifests of the ships, and the value is calculated on the average market value in bond during the year.
The Rate of Exchange is the average of three years, five Dollars to the Pound sterling.

RETURN of the EXPORTS at the Port of San Francisco, in the Year 1859.

Countries to which Exported.	QUICKSILVER.		FLOUR.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		TIMBER.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
British Colonies ...	Flasks.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Mexico ...	344	15,480	18,766	108,879	44,160	34,675	165,341	165,341	195,490	195,490	2,034	40,480	560,445
Chili... ..	108	4,635	1,676	10,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	10,800	26,329
Sandwich Islands ...	800	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	14,860	50,880
Russian Possessions ...	...	...	1,174	7,631	1,157	832	4,716	4,716	...	...	208	4,120	17,299
Manilla ...	...	...	705	4,582	3,000	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,742
Peru... ..	...	...	580	3,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,770
China ...	671	25,095	...	...	54,400	39,168	...	...	10,287	10,287	823	16,440	90,990
Costa Rica ...	1,068	48,060	9,368	60,892	...	...	...	...	4,208	4,208	1,000	20,000	133,160
	286	11,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,970
Total, Foreign ...	3,162	141,240	30,269	196,748	102,717	76,835	170,057	170,057	209,985	209,985	5,335	106,700	901,565
Total, English ...	Flasks.	£	Barrels.	£	Quarters.	£	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£	Feet.	£	£
	3,162	25,248	30,269	39,349	12,840	15,367	21,257	34,011	26,248	41,997	5,335	21,340	180,312

The Rate of Exchange is the average for Three Years, Five Dollars to the Pound Sterling.
The Value of the Exports is calculated according to Market Prices.

AVERAGE Market Value of Merchandize imported into San Francisco during the Year 1859.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coals—				Oil—continued.			
English	per ton	4	0	Seal	per gall.	0	2
Anthracite	"	4	0	China	"	0	4
Sydney	"	3	4	Rice—			
Vancouver's Island ..	"	2	16	China, 1st quality ..	per lb.	0	0
Oregon	"	2	8	Carolina	"	0	0
Chili	"	3	4	Teas—			
Provisions—				Green, fair quality ..	"	0	2
Mess Beef	per barrel	3	8	Black	"	0	1
Mess Pork	"	3	8	Cement—			
Hams	per lb.	0	0	English	per barrel	1	0
Butter	"	0	3	American	"	0	12
Bacon	"	0	6	Hardware—			
Lard	"	0	6	Advance on invoice, 50 per cent.			
Cheese	"	0	10	Iron—			
Groceries—				Pig	per ton	6	16
Sugar, loaf	"	0	0	Sheet	"	17	18
Ditto, China	"	0	0	Bar	"	17	18
Coffee	"	0	0	Cordage—			
Pepper	"	0	0	American	per lb.	0	0
Allspice	"	0	0	Manilla	"	0	0
Cinnamon	"	0	2	Dry Goods—			
Chocolate	"	0	1	Sheetings, brown, 3-4 ..	"	0	0
Mustard	"	0	1	" " 4-4	"	0	0
Ginger	"	0	3	" " 5-4	"	0	0
Starch	"	0	0	Drillings, ordinary, 30 inch..	"	0	0
Soap, brown	"	0	0	" " thick	"	0	0
Molasses	per gall.	0	2	Cotton duck, Nos. 1 c 5 ..	"	0	1
Spirits—				" Nos. 6 c 10	"	0	0
Brandy, French superfine ..	"	0	19	Blankets, advance on invoice, 30 per cent.			
Ditto, London Dock ..	"	1	0	Carpeting, Brussels ..	per yard	0	5
Gin, superior	"	0	5	Fruits—			
Whiskey, Scotch and Irish ..	"	0	6	Almonds	per lb.	0	1
Rum, Jamaica	"	0	8	Raisins	per box	0	12
Wines—				Figs	per lb.	0	1
Maderia, fair quality ..	"	0	12	Walnuts	"	0	0
Ditto	per doz.	3	0	Currants, Zante	"	0	0
Sherry	per gall.	0	13	Tin Plates			
"	per doz.	3	0	Charcoal	per box	2	16
Champagne	"	3	0	Coke	"	2	4
Hock	"	2	10	Copper—			
Sauterne	"	1	4	Sheathing	per lb.	0	1
Claret, ordinary	per hhd.	9	0	Bolts	"	0	1
"	per doz.	2	16	Yellow sheathing	"	0	1
Port	"	2	16	Paints—			
"	per gall.	0	12	White Lead	"	0	0
Beer—				Red Lead	"	0	0
Ale and porter	per doz.	0	12	Lead, common	"	0	0
"	per hhd.	8	0	Venetian Red	"	0	0
Oil—				Whiting, small casks ..	per ton	6	0
Polar, crude	per gall.	0	11	Gunpowder—			
" refined.. ..	"	0	2	Canister, assorted	per lb.	0	2
Linseed	"	0	3	Blasting	"	0	1
Sperm, crude.. ..	"	0	5				

AVERAGE Market Prices of Goods exported from San Francisco, during the Year 1859.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold dust	per oz.	3	10	Hides	each	0	12
Quicksilver	per lb.	0	2	Wool, inferior	per lb.	0	0
Flour	per barrel	1	6	" medium, combing..	"	0	0
Barley	per bushel	0	3	" merino	"	0	1
Oats	"	0	4	Timber	per mille feet	4	0
Wheat	"	0	4	Skins, Otter	each	10	0

CHARLESTON AND WILMINGTON.

Report by Mr. Bunch, British Consul at Charleston, on the Trade of that port and of the port of Wilmington, during the year 1859.

DURING the year 1859 the number of British vessels entering the port of Charleston has considerably diminished as compared with former years. For this diminution two reasons may be assigned; the first, the general depression of the shipping interest throughout the world, consequent upon the low rates of freight; the second, the difficulty experienced by vessels of large class and tonnage, such as are now built for foreign voyages, in entering the port of Charleston, owing to the scanty depth of water in the channels leading up to the city. It is to be hoped, however, that this difficulty will be remedied by the energetic efforts which are being made to improve these channels by means of dredging, the Legislature of the State of South Carolina having voted a considerable sum for that purpose.

The number of British ships which entered the port of Charleston during 1859 was 37, of 13,889 tons, and 489 crew.

Of these there came from the United Kingdom 13 vessels, of which two were in ballast, and the remainder carried cargoes of coal, salt, and general merchandize, valued at 20,120*l.*; from the British colonies there entered 15 vessels, two being in ballast, the remainder carrying fruit, valued at 4,290*l.*; from Brazil, three vessels in ballast; from Danish Colonies, two vessels in ballast; from Spain one vessel in ballast; from Hayti one vessel in ballast; from American Port one vessel in ballast; from France one vessel bringing wine and brandy to the value of 2,500*l.*

During the same period there cleared 37 British vessels, of 13,710 tons, and 476 crew.

Of these there cleared for the United Kingdom 21 vessels, carrying cotton, resin, and naval stores, valued at 372,000*l.*; for British Colonies, 13 vessels, laden with provisions, lumber, and flour, valued at 6,450*l.*; for Spain, one vessel, with salt and naval stores, valued at 600*l.*; for Port au Prince, one vessel laden with flour valued at 1,200*l.*; for Buenos Ayres, one vessel, laden with lumber, valued at 500*l.*

Of the number of foreign vessels, and the cargoes carried by each, I regret that it is impossible (for the reasons contained in several of my despatches to the Foreign Office) to furnish correct accounts. I have again this year applied to the Custom-house for information, but my efforts have not been attended with better success than heretofore.

The various articles exported from Charleston during 1859, the country to which they were shipped, and their declared value have been:—

Lumber.

	Quantity.	Value.
	per 1000 ft.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ..	349,606	556 16 0
British West Indies ..	336,977	1,337 0 0
France ..	6,000	26 16 0
Spain ..	697,170	2,064 4 0
Spanish Colonies ..	1,402,765	4,644 12 0
Bremen ..	258,723	556 8 0
Holland ..	374,873	804 12 0
Sweden and Norway ..	9,000	34 0 0
Brazil ..	2,534,243	8,131 8 0
Ports in Africa ..	69,734	238 0 0
Total ..	5,999,091	18,393 16 0

Naval Stores.

	Turpentine.	Spirits of Turpentine.	Value.
	Barrels.	Gallons.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ..	44,068	180,801	29,857 8 0
France ..	1,312	..	370 12 0
Spain ..	3,080	..	1,294 0 0
Spanish Colonies ..	538	2,580	488 16 0
Bremen ..	3,047	..	1,206 0 0
Brazil ..	215	..	77 8 0
Total ..	52,260	183,381	33,384 4 0

Rice.

	Quantity.		Value.
	Tierces.	Bushels.	£
United Kingdom ..	3,631	30,053	27,824
British West Indies ..	464	..	1,830
France ..	4,575	..	30,915
Spanish Colonies ..	18,453	..	78,606
Bremen ..	2,209	..	10,382
Russia ..	260	..	1,391
Holland ..	1,076	..	5,736
Hamburg ..	1,117	..	5,320
Brazil ..	404	..	1,883
Belgium ..	1,320	..	6,882
Denmark ..	7,894	35,859	17,230
Ports in Africa ..	77	..	290
Total ..	41,480	65,912	188,239

Cotton.

	Sea Islands.	Upland.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	Bales.	£
United Kingdom ..	7,264,445	90,516,133	227,502	2,269,206
France ..	2,192,501	12,315,164	37,418	398,932
Spain ..	..	13,949,967	34,412	255,494
Bremen ..	10,670	4,432,151	10,690	102,545
Russia ..	..	4,012,045	8,897	95,524
Holland ..	..	3,845,141	8,602	88,860
Hamburgh ..	..	1,815,676	4,351	40,491
Sweden & Norway ..	..	886,220	3,058	19,060
Sardinia ..	..	785,561	1,631	18,091
Belgium ..	..	111,953	260	2,690
Total ..	9,467,616	132,670,011	336,721	3,290,893

Sundries.

	Value.
	£
To the United Kingdom ..	30,000
British West Indies ..	1,200
France ..	26
Spain ..	15,600
Spanish Colonies ..	1,075
Bremen ..	12,100
Russia ..	70
Sardinia ..	250
Brazil ..	1,700
Ports in Africa ..	750
Total ..	£ 63,671

Total Exports.

	Value.
	£
To the United Kingdom ..	2,365,850
British West Indies ..	7,829
France ..	424,777
Spain ..	260,415
Spanish Colonies ..	112,015
Russia ..	96,220
Holland ..	95,300
Hamburg ..	45,200
Sweden and Norway ..	19,150
Sardinia ..	18,091
Brazil ..	11,890
Belgium ..	9,500
Denmark ..	8,000
Uruguay ..	1,900
Bremen ..	114,529
Ports in Africa ..	1,370
Total ..	£ 3,592,036

Imports

The growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, in American and foreign vessels, into the Charleston district during the year ending December 31, 1859.

		Value.
		£
From the United Kingdom..	..	177,923
British Colonies ..	..	11,619
Spain ..	..	5,900
Spanish Colonies ..	..	81,000
Brazil ..	..	28,000
France ..	..	11,100
Sweden ..	..	6,200
Danish West Indies ..	..	4,250
Bremen ..	..	4,021
Holland ..	..	2,500
Peru ..	..	140
Mexico ..	..	75
Argentine Republic ..	..	6
Total ..	£	332,834

It may be here remarked that this Table does not at all represent the value of foreign goods actually consumed in the Charleston district, a very small proportion of them being imported directly; the bulk coming through the northern ports.

Freights.

It is to be noted that in the American cotton ports the commercial year begins on the 1st of September, being the period at which the crop is fully in.

The extraordinary impulse given by the war with Russia to the building of ships left the commercial

world upon the restoration of peace burthened with a surplus tonnage; consequently a long period of depression in freights ensued, disastrous to ship owners; the present season witnesses a recovery, which is enhanced by the increased production of cotton. The rates during the year have been as follows:—in September, 1858, $\frac{5}{16}d.$ to $\frac{3}{8}d.$, closing firm; October, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{7}{16}d.$, closing firm; November, $\frac{7}{16}d.$ to $\frac{5}{8}d.$, closing firm; December, $\frac{3}{8}d.$, closing dull. In January, 1859, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{3}{8}d.$, closing dull; February, $\frac{5}{16}d.$ to $\frac{1}{2}d.$, closing dull; March, $\frac{5}{16}d.$, quotations almost nominal; April, $\frac{5}{16}d.$ to $\frac{3}{8}d.$, firm; May, $\frac{5}{16}d.$, dull; June, $\frac{9}{32}d.$, dull; July, $\frac{5}{16}d.$, this rate given for a vessel to arrive; August, $\frac{5}{16}d.$, closing dull.

Sterling Exchange.

September and October, 1858, began at 9 per cent. premium, declined to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium; December 1st, recovered to 8 per cent. premium; 1859, January 1st, declined, but reached the same point by February 1st; from this followed immaterial fluctuations until April 8th, when it reached 9 per cent. After this a limited export reduced the business to a trifling compass, 9 to 10 per cent. being paid in the interval.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

During the year 1859 there entered and cleared at the Port of Wilmington the following vessels:—

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	18	3,179	107	17,605	18	3,179	144	30,363
United States	57	11,761	144	14,715	57	11,761	486	68,000
Dutch	13	2,918	486	2,000	13	2,918	107	11,000
Total	88	17,858	737	34,320	88	17,858	737	109,363

Of the British vessels 7 were from the United Kingdom with cargoes of salt and railroad iron, valued at 12,200*l.*; 5 from British Colonies, with salt fish, valued at 5,405*l.*; 1 from Spanish West Indies, in ballast; 5 from New York, in ballast.

Of the British vessels 11 cleared for the United Kingdom with cargoes of naval stores, valued at 26,150*l.*; 6 for British Colonies, with cargoes of naval stores, valued at 3,700*l.*; 1 for Spanish Colony, with cargoes of naval stores, valued at 513*l.*

The export trade of Wilmington may be said to comprise only two items of importance, viz.:—1st. What are known as 'Naval Stores,' being turpentine, resin, pitch, and tar; 2nd. Lumber, being pitch pine deals, of which large quantities are produced on the coast of North Carolina.

During the year 1859 the exports generally show a great increase over those of any previous year. The shipment of spirits of turpentine alone has been 10,000 casks above any heretofore known, whilst the exports of crude turpentine, tar, pitch, and resin, also show a marked improvement.

The prices also have been remunerative to the producer, but it is feared that the greatly increased production will cause them to diminish, unless the consumption be also very largely increased, which the people of Wilmington do not anticipate.

The exportation of cotton has fallen off during this year, as compared with 1858, but this is owing to an accidental cause, as a great stimulus was given to it by the prevalence of yellow fever at Charleston in 1858, which drove the trade away from that port and benefited its neighbours.

The following Table will show the exports for 1859:—

	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits of turpentine .. barrels	137,740	9,471
Crude ditto	60,797	12,717
Resin	555,636	22,881
Tar	40,255	855
Pitch	7,174	1,065
Flour	3,125	32
Timber, pitch pine feet	101,163	33,500
Lumber	6,074,704	12,368,806
Shingles	..	2,531,570
Rough rice bushels	130,502	..

On the whole, the trade of both Charleston and Wilmington may be said to have been in a highly prosperous condition during the year 1859.

March 20th, 1860.

MINNESOTA.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Adshead, on the present condition of the State of Minnesota and its Commercial Relations.

THE State of Minnesota, the most northerly of the United States of America, lies between the parallels 43° 30' to 49° north latitude, and 92° to 97° west longitude, and contains an area of about 80,000 square miles.

As this state occupies the same relative position to the British possessions in the north-west as the States of Maine and Vermont do to the province of Canada, the east, and the State of Oregon to British Columbia, on the Pacific Coast, I give its boundaries as defined in the second Article of the Constitution, adopted August 29th, 1857, in the following terms:—'Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the

Red River of the north, where the boundary of the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Lioux River; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up centre of the said lake to the extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; then east, along the northern boundary of said State, to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the Saint Louis River; thence down said river, to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Pigeon River, and following said dividing line to the place of beginning."

The geological formation of this State, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is mainly composed of drift deposits on granitic rocks, excepting in the western division. There the soil is more alluvial, usually with a depth of from 20 to 30 feet, and remarkable for its fertilizing properties. There is, however, a large tract of country, say 10,000 square miles, lying between the rivers Mississippi and Red, that is very inferior and comparatively unfit for colonization. This district, both geologically and physically, is flat, of much sameness, and without the least indication of valuable minerals.

This section of the State abounds with saline springs, from which salt is readily procured.

The soil along the valleys of the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's (now Minnesota) is generally calcareous, resting on magnesia limestone, it is of excellent quality, and remarkable for producing heavy crops of oats and potatoes.

The character of the land bordering on Red River is argillaceous, of great depth and fertility; iron and copper is very abundant on the north and eastern boundary, but at present not worked. The contiguous mines of Wisconsin annually produce of the latter 6,000,000 lbs., at a cost of 10 cents (5 pence) per pound. It is believed that coal exists in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Pembina, situated near the International line, but not having seen any such trace while exploring that section of country, I am inclined to think the Saskatchewan coal measures do not extend so far east.

The climate of Minnesota is by non-residents generally mis-understood, probably in consequence of its geographical position and close proximity to the fur-bearing region of the Hudson Bay; but both Minnesota, and the Selkirk Settlement to the north, should be regarded as most valuable territories, possessing a climate capable of yielding, and of excellent quality, all the varieties of cereals, vegetables and fruits. It is true the seasons are characterized by great extremes of temperature, as during the summer the thermometer has a very high range, but the nights are usually cool and refreshing. Nor is the winter, with its dry and bracing atmosphere, trying, although the cold at times is so intense that mercury freezes.

I consider the climate of Minnesota more conducive to health than either Canada, or any of the numerous States of the Union I have visited, and entirely free from ague or the other epidemics which invariably attack settlers in the more Southern States. It is in consequence of its salubrious climate that eastern and southern capitalists have their summer residences in the vicinity of Saint Paul, the capital of the State.

In 1847 the site on which this city stands was the camping ground of an Indian tribe, and its extreme value one dollar and a quarter per acre. Now thereon is a town well graded, sewered, and lighted with gas, and containing an active and industrious population of nearly 15,000. Therein are substantial and handsome public and private edifices, spacious churches, and schools for the various denominations, of which; in consequence of its mixed population, there are several.

In 1849 the entire population of the State (then terri-

tory) was less than 5,000, and the total valuation of property a little over \$800,000. Now the population is estimated at 200,000, and the assessed value of taxable property increased to over \$50,000,000.

The business and enterprise of the State has been equally vigorous, and for hundreds of miles along its water-channels are seen thriving towns and villages contending with each other in the race for supremacy. Until recently agriculture has been much neglected; but the present depressed condition of commerce, scarcity of money, and inability of land-speculators to realize, has forced the inhabitants to regard the soil as the only source whereby to gain a livelihood. And I can bear testimony to the fact of much spirit and industry now brought into play for the production of cereals, &c.

The sources of material wealth of the State of Minnesota lie in the soil, minerals, and pine forests. The diversified nature of its capabilities, in its fertile prairies, heavy woodlands, and innumerable watercourses, induces me to consider it the richest in agricultural resources of any of the twenty-eight States of the Union I have visited, and from its salubrity of climate the most desirable for emigrants, especially those from Great Britain and the North of Europe. (This remark also applies to the western part of the border state of Wisconsin). I would here observe, that although only ten years since western pioneers entered this State for agricultural purposes, yet already more than 469,000 acres are under tillage, producing last year over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, of nearly equal proportions. The total value of which was \$4,000,000. The surplus wheat for export in the coming spring is estimated to be 2,000,000 of bushels.

The disadvantages under which this State at present labours is the distance from exporting markets; but when the system of railways already projected, and the improvements in the watercourses, afford easy means of transit from the interior to the head waters of Lake Superior (the natural outlet to the Atlantic sea-board), and to Saint Paul, the head of the water channel of the river Mississippi, this objection will not be felt.

The greatest essential to the development of Minnesota is emigration, and to this the State Government is becoming fully alive. Hitherto they have trusted to a wild and unbounded speculation, producing an unwarranted attraction to Eastern capital, which always more or less accompanies the admission of a new State into the Union. The value of the contiguity of extensive pine forests and other woodlands to the open prairie, can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed the necessities for them on the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, which produced the import into Chicago in one year of upwards of 450,000,000 feet board measure of pine lumber.

I can here state from personal observation, that the advantages of soil, woodland, and climate are enjoyed by the Selkirk Settlement in the British possessions, and that my personal experience fully corroborates the favourable report given by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territories, in a work published by him in the year 1847; but the disadvantages arising from distance from markets are there much greater.

Recently, in conversation on the subject of the Red River with one of the largest American fur-traders with that region, and late Mayor of this city, this gentleman remarked, "It is the easiest place in the world to get a living by agriculture." Of the same tendency is the following extract from an address of the present Governor of this State, delivered before the Minnesota Agricultural Society. Speaking of a visit to the Selkirk Settlement, he says, "In a word, the capacity of these lands to produce anything plentifully and well was established, but for all this, farming did not afford much profit for want of a sufficient market, beyond a small demand by the Hudson's Bay Company. There was no outlet for the superabundance, and to use an Austrian phrase in regard to the Hungarians, the Selkirkers are metaphorically 'smothering in their own fat.'"

Two years ago, in consequence of the devastation by

locusts, and the presence of a military company at Fort Garry, provisions were imported from Minnesota. When in the Settlement, I was informed the visitation of locusts were unusual. Minnesota, in common with Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, possesses water-communications for the transport of merchandize with the sea-board at Montreal and New York on the east, and with the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The route to the Atlantic is from the head waters of Lake Superior, whence any of the forty vessels which have been loaded for European ports during the past year from Lakes Huron and Erie could have been employed. At the foot of Lake Superior is a ship-canal, built by the Federal Government of the United States, of a capacity sufficient to admit vessels much larger than those which can pass through the Welland and other Canadian canals, or the shoal-waters of Saint Mary and Saint Clare Rivers.

The value of this channel of communication to the State of Minnesota and the British possessions to the north, can only be developed by the settlement of these regions, and the construction of railroads radiating from the port of shipment to the interior of the producing country. It was this which caused the rapid growth of Chicago, which is only twenty-five miles nearer the Atlantic sea-board by the inland lakes than the head waters of Lake Superior.

The communication by this channel with Portland, Boston, and New York, are the same as from Chicago; namely, through the Erie Canal, either from Buffalo, or by way of the British-owned Welland Canal from Oswego.

The most direct route to the sea-board would be through Canada by the proposed Georgian Bay Canal from Collingwood to Toronto. The route at present in use to the Atlantic sea-board from Saint Paul, the present commercial metropolis of this State, is by the Mississippi River to one of the points in Wisconsin, at which a railway tops the river, and thence to a port on Lake Michigan.

The nearest railway is the Milwaukee and La Crosse, 175 miles below Saint Paul. The cheapest and best, as having the longest water-carriage, is the Milwaukee and Mississippi from Prairie du Chien, 310 miles below Saint Paul. The course to the Gulf of Mexico is by the river Mississippi, and the distance to New Orleans, 2100 miles. The river navigation from St. Paul lasts from May to November, during which time 300 to 400 tons of merchandize can be carried on one vessel to and from Saint Louis, where the transshipment between New Orleans takes place.

At Saint Paul there has been during the past year upwards of 400 steam-boat arrivals, with an average tonnage of 350 tons.

The exports of Minnesota at present consist principally of lumber and peltries. The lumber is shipped to the Prairie States bordering on the Mississippi, and peltries are sold to wholesale merchants in the eastern cities. A large portion of the peltries are collected by independent American traders in the British Possessions. The cereals produced in the state have until the present been insufficient for home consumption. This year (as before mentioned) it is different, and the first shipment of wheat to Milwaukee, for export to the Eastern States, was made on the 7th of October last. It was an excellent quality of spring wheat, and sold in Saint Paul for 60 cents (2s. 6d. sterling) per bushel of 60 lbs. The shipment sold in Milwaukee for 2½d. per bushel higher than the same kind of wheat produced in Wisconsin. It is estimated that the export produce will yield upwards of \$2,000,000.

The imports are articles of merchandize and manufacture purchased in Chicago, Saint Louis, or in the first markets of New York and New Orleans. I have no means of ascertaining the amount of these with any certainty. The questions of greatest importance to British interests in connection with the northern and western portions of the United States, and with Minnesota, as the border State in particular, may be divided as follows:—

First—Their position as a transit route to the British possessions of the north-west. Postal and commercial. Secondly—The trade and commerce between these States and the British possessions.

It must be understood that a contest is at present being waged between the advocates of two rival routes from the Atlantic sea-board to the British possessions, known as the Selkirk Settlement and the British territory included in the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter to the north and west.

One route is entirely British in its nationality, which is, I believe, its only recommendation, and of which its advocates are fully availing themselves.

This route lies by Lake Superior to the neighbourhood of Fort William, at the mouth of the river Kaministiquia, known as Sir George Simpson's route, or by one a little shorter, commencing at the mouth of Pigeon River, which river divides the British and United States territories, and thence by canoes in the watercourses, and by land-carriage (over about 60 post-ages, amounting in the aggregate to about 40 miles) to Fort Garry.

By this route a Canadian mail is taken to Fort Garry.

By a great effort a light mail has, I am informed, been taken from Fort William to Fort Gary in 16 days. The usual period is about 25 days, and this only with any degree of certainty during one half of the year. So tedious and uncertain is this route that the Postmaster-General of Canada has recently instructed that all mail matter for the Hudson's Bay territory be forwarded *via* Minnesota, and requested the postal department here to allow a sealed bag from Saint Paul to Fort Garry, which plan is now adopted.

For heavy goods the Lake Superior route is perfectly impracticable at all seasons.

The other route is by the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, or Racine, on Lake Michigan, to a point on the river Mississippi by railroad, thence to Saint Paul in Minnesota by steamboat, and from thence to Fort Garry by stage and steamboat. There are two routes from this point, one through the woods, used in winter as a dog sleigh road, the other a summer and prairie route along the border of the Red River; the distance by either is about 550 miles, and has been accomplished by an American fur trader during the early spring, and driving a light four wheeled carriage, in nine days.

During the summer season the average time for passenger travel, or the transport of mail matter, is about 13 days. The last mail forwarded from thence to Saint Paul left in mid-winter, and only occupied 17 days.

The heavy goods are transported in carts which carry seven hundredweight each. This journey by land alone, has hitherto been performed, between the months of May and November, in from 18 to 25 days.

This, as a postal route, is much preferred by the Selkirkers, although a delay often occurs at Pembina owing to no proper and mutual arrangements existing between the council in the Selkirk Settlement and the Federal Government of the United States. It is highly desirable that some system be adopted to obviate this inconvenience.

The desirability of this route as a natural commercial channel to the British possessions of the north-west, is further attested by the fact that the Hudson Bay Company have made a five years' contract with a forwarding house to carry their merchandize to Fort Garry, for distribution there, and have guaranteed an amount equal to 500 tons in each year.

I am also well advised that in order to facilitate the communication with the Red River Settlement, the Hudson's Bay Company have purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land, at or near the confluence of the Buffalo and Red Rivers. This post is to be called George Town, and is intended as a cattle station and point of transhipment from land to water carriage.

The distance from George Town by a direct land route is about 180 miles; by river navigation it is very much longer. It has, however, been accomplished the past summer by a pioneer steamer in three days and

a half, which time will be reduced to two days when fuel stations (wood) are established.

It is worth noting that the only link which is now wanting to complete a railway and natural water communication between the Atlantic seaboard at Quebec and the Settlement of Selkirk, is from Saint Paul to George Town, a distance of about 300 miles.

A railway is in course of construction which will supply this link; but it will probably be several years before it is completed, unless constructed by British capital.

On account of the importance of this route it may be suggestive here to remark the confidence which has for many years existed with those who are interested in the result, namely, that the commercial route to the British possessions would be by the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

The following extract from the message of the Hon. Alex. Ramsay, United States Governor of the territory of Minnesota in 1852, and the present Governor of the State, is one of many evidences of this feeling.

"With increasing facilities for travel between the settlements north of the International line and the growing commercial towns of the upper Mississippi, the trade of the far north, yet in its infancy, will attain a magnitude that the most sanguine do not now anticipate. It will not be long before the tedious and uncertain introduction of goods in British bottoms, by the way of Hudson's Bay, will give place to their cheaper, speedier, and more convenient transit by the Mississippi and Red Rivers, nor let this be treated as a visionary suggestion."

This prediction has been realized by the freight contract above noticed.

To promote the most friendly relations for such purposes with the Governments of Great Britain of Canada, and of the British possessions to the north, is the fixed aim of the State of Minnesota. This spirit is evidenced by the action of the first session of the State Legislature, in the passage of the following enactment:—

"Any Company incorporated by the English or Canadian Governments for the purpose of trade or transportation upon the rivers which form portions of the northern and western boundaries of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers conferred by their respective charters within the limits of this State; but upon the express condition that no power thereby exercised, shall interfere with any right now held and enjoyed by the citizens of this State, or shall be inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State."

The only practical disadvantage which the last-mentioned route as a channel for the conveyance of British merchandize from Europe or the provinces of Canada to the north-west British possessions, and from which the national route by Pigeon River (if practicable) is free, arises from its character as a transit route for dutiable articles through a foreign country.

The importance of complying with the Government regulations of the transit country, and the details of these are now become understood.

The same state of things exists in the commerce between Portland in the State of Maine, and Montreal in Canada, as between ports on Lake Michigan and Fort Pembina, at the boundary line of the British possessions.

In Canada corresponding routes for foreign or United States merchandize in transit, are from the seaboard at Quebec to the United States Lake Port by water, and from Niagara Falls to Windsor by the Great Western Railway, and from Toronto and Collingwood by the Northern Railway by land.

From the full organization of the territory of Minnesota the commercial and friendly relations with the British possessions of the North-West, have always been a subject of deep interest with the Government and inhabitants of this State, and during the last two years they have become peculiarly so for two reasons:

First. On account of the admission of Minnesota into the Federal Union, April 7, 1858.

Secondly. From the expiration of the Hudson's Bay Company's License in 1859.

I have enquired into the present state of the trade, and find the border relations to be harmonious.

The Hudson's Bay Company carry their merchandize to their posts through United States territory, subject to the regulations referred to above; and the American traders, independently of the Company, collect peltries north of the boundary line, and bring them to Saint Paul to exchange for cattle, groceries, or textile fabrics.

As the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British North American Provinces does not extend to the territory within the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, peltries, the produce of the British possessions, are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of twelve and a half per cent. under the United States tariff.

The American merchandize for which these products are exchanged, are, I am informed, subject to a duty of four per cent., imposed by the Council of the Selkirk Settlement.

I am not prepared to say whether the payment of these duties is evaded or not; but I can say that with a wild frontier of 400 miles in extent, and a boundary line not clearly defined, there is every facility for so doing.

The government and people of this State regard the reciprocity Treaty of momentous consequence to its prosperity, and are extremely desirous that not only its provisions be extended, but that unrestricted commercial relations should exist between them and the British possessions on this Continent. I quote the following extracts from the message of the Hon. Mr. Sibley, delivered a few days ago to the Senate and House of Representatives of this State. He said "Our destiny for the future is very much bound up with that of the Colonies north of us. That we should be united with them under the same form of government may be impossible. Still it is evident that their interests and ours are so interwoven and identical that unrestricted facilities should be sought for by both parties under the sanction of their respective governments."

I would finally remark that as the tide of emigration is now flowing into the Red River Valley and quickly approaching Pembina, situated on the northern limit of the United States territory, the following quotation from a Governor's message is worthy of notice, "Now that our relations with the people upon our northern border are becoming each day more interesting, it is highly desirable that the general government by some arrangement for a joint survey with Great Britain should authoritatively run and mark the line of the 49th parallel. At present among the people resident on either side a disagreement of many miles exists as to the true line of latitude."

31st December, 1859.

NEW ORLEANS.

Report by Mr. Mure, British Consul at New Orleans, on the Trade, &c., of that Port during the year 1858.

THE receipts of cotton during the commercial year ending August 31st, 1858, amounted to 1,572,409 bales, against 1,449,996 bales received the previous year, shewing an increase of 122,410 bales.

The exports to—

	Bales.
Great Britain	1,016,716
France	236,596
North of Europe	116,304
South of Europe, Mexico, &c. ..	125,454
Coastwise Ports	164,637
Total	1,659,707

This summary shows an increase in the exports upon the previous year, to Great Britain of 267,231 bales, while there is a decrease in the exports to—

	Bales.
France	21,567
North of Europe	40,146
South of Europe, Mexico, &c. ..	4,165
Coastwise Ports	58,567

The total crop of the United States amounted to 3,114,000 bales, which was a little in excess of the estimate made in my previous Report.

This crop, with stock on hand on the 1st September, 1857, amounting to 49,258 bales, was distributed in the following manner, viz. :—

	Bales.
Great Britain	1,809,966
France	384,002
North of Europe	215,145
Other foreign Ports	181,342
United States consumption north of Virginia	452,185

The increase in the total crop, as compared with 1856-57, is 174,443 bales.

The cotton market opened at very high prices, in consequence of the reduced stocks remaining in the ports of the United States, and the general expectations entertained by many that the production would be inadequate to meet the increasing consumption of the world. The sales during September, however, were limited to about 28,000 bales, at an average price of 16 cents for middling. In the beginning of October the financial crisis, which had already developed itself in the Western States as early as the middle of August, had extended to New York, where a great number of failures occurred, which impaired the confidence of capitalists, and led to a rapid contraction of bank issues. These produced a corresponding effect here, so that exchanges became extremely difficult of negotiation, and the rate for sterling bills fell to par. In the meantime cotton declined from 2 to 2½ cents per lb., until the 15th October, when the news of the suspension of the New York banks was received. This led to a panic, and a run upon some of the banks, three of which suspended specie payments. Negotiations were still more difficult; and in some instances exchange on London was sold as low as 10 per cent. discount. Cotton, in the meantime, had declined fully 6½ cents from the highest point; middling having been sold as low as 9½ cents. The effect of this rapid decline was to induce planters to keep back their cotton in the country. The reduction in the receipts, coupled with some arrivals of specie, produced a reaction, so that cotton advanced in the month of November 2 to 2½ cents per lb. Unfavourable advices from Europe of the suspension of several banks and banking-houses in the month of December, again produced a reaction in our market, and a considerable decline in prices ensued. In January, middling was quoted at 8½ to 8½ cents, which was the lowest point of the year, exchange ranging at that time from 4 to 6½ per cent. premium; the market soon assumed an upward tendency, so that by the middle of March middling had advanced to 11 cents. Early in May the market was strengthened by the reports of the extensive inundations of the bottom lands bordering the Mississippi river, the loss by overflow being variously estimated from 150,000 to 300,000 bales. During the months of May and June the market was tolerably firm and prices fluctuated slightly until the close of the business season, when middling cotton was quoted at 11½ to 11½ cents.

The estimated value of the cotton received at this port was 88,127,000 cents.

As I remarked in my last Report, the sugar crop of 1856-57 might almost be looked upon as a failure. The past crop, although it suffered to some extent from the causes which almost destroyed the previous one, may be considered an average one, being larger than any since 1853-54, when the crop reached 450,000 hhds.

The total crop for 1857-58 was 280,000 hhds. against 74,000 in 1856-57, thus showing an increase over last year of 206,000 hhds.

The distribution of the crop, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows:—

	Hhds.
Coastwise	73,885
Western States	153,012
Local Consumption	30,000
Taken for refining purposes	8,000
Stock on hand	2,000

The increase in the quantity shipped to the Atlantic ports over last year is 72,035 hhds.

The opening prices in November were for fair to fully fair 4¼ to 5¼ cents, which were the lowest rates of the season. From this date, with the exception of a decline in January, the market steadily advanced until the end of the season, when fair to fully fair was quoted at 9 to 9½ cents.

The imports of sugar into this port from the West Indies amounted to 1,102 hhds. and 16,864 boxes, against 21,391 hhds. and 37,673 boxes and barrels in 1856-57.

The imports of molasses from the West Indies have been only 2,528 hhds. and 4,128 barrels during the year, against 24,453 hhds. and tierces, and 29,531 barrels in 1856-57.

Although frosts in April and the overflow of the Mississippi diminished the earlier estimates of the yield this year, still the subsequent favourable weather has given hopes of the coming crop proving a very good one.

The total receipts of tobacco during the past year amounted to 87,141 hhds., which with the stock on hand at the close of the business season of 1856-57 (13,711 hhds.) gives a total supply of 100,852 hhds., which has been disposed of as follows, viz. :—

	Hhds.
Great Britain	13,733
France	16,164
North of Europe	6,306
South of Europe, Mexico, &c. ..	26,081
Coastwise Ports	9,931

Leaving a stock in hand of about 28,000 hhds.

The exports amounted to 72,215 hhds. against 50,181 hhds. last year.

The exports show an increase over last year of—

	Hhds.
To Great Britain	2,000
France	15,000
South of Europe	12,000

And a decrease to North of Europe of 9,000 hhds.

The market opened at very high prices, fair leaf being worth 13 to 13½ cents per lb.; but a rapid decline took place, and in January fair was worth 8 to 8½ cents. The heavy stock in the month of May led to a further concession of fully 1 cent per lb., which led to heavy transactions in June and July. The season closed at the following quotations—

Inferior to Common	6¾ to 7¼ cents.
Fair	7½ to 8 "
Fine	8½ to 9 "

The accounts of the growing crop are on the whole favourable, the frost having kept off until an unusually late period.

The receipts of flour have been 1,548,742 barrel against 1,290,597 barrels in 1856-57. The total exports have been 1,052,756 barrels, of which were exported to Great Britain 263,428 barrels. To other foreign ports the exports have been 220,000 barrels, the remainder having been taken for local consumption and shipment coastwise.

The extreme range of prices for superfine Ohio flour has been from \$3 75 cents to \$6 per barrel; the highest prices was realized in September, 1857, but it gradually fell until May, when \$3 75 cents was the quotation. The average price throughout the season was \$4 60 cents per barrel.

The receipts of Indian corn have been 2,583,000 bushels against 2,874,102 bushels the previous year. The exports have been 1,717,810 bushels against 1,423,256 bushels in 1856-57. Of the total exports, 797,748 bushels have been taken by Great Britain, against 501,282 bushels last year.

The extreme range of prices has been from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, the average price being 72 cents. The receipts contained a great deal of inferior corn unfit for shipment.

The receipts of wheat have been 802,550 bushels, against 1,551,924 bushels the previous year. The exports of wheat from all the ports of the United

States to Great Britain during the last year have been 6,658,639 bushels, against 7,567,000 the previous year. Of this amount there were exported from this port 737,450 bushels.

The demand has been good throughout the whole year, though prices have ruled lower than the previous season; the extreme range has been from 85 cents to \$1 35 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.

The receipts of beef have been 32,762 barrels and tierces, against 30,958 last year, and the exports have amounted to 19,511 barrels and tierces. Of this Great Britain has taken 8,800 barrels.

The average price for prime mess has been \$16 per barrel, and \$20 per tierce.

The receipts have been 278,480 and 4,330 hds. against 243,228 barrels last year. The exports to Great Britain have been only 446 barrels against 15,958 barrels the previous year.

The prices ruled very high in consequence of an increased demand for the plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana, and, much above the rates of Irish pork in the ports of Great Britain, which accounts for the very small exports to that country. The price of mess pork at the opening of the season was as high as \$27½; during the crisis the price declined to \$13, but subsequently rallied, and closed at \$18 per barrel.

The receipts of lard have been 112,970 barrels and 93,240 kegs, which exceeds the amount received the previous year by 10,000 barrels. The total exports, equivalent to kegs, amount to 621,845, of which Great Britain has taken 77,477. The prices have fluctuated during the year, very considerably, opening as high as 17 to 17½ cents per lb. for prime in barrels, and declining to 7¾ cents in January. The market closed at the end of August at 11½ cents to 11¾ cents.

The imports amount to—

	Bass.
From Rio de Janeiro	234,955
Cuba	1,268
Coastwise	31,326
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1857 ..	107,000

Making a supply of 424,549 bass against a supply last year of 488,371.

The average price has been about 5 cents less than the previous year being about 9¼ cents per lb.

The rates have not been very remunerative to the shipowner, though, on the average, a fraction higher than were obtained in the previous year. The range for cotton to Liverpool has been 1½d. to ¾d. In March the highest rate was obtained, but it gradually declined until June, when 1½d. was the current rate. At the close of the season the rates again advanced to 1½d.

The total number of arrivals during the year was 1,905 vessels, of which there were 754 ships, 297 steam-ships, and 292 barks. The number of steam-boats which arrived during the year was 3,264.

As already mentioned, the rates of sterling exchange exhibited extraordinary fluctuations at the beginning of the season. In October and November the rates on London were as low as 7 to 10 per cent. discount.

In March and April the rates had again advanced to 8 per cent, and continued to rule at that rate until the end of the season.

SUMMARY of the value of the Receipts.

Cotton	\$88,127,000
Sugar	17,901,000
Tobacco	13,703,000
Flour	7,078,000
Indian Corn	1,904,000
Wheat	803,000
Pork, Bacon, &c.	8,143,000
Molasses	4,601,000
Lard	4,601,000
Beef	494,000
Hemp	345,000
Whiskey	1,002,000
Bagging, Bale Rope, &c. ..	1,530,000
Sundries	16,913,000

Total \$167,156,000

The total value of foreign imports during the year amounted to \$29,642,000, or 6,175,461½. sterling.

The total value of the exports to foreign countries amounted to \$88,270,000, or 18,389,583½. sterling.

The exports to United States' ports amounted to \$22,550,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

Report by Mr. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, on the Trade of that Port for the year ended December 31st, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA, once the first commercial port of the Union, has through the supineness of its inhabitants allowed the trade gradually to pass into the hands of the rival city of New York, though it still maintains its manufacturing superiority over all the other cities of the Union. Situated as it is geographically it might still become a great commercial port, the granary of the teeming Western and South-Western States. Possessing as it does on one side a noble stream—the Delaware River—navigable to ships of all burthens, rarely and only temporarily closed during a portion of the severest winters; on the other side, the shortest and most direct route to the far West, with a direct railroad communication extending upwards of 900 miles; it affords, in an eminent degree, facilities for ingress and egress to trade and commerce, a nearer market for the produce of the West, and a shorter and less expensive channel through which to supply that portion of the country with the various commodities it requires in exchange for its own produce. In case of war, owing to its inland position, it would necessarily be exempt from many of the evils to which ports on the seaboard are exposed. Yet, notwithstanding these combined advantages, both natural and acquired, it is a lamentable fact, that the trade of this port has sensibly diminished within the last 37 years, and from being the first commercial port in the Union, now only ranks as the third.

The import and export trade of New York has during this period been seven times as great, Boston twice as great, while Baltimore, on the other side, has been not quite half as large, Charleston less than one-seventh, and New Orleans about three-fourths as large as that of Philadelphia.

The imports of Philadelphia have during this period of 37 years only doubled themselves; thus in 1821 the imports were \$8,158,022, in 1857 the imports were \$17,855,249. Owing to the financial crisis of 1857, the severest that has ever afflicted this port, the imports were reduced to \$12,892,215 in 1858. Notwithstanding the great advantages derived from her abundant supply of coal and iron, Philadelphia has allowed her two rivals of New York and Boston greatly to surpass her in commercial prosperity; and conscious of her own great sources of wealth in her inexhaustible mines, extending through 22 counties, the State of Pennsylvania has lulled itself into dreams of future greatness, oblivious of the fact that there is no permanent or solid prosperity except such as is based upon the advantages derived from commerce.

It is curious to trace the origin of the enormous trade of the United States, and how the various portions contribute to it, and are thereby enriched.

The following Tables show the imports and exports of the United States for the last 37 years. This period is assumed as representing a period of increasing prosperity throughout the country:—

Imports.	
Merchandise	\$5,001,855,757
Coin and Bullion	305,967,542
Total	\$5,307,803,299
Exports.	
Domestic Produce	\$4,054,792,132
Foreign Merchandise	503,888,890
Coin and Bullion	505,724,276
Total	\$5,064,405,298

Of this amount, New York has imported \$3,138 878,328, or three-fifths of the whole sum, which has been distributed over the United States in sales, or in exchange for the produce of the country brought over the railroads and canals and in her coasting steamers.

The three States of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania have

Imported	..	..	\$4,442,217,823
Exported	..	..	2,305,130,056
Excess of Imports	..	..	2,137,087,767

The means to pay this great excess were derived from the agricultural products of the South and West.

The three States of Maryland, South Carolina, and Louisiana have in the period mentioned—

Exported	..	..	\$1,775,370,033
Imported	..	..	683,475,472
Excess of Exports	..	..	\$1,138,894,581

This excess was furnished by the following States:—

Maryland	..	..	\$12,962,950
South Carolina	..	..	301,353 485
Louisiana	..	..	824,578,146
Total	..	..	\$1,138,894,581

Out of the whole domestic produce exported, amounting to \$4,054,792,132, three articles of Southern produce furnished, besides supplying the home consumption, more than one half the whole amount, thus:—

Cotton	..	..	\$2,093,205,952
Tobacco	..	..	301,209,380
Rice	..	..	81,209,386
Total	..	..	\$2,472,624,742

In addition to this the bread stuffs and provisions sent forward from the West in value amounted to \$872,690,109, making a grand total of \$3,345,314 833, and leaving only \$709,477,299 as the contribution of the manufactures and products of the Northern States to the exports of the country. The South and West, then, supply the materials of exportation to purchase the foreign commodities imported into northern cities, and constituting the external commerce of the country.

It is thus evident that the city which possesses the greatest facilities of railroad and canal will, for some time to come, obtain the greatest advantages in commerce, and it is this struggle which is now going on, and which, in a great measure, has given the supremacy to New York.

The railroads, however, of the State of Pennsylvania, are numerous and important. Those which centre in Philadelphia alone embrace an extent of 567½ miles, and have been executed at a cost of \$53,716,201.

A report of the trade of Philadelphia on the important

branch of coal and iron, showing that the State of Pennsylvania produces 90 000 tons of pig iron more than all other parts of the Union together, and that its anthracite iron falls but 50,000 tons short of the production of all other States.

With regard to coal it may be stated that the amount sent to tide-water in 1858 was 6,491,187 tons of anthracite; and of the bituminous coal 36,413 881 bushels were sent to Pittsburgh. The coal west of the Alleghany Mountains is all bituminous.

May 30th, 1859.

PORTLAND.

Report by Mr. Starr, British Acting Consul at Portland, on the Trade and Navigation within the Consulate of Maine and New Hampshire, during the year 1858.

At the port of Portland the entries and clearances of British vessels have been as follows:—

Entries.

	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Value of Cargoes.
				£
Steamers	11	23,326	1,396	725,948
Ships	5			
Brigs	18			
Schooners	157			

With cargoes consisting of general merchandise, 7; sugar and molasses, 4; fish and oil, 23; coal, 9; gypsum, 105; firewood, 15; lumber, 1; miscellaneous and mixed 17; potatoes, 5; pig iron, 1; and vessels in ballast, 4.

Clearances.

	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Value of Cargoes.
				£
Steamers	10	23,196	1,415	78,404
Ships	6			
Brigs	18			
Schooners	159			

Taking general merchandise, 98 cargoes; sugar and molasses, 1; flour and grain, 7; lumber, 3; miscellaneous and mixed, 11; and vessels in ballast, 73—showing a deficiency of 32 vessels inwards, and 29 outwards, as compared with the year 1857.

The total amount of British and foreign trade at this port during the year 1858 will be found in the following Table:—

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
British	192	23,326	1,396	£ 725,948	193	23,196	1,415	£ 78,404
United States (America)	230	53,656	1,868	245,190	372	92,260	3,130	219,114
French	1	182	11	..	1	182	11	872
Total	423	77,164	3,275	971,138	566	115,638	4,556	298 390

The value of the merchandise imported into the port of Portland from Great Britain, *in transitu* for Canada, during the year 1858, amounted to 375,000*l.* sterling, showing a decrease 15,000*l.*, as compared with the year 1857. The quantity of sugar and molasses imported into this port during the past year, is as follows:—sugar, 9,334,455 lbs., value 135,200*l.*; molasses, 6,440,010 gallons, value 322,000*l.* Of the above sugar and molasses, to the value of 37,600*l.*, have been sent from this port, *via* the Grand Trunk Railway to Canada.

The receipts of flour and grain at this port from all quarters during the past year, have been as follows:—flour, 259,254 barrels; corn, 570,000 bushels. Of which quantity of flour 128,382 barrels were brought to this port from Montreal, over the Grand Trunk Railway, showing a decrease of 98,265 barrels during the year from that quarter, as compared with the year 1857.

The following is a statement of British and Foreign trade at the principal ports within this Consular district during the year 1858.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Value.
EASTPORT—				£				£
British.. ..	140	8,991	650	17,179	140	8,991	650	8,527
United States.. ..	140	57,109	1,854	43,718	206	65,918	2,174	105,403
Total	280	66,100	2,504	60,897	346	74,909	2,824	203,930
BATH—								
British.. ..	27	2,326	122	2,214	27	2,326	122	534
United States.. ..	6	2,251	65	1,985	21	6,274	199	10,132
Total	33	4,577	187	4,199	48	8,600	321	10,666
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—								
British.. ..	37	3,439	213	2,014	37	3,439	213	575
United States.. ..	3	1,592	43	1,211	3	1,157	33	1,472
Total	40	5,031	256	3,225	40	4,596	246	2,647

The average market prices of the several articles of import and export during the past year, have been as follows:—

Ashes—		£	s.	d.
Pearl	per 112 lbs.	1	13	6
Pot	"	1	11	3
Bread—				
Pilot	per lb.	0	0	3
Navy	"	0	0	2
Coal—				
Cumberland ..	per ton of 2000 lbs.	1	10	0
Anthracite ..	"	1	7	10
Sydney	"	1	3	9
Pictou	"	1	0	8
Candles—				
Tallow	per lb.	0	0	7
Sperm	"	0	1	6
Coffee—				
Java	"	0	0	8½
Saint Domingo ..	"	0	0	5
Rio	"	0	0	5½
Cordage—				
Manilla	"	0	0	6½
American	"	0	0	5
Fish—				
Cod	per 100 lbs.	0	11	10
Pollock	"	0	9	7
Herrings	per box	0	1	3
Mackerel	per barrel	2	4	4
Iron—				
English	per lb.	0	0	2½
Swedish bar ..	"	0	0	1¾
Norway	"	0	0	2½
Lard	"	0	0	6
Lumber—				
Eastern	per 1000 feet	2	10	0
Canada	"	2	17	9
Shingles	"	0	12	4
Hogshead Shocks	each	0	6	0
Box	"	0	2	0
Molasses	per gallon	0	1	2½
Naval Stores—				
Tar	per barrel	0	12	1
Pitch	"	0	10	7
Oils—				
American Linseed	per gallon	0	3	2
Sperm	"	0	6	3
Whale, refined ..	"	0	3	0
Lard	"	0	4	4
Plaster of Paris ..	per ton	0	9	0
Provisions—				
Beef	per 200 lbs.	2	15	9
Pork	"	3	16	6
Salt—				
Turks Island ..	per hhd.	0	7	3
Trapani	"	0	8	0
Liverpool	"	0	6	9
Cadiz	"	0	6	9
Sugar—				
Havana	per lb.	0	0	4
Crushed	"	0	0	5
Wool—				
Fleece	"	0	1	2
Pulled	"	0	1	6
Tea—				
Young Hyson ..	"	0	2	8
Souchong	"	0	1	5½
Tobacco—				
Manufactured, No. 1 ..	"	0	1	1
" No. 2	"	0	0	10

The average rate of exchange during the past year has been 9 per cent. premium in favour of England.

RICHMOND—(VIRGINIA).

Report by Mr. Moore, British Consul at Richmond, on the Trade of that Port during the years 1858–9.

THE population of Richmond at present consists of 30,000 white, and 15,000 black persons. The estimated value of the slaves owned in this city alone is \$7,644,000. The largest foreign trade of Richmond is with Brazil, which, for the last year was—exports (chiefly flour) \$1,774,810; and imports (chiefly coffee) \$365,776. The total foreign exports and imports for the last fiscal year were—exports \$6,359,334, imports \$665,906. The value of indirect foreign imports and exports through New York and other ports is known to be large, but I cannot procure any reliable figures. The principal crops grown here are tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. The city mills produce the very best description of flour, remarkable for its keeping quality in all climates. The number of sea-going vessels owned in Richmond is 23, tonnage 10,715. The total departures of all sized craft from the dock were 1891 vessels for the past year. The following computation is made of the manufacturing capacity of Richmond:

Tobacco, 70 establishments	\$7,000,000
Flour and meal, 15 ditto	6,000,000
Rolling mills, 3 ditto	500,000
Foundries and machine shops, 14 ditto ..	1,000,000
Agricultural works, 6 ditto	200,000
Nail factory, 1 ditto	237,000
Iron Railing, 6 ditto	40,000
Other iron and metals, 50 ditto	200,000
Cotton factories, 2 ditto	485,500
Carriage makers, 11 ditto	239,000
Cabinet makers, 13 ditto	346,000
Brick makers, 7 ditto	143,000
Paper mill	60,000
Glass works	40,000
Boots and Shoes	253,000
Miscellaneous	4,257,000

Total \$21,000,000

The total banking capital and deposits is \$6,914,108. The canal and railroads centering here are as follows:

	Length.	Cost.
	Miles.	\$
James River and Kanawha Canal	210	8,911,908
Richmond and Danville Railroad	143	3,487,684
Richmond and Petersburg	25	1,202,960
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac ..	75	1,983,256
Virginia Central	195	5,296,761
Richmond and York River	38	303,271
Clover Hill	18	220,000
Tuckahoe Coal Road	5	50,000
Springfield Coal Road	5	50,000
Virginia and Tennessee	213	6,582,370
South Side	71	2,185,658
Total	984	29,973,852

The trade under the British flag consists almost exclusively of Nova Scotia vessels, about thirty schooners arriving annually with herrings, plaster, and

potatoes, and taking back flour. The port of Norfolk in Virginia has a similar trade. The only other two points in this State where the British flag has sometimes been seen, are Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River, where Nova Scotia schooners have penetrated, and City Point, the Port of Petersburg, on Appomattox River, whence tobacco is annually shipped to England. Until the resources of this and the neighbouring States can be fully developed by the railroads and canal in operation and completing, direct foreign trade cannot be expected, which at present is monopolized by New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Public attention is awakening rapidly to the false position in which Virginia stands, whilst her geographical situation and internal wealth, both agricultural and mineral, should elevate her to one of the most prominent commercial places in the Union. At present this State stands the ninth among the exporting States, and the tenth among the importing States. However, when the greatest work of this country shall be completed, namely: the James River, and the Kanawha Canal, which will unite the Atlantic Sea with the Ohio River, through Capes Charles and Henry, in a direct line to Richmond; then a new commercial epoch may be anticipated to arise by the concentration of the trade of Kentucky, Tennessee, the southern portion of Ohio and Indiana, and the northern portion of Alabama and Georgia, as well as North and South Carolina, to be distributed between Richmond and Norfolk. Large ships cannot at present reach Richmond owing to obstructions in the river,

which when once removed it is contemplated to establish steam communication direct with Liverpool; also there is a project for opening direct trade from the Port of Norfolk, to St. Nazaire in France. Money is required for all these operations, and no doubt that during the next session of the State (local) Legislature, liberal appropriations will be made for these vital purposes. The James River and Kanawha Canal, has been completed and is in active operation up to Buchanan, a distance of 196 miles, and there only remain 44 miles to reach its western terminus, but the engineering difficulties to be overcome are very great. The water power of Richmond is immense, derived from the James River, which, from the commencement of the Rapids, about 5 miles above the city, descends 116 feet to tide level. Few places possess superior advantages for manufacturing industry. Nearly 1000 miles of railroad, penetrate the richest mining, grazing, and agricultural districts, with unlimited supplies of coal, and the Virginia mountains teem with iron of excellent quality. The extent of Virginia in square miles is 61,352. The population according to the census of 1850, amounted to 1,421,661, divided in 894,800 whites, 472,528 slaves and 54,333 free coloured. The adult male white population, between the ages of 18 and 45, numbers 200,000 the whole of whom are bound to serve as militiamen. The system has of late years fallen into complete disorganization, but active measures have recommenced to revive its efficiency.

URUGUAY.

MONTE VIDEO.

Report by Mr. Lettsom, British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Monte Video, on the Trade of that Port during the year 1859.

THE following is the statement of the English vessels which have entered and cleared from the Port of Monte Video during the last three years.

			Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1857	..	..	111	25,390	109	25,741
1858	..	..	228	56,878	223	54,558
1859	..	..	160	46,349	155	44,949

The British and foreign shipping which entered and cleared from the port during the same years was as follows:—

			Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1857	..	..	684	135,704	659	134,753
1858	..	..	936	186,699	922	183,230
1859	..	..	1,289	252,860	1,237	235,613

The coasting-trade, which is confined to native vessels, was as follows:—

			Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1857	..	..	464	16,478	502	17,983
1858	..	..	526	19,091	521	19,066
1859	..	..	636	24,740	634	24,660

The falling off in the number and tonnage of British shipping in 1859, as compared to 1858, is mainly attributable to two causes, the general unsettled state of the countries about the River Plate, and the suspension of the voyages of English steamers plying to and from this port, in consequence of the sale of those vessels to the Argentine Confederation.

In the total amount of shipping at this port, as well as in the coasting-trade, it will be seen there was in 1859 a marked increase over that in 1858.

The prices of the principal articles of export were generally higher in 1859 than 1858. In one chief article, namely, hair of horses or cows, the price has risen from 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* the quintal.

Of English imports, it may be said that in 1859 they have suffered from competition with inferior, but cheaper, articles of a like kind of German manufacture.

The harvest of 1859 was an unusually favourable one, the wheat raised being equally fine and abundant.

It has been recently proposed by the Government to introduce modifications into the method of marking cattle, and by the adoption of the new system the numerous robberies of animals committed will, it is hoped, be considerably diminished.

The notion formerly held that this Republic is better suited to the breeding of sheep than the districts on the other side of the River Plate continues to gain ground, and numerous sheep-farms are being established here.

ZOLLVEREIN STATES.

Memorandum by Mr. Ward, late British Consul-General at Leipzig, on the progress of the German Customs Union (Zollverein), in the years 1856-57-58.

Population.

THE last census taken according to the regulations of the Union, on the 3rd December 1858, gave the following results, as compared with the census of the year 1855:—

States.	Square Geographical Miles.	Population.		Ratio to the Square Mile.	
		1855.	1858.	1855.	1858.
Prussia	5212 97	17,556,306	18,107,274	3367·7	3473·4
Luxemburg	47 00	189,480	192,196	4031 5	4089 4
Bavaria	1389 35	4 547,289	4,621 279	3273 0	3326 3
Saxony	271 91	2 039,176	2,122,148	7499 5	7804 5
Hanover	704 04	1,841,317	1,865,104	2615 3	2649 2
Württemberg ..	354 29	1,669,720	1,690,898	4712 8	4772 6
Baden	277 30	1,312,918	1,334,052	4734 6	4811 6
Hesse Cassel ..	160 99	709,659	699 798	4408 1	4346 9
Hesse Darmstadt ..	153 91	848 102	862,999	5510 4	5607 2
Thuringian States ..	229 83	1,025,642	1,043,771	4462 5	4541 7
Brunswick	58 01	245,771	249,771	4238 7	4305 6
Oldenburgh	97 82	231,381	236,789	2365 3	2420 6
Nassau	85 50	428, 37	435,777	5008 7	5096 9
Frankfort-on-the-Maine..	1 83	76,146	80,611	41609 8	44049 7
Total	9044 75	32,721,094	33,542 467	3617 7	3708 5

The increase of the population during the three years mentioned, per geographical square-mile, thus exhibits itself:—for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 2439·9; Saxony, 405; Prussia, 105·7; Hesse-Darmstadt, 96·8; Nassau, 88·2; Thuringian States, 79·2; Baden, 76·4; Brunswick, 68·9; Württemberg, 59·8; Luxemburg, 57·9; Oldenburg, 55·3; Bavaria, 53·3; and Hanover, 33·9 souls; whilst in Hesse-Cassel there was a diminution of 61·2 per square mile. For the entire Customs Union the rate of increase per square mile was 90·8 in the three

years, or 30·3 souls annually. On a comparison of the actual population of the particular States with what it was at the time of their joining the Union respectively, a great difference is observable, which affords some index of the productive powers of the territories in question. The following Table enumerates the States in the order of their accession to the Union, and gives the rate of increase per annum per geographical square mile between the date of their accession and the year 1858.

States.	Years.	Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Ratio per square Mile.	Average Annual Increase per Square Mile.
Prussia	1828	5087 00	12,584,496	2473 7	} 33 3
	1858	5212 97	18,107,274	3473 4	
Hesse-Darmstadt ..	1828	152 70	710 768	4654 7	} 31 4
	1858	153 91	862,999	5607 2	
Hesse-Cassel	1831	154 49	629,999	4078 0	} 9 9
	1858	160 99	699,798	4346 9	
Bavaria	1834	1389 35	4,251,118	3059 9	} 11 1
	1858	1389 35	4,621,279	3326 3	
Württemberg	1834	354 29	1,572,669	4439 0	} 13 9
	1858	354 29	1,690,898	4772 6	
Saxony	1834	271 67	1,595,668	5873 6	} 84 6
	1858	271 91	2,122,148	7804 5	
Thuringian States ..	1834	229 83	908,478	3952 8	} 9 9
	1858	229 83	1,043,771	4541 7	
Baden	1837	277 30	1,260,771	4546 7	} 12 6
	1858	277 30	1,334 052	4811 0	
Nassau	1837	85 50	383,730	4488 0	} 28 9
	1858	85 50	435,777	5096 9	
Frankfort-on-the-Maine..	1837	1 83	68,936	34940 1	} 433 8
	1858	1 83	80,611	44049 7	
Brunswick	1843	56 11	239,744	4272 7	} 2 2
	1858	58 01	249,771	4305 6	
Luxemburg	1843	47 00	179,904	3827 7	} 17 4
	1858	47 00	192,196	4089 4	
Hanover	1852	704 04	1,840,932	2614 8	} 5 7
	1858	704 04	1,865,104	2649 2	
Oldenburgh	1852	97 59	229,106	2347 6	} 12 2
	1858	97 82	236,789	2420 6	
The entire Customs Union	1837	8096 58	26,008,978	3212 4	} 23 6
	1858	9044 75	33,542,467	3708 5	

From this Table it results, that the productive powers of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saxony, Prussia, Nassau, and Hesse-Darmstadt, have been favourable to a rapid development of the population, whilst the increase in Brunswick, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Thuringia has been small, and that in the other States has not reached the annual average of the Union, viz., 23·6 souls per

square mile. These facts well deserve the attention of the Governments concerned in the point of view of their national economy.

Trade.—The value of the trade of the Union, including imports, exports, and transits, in the years 1856 and 1857 has been estimated.*

Years.	Value of Goods Imported.	Value of Goods Exported.	Value of Goods in Transit.	Total Value.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856	350,105,378	318,807,951	146,928,006	815,841,335
1857	354,30,381	353,306,381	353,095,127	851,450,450

Of these amounts, the portion which represented the value of the manufactured goods imported into and exported from the Union respectively, was as follows:—

	Imported.	Exported.
	\$	\$
1856	38,119,589	167,433,069
1857	41,615,321	189,998,778

This great excess of the exports of manufactures over the imports, shows to how considerable an extent the manufacturing power of Germany has of late years been carried. In the valuation of the manufactures exported, the undermentioned branches appear conspicuously:—

	1856.	1857.
	\$	\$
Woollens.. .. .	34,709,340	42,306,560
Cottons	25,007,220	26,949,440
Silks	16,324,003	22,710,000
Mixed ditto	4,295,500	4,41,500
Linens	22,110,700	14,804,450
Hard and Small Wares..	2,032,850	13,989,950
Iron Wares	5,514,711	4,770,111

The other articles of export falling under the head of manufactures consisted of spirits, books, glass, wood-ware, copper and brass-ware, leather, candles, flour, paper, furriery, straw, tobacco, earthenware, wax-cloth, zinc, chemical preparations, refined sugar, &c. &c.

Revenues.—The duties levied in the German Customs-Union are distributed among the different States in the ratio of their population. The gross revenues raised in the three years 1856, 1857, and 1858, were:—in 1856, \$26,156,450; in 1857, \$26,595,788; and in 1858, \$28,606,592.

Of which on:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	25,549,599	26,014,819	28,002,849
Exports	226,866	198,013	224,546
Transits	379,985	382,956	379,197

Upon a retrospect of the revenues of the Customs-Union for twenty years past, the increase has not been such as might have been expected from the growth of the population and the progress of the national industry and wealth. In the year 1838 the import, export, and transit-duties amounted together to \$20,374,156, and in 1845 to \$27,980,041. In 1848 they had fallen to \$23,458,154, since which year they have risen by slow degrees to their actual amount. There is much reason to believe that the high duties on articles of general consumption, such as coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c., have operated injuriously upon the finances of the Union. For instance, foreign sugar and molasses have been driven so far out of the field by native beetroot that the import-duties thereon have fallen from \$7 19 cents per head of the population in 1847 to \$1 67 cents per head in 1857. So the duties on coffee have fallen from

\$6 13 cents per head in 1847 to \$5 68 cents per head in 1857; those on tobacco from \$2 33 cents per head in 1847 to \$1 80 cents per head in 1857; those on wine from \$1 66 cents per head in 1847 to \$1 22 cents per head in 1857; and those on a number of other articles have remained stationary, which, under a better system of taxation, ought to have materially increased in the course of so many years. In fact, the gross revenues of the Union, which in the year 1845 had reached the ratio of \$29 2 silbergroschen per head of the population, in 1844, 1846, and 1847 had reached \$28; in 1843, \$27 11 silbergroschen; and in 1842, \$25 and 9 silbergroschen per head, had fallen on an average of the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, to the ratio of \$24 1 silbergroschen per head of the population, and for 1858 were very little above that ratio. The free-trade party in Germany, therefore, contend with much appearance of reason, that the financial system of the Custom-Unions requires a thorough revision; but the difficulty of procuring an agreement of all the States for altering the tariff in any way is so great, that at present there is little or no probability of any general revision of the tariff being effected. The Toll Conference held at Hanover in the autumn of 1858, principally to consider proposed relaxations in the commercial intercourse between the Customs-Union and Austria, led to no result, and the reductions in the tariff resolved on by the Harzburg Conference during the summer of 1859 were of small importance.

Patents for Inventions.—Of these patents 422 were issued in the year 1857. of which 130 were granted by the Government of Saxony, 59 by that of Wurtemberg, 53 by that of Prussia, and the rest by the other Governments of the Union. The large number granted in Saxony is attributable to the predominance of manufacturing industry in that kingdom.

Fairs.—The principal fairs of Germany are five in number, to four of which foreign goods are brought and allowed to be warehoused free of duty. The following are the returns of the German and foreign goods brought to the fairs in the years 1856 and 1857.

	1856.		1857.	
	Foreign.	German.	Foreign.	German.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Frankfort-on-Oder..	5,973	283,966	6,005	265,566
Naumburg	..	4,066	..	3,956
Leipzig	59,954*	378,243	78,235*	401,910
Brunswick.. .. .	677	44,517	809	47,905
Frankfort-on-Main.	23,888	87,889	3,416	90,000
Total	70,492	798,681	83,465	808,327

Treaties.—The Treaties lately concluded by Prussia in the name of the German Customs-Union with foreign powers, are:—January 24th, 1857, with Austria and Lichtenstein, relative to the coinage; June 25th. 1857, with Persia for placing the subjects of both Powers respectively on the footing of the most favoured nation. September 19th, 1857, with the Argentine Confederation for reciprocity of the national flags, and placing

* These quantities are somewhat less than those noted in my Fair Reports, which comprise the stock on hand from the previous year.

The values in 1858 are not yet published.
† 1 Dollar=3s. sterling.

subjects on the footing of the most favoured nation. November 11th, 1857, with Great Britain for placing ships of the Customs-Union on the most favoured footing in the ports of Ionian Islands.

Beetroot Sugar.—By the Convention between the States of the Union of February 16th, 1858, the inland duty on raw beetroot was raised from September 1st, 1858, from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen ($7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $9d.$) per centner* or about 25 per cent. The quantity of beetroot raised within the Customs-Union in the 22 years 1836 to 1858 was 241,300,708 centners, and the amount of duties levied thereon was \$30,523,830. Now it is computed that that quantity of beetroot, yielding on an average of years 7 per cent. of sugar, has displaced from consumption 16,891,176 centners of foreign raw sugar, which at the duty of \$5 per centner would have added to the Customs revenue a sum of \$84,455,880, and upon this supposition the revenue of the Union has sustained a loss of \$53,932,050, up to the end of August 1858, owing to the protection granted to native beetroot as against a foreign article. The present duty on beetroot-sugar, taking 8 per cent. as now generally realized on the raw root, is equivalent to only \$3 $8\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen ($9s. 5d.$) per centner, being \$1 $26\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen ($5s. 7d.$) less than the \$5 ($15s.$) charged per centner on foreign sugar, or a protection of nearly 40 per cent. The injustice both to the consumers and to the revenue of this mode of taxation is obvious to all but the beetroot growers and manufacturers. The consequence has been that the consumption of beetroot-sugar within the Customs-Union in the eleven years ending with 1857 inclusive, has risen from 1.27 lb. to 6.71 lbs. per head of the population, whilst the entire consumption of sugar (both foreign and native) has in the same period only risen from 5.55 lbs. to 7.41 lbs. per head.

Distilleries, &c.—For the purpose of a common taxation of home-made spirits, Prussia has for many years past formed a spirit-union with Saxony and the Thuringian States. There were within this Union in 1857, 10,089 distilleries, of which 7,688 were actually at work, 1,697 being for distillation from corn, 4,603 from potatoes, and 1,388 from beetroot, and other materials. The amount of taxes raised upon the spirits so made was in the year mentioned \$10,060,418, deducting from which \$1,801,067 for drawbacks paid on spirits exported, left a net revenue from distillation of \$8,259,350, or 12 silbergroschen ($1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$) per head of the population taxed. The consumption of spirits, at the rate of 2 silbergroschen per quart within the States in question, was estimated at 6 quarts per head per annum.

Besides the duties thus levied on distilled spirits, considerable sums are raised under the name of passage or supplementary duties (uebergangsabgabe) on spirits, wine, must, tobacco, and beer, by Prussia and other States of the Union, in pursuance of the Treaties in force between them.

Period of Dissolution.—The German Customs-Union is approaching a crisis, the solution of which it is not yet possible to predict with any degree of confidence. According to the existing Treaties the union expires with the end of the year 1865, and opinions are much divided whether Prussia would act more wisely in renewing it,

or in breaking off her financial connection with the Southern States. Certain it is that for some years past the efforts of Prussia to reform the tariff have proved wholly ineffectual, and it has become a serious question for the Prussian Government, how far it should continue a member of an union in which it does not possess the influence to which the power and population of the Prussian monarchy fairly entitle it. On the other hand the merchants and manufacturers in many parts of Germany would gladly see the realization of a Customs-Union with Austria, as contemplated by the Treaty made between Austria and the German Union on the 19th of February, 1853. That Treaty provided that Commissioners should meet in 1860 to consider the means of establishing a complete financial union between the German Customs-Union (Zollverein) and the Austrian Empire. But the preliminary Conferences which have already been held at Vienna with a view to the negotiations of 1860 have led to no result, and it is much to be feared that the political jealousy which so strongly subsists between the two great German Powers, and the difficulty which Austria must find in reducing her tariff to the level of that of the Zollverein, may for many years to come frustrate the accomplishment of a general German Customs-Union, however conformable to the interests of the commercial classes, as well as to the provisions of the Federal Act of 1815.

This memorandum has been compiled upon the authority partly of Prussian official Returns lately published, and partly of Hübners statistical year-book for 1859, vol. 6. It is intended as a supplement to the paper on the Zollverein printed in the Abstract of Consular Reports, No. 6, for the years 1855-6-7, page 105.

November 14th, 1859,

Report by Mr. Crosthwaite, British-Consul at Cologne, on the manufacture of Beetroot-Sugar in the States Zollverein.

THE following quantities of raw beetroot were used in the various beetroot-sugar manufactories of the States of the Zollverein during the year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858, and ending on the 1st of September 1859, viz. :—

	cwts.
In Prussia	31,600,308
Bavaria	421,780
Saxony	136,131
Hanover	303,845
Wurtemberg	1,167,915
Baden	798,116
Electorate of Hesse	15,770
Thuringia	211,251
Brunswick	2,023,440
Total	36,668,557

Shewing an increase of 7,753,423 cwts. as compared with the quantity used in the previous year.

The number of manufactories in activity, as compared with the previous year, remains the same, viz., 257: of which there are in Prussia 223, Bavaria 7, Saxony 3, Hanover 2, Wurtemberg 6, Baden 1, Electorate of Hesse 1, Thuringia 2, Brunswick 14.

The consumption of beetroot during the past year is double that of the year 1853 and 1854.

* 1 Centner = 110½ lbs. avoirdupois.

